



AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

PUSA

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, the 24th March 1927.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. President (the hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu) in the chair.

PRESENT

Ramaswami Ayyar, K.C.I.E., The hon. Sir C. P.	Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. N. E.	Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad	Mappil Nayar of Kavalappara, Mr.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. T. E.	Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.	Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.)
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A.	Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N.	Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi.	Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.
Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Adinarayan Chettiyar, Mr. T.	Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.	Pandrang Rao, Mr. V.
Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Ali Gowder, Mr. H. B.	Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.	Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Bazl-ullah Sahib Bahadur, C.I.E., C.B.E., Khan Bahadur Muhammad.	Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E.
Bhaktavatsala Nayudu, Mr. P.	Raja of Ramnad
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.	Rajin, Mr. P. T.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.	Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
Biswanath Das Mahasaya, Sriman.	Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Boag, Mr. G. I.	Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.	Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U.
Cottrell, C.I.E., Mr. C. B.	Ratnasabapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.	Sibajanandan, Swami A. S.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.	Samy Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.	Saratha Reddi, Mr. K.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.	Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.	Seturamnam Ayyar, Mr. M. R.
Hall, C.B.E., Mr. J. F.	Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Hampayya, Rai Sahib M.	Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.
Hariarvottama Rao, Mr. G.	Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.	Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
John, Mr. V. Ch.	Slater, C.I.E., Mr. S. H.
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.	Smith, Mr. J. Mackenzie.
Karant, Mr. K. R.	Soundara Pandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.	Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Krishnan, Mr. K.	Subrahmanya Moopnar, Mr. S.
Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.	Swami, Mr. K. V. R.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.	Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
Kuppuswami, Mr. J.	Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
MacDougall, Kt., Sir Alexander.	Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
Mahmud Sohamnad Sahib Bahadur.	Vanavudaiya Goondar, Mr. S. V.
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.	Venkatapati Raju, Mr. P. C.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.	Venkatarama Sastri, C.I.E., Mr. T. R.
Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.	Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, T. M.	Venkataraman Nayudu, Mr. C.
	Venkiah, Mr. S.
	Wood, Mr. C. E.
	Zamindar of Gollapalli.
	Zamindar of Kallikota.
	Zamindar of Mirzapuram.

[24th March 1927]

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[Order made by the President of the Madras Legislative Council under Standing Order No. 15.]

1. Starred questions to be put at a meeting of the Council with their answers shall be printed and placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat.

The President will call out the name of each interpellator in the order in which the names are printed, specify the serial number of his question and make a sufficient pause to give him or any other member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place and putting a supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.

2. If a member responsible for a starred question happens to be absent when it is called, it will be open either to him or to any other member to put supplemental questions thereon after the other starred questions for the day have been answered, provided question-time is not thereby exceeded.

3. Questions, not starred, will not be called in Council, but they will be printed with their answers and placed on the table of the House along with the list of starred questions. Oral supplementary questions will not be allowed in regard to unstarred questions.]

STARRED QUESTIONS

Irrigation

Estimated cost of the Koringa project.

* 504 Q.—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what is the estimated cost of the Koringa project (in East Godavari);

(b) what extent of land will be brought under wet cultivation; and

(c) whether provision has been made for this work in the budget for 1927-28?

A.—(a) Rs. 12½ lakhs.

(b) Twelve thousand five hundred and twenty-five acres.

(c) No. The proposals are under the consideration of the Chief Engineer.

MR. K. V. R. SWAMI. —“What is the cost of the estimate as originally prepared? After all, there was only one estimate prepared before the present one.”

THE HON. SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR. —“About seven lakhs, I think, originally.”

MR. K. V. R. SWAMI:—“In which year?”

THE HON. SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“In 1921, I believe.”

MR. K. V. R. SWAMI:—“For how long were these proposals before the Chief Engineer?”

THE HON. SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“This particular proposal has been there for three months and we expect to finish the matter soon.”

MR. K. V. R. SWAMI:—“When will it be ready, Sir?”

THE HON. SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“Proposals have reached Government and they are considering them. If necessary, I will come to the Council with a supplementary demand.”

24th March 1927]

Marine

Annual income from and expenditure on the ports of Madras and Negapatam.

* 505 Q.—MR. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR. Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the annual income to the Government from the ports of Madras and Negapatam; and

(b) the annual expenditure to the Government in connexion with these ports?

A. — (a) & (b) The Local Government derives no income from the ports of Madras and Negapatam, nor do they incur any expenditure on the Ports. The Customs duties collected at the Ports are credited to the Central Government. The expenditure incurred on account of Customs staff, Port quarantine and Emigration is also debited to Central revenues. Port dues and Pilotage fees at Madras are credited to the Port or Pilotage Fund, while Port dues at Negapatam are credited to the Minor Ports Fund. Other dues levied under the Madras Port Trust Act are credited to the Trust; and at Negapatam Landing and Shipping Fees are credited to the Landing and Shipping Fund. These Funds—which are Local Funds—bear all expenditure on the maintenance and improvement of the Ports.

Land Revenue

Exclusion of certain lands from the ayacut of Kistna eastern delta.

* 506 Q.—MR. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the lands of certain persons in the Kistna district, as per the schedule mentioned below, have been excluded from the ayacut of Kistna eastern delta irrigation by publication made in *Kistna District Gazette* of February 1924 though they had been included therein by the Kistna Gazette notification, dated May 9, 1921;

(b) whether it is a fact that for some years previous to their exclusion those lands had been under wet cultivation authorized by Government, paying ordinary water-rates to Government, and that those lands are only fit for wet cultivation;

(c) whether the Government are aware that those lands are surrounded on almost all sides by wet lands included in the ayacut, and that portions of the very demarcation numbers belonging to other individuals were included in the ayacut;

(d) whether it is a fact that the lands mentioned in the schedule were excluded from the ayacut by the District authorities concerned on account of the said persons being congressmen;

(e) if not for what reasons they were excluded;

(f) whether the District authorities excluded those lands from the ayacut under instructions from Government or of their own accord;

(g) if under instructions, whether the Government will be pleased to place a copy of the instructions on the table;

[24th March 1927]

(h) whether the Government are aware that most of the lands are still cultivated wet though a few of them have been lying waste for fear of excessive penal assessment;

(i) whether it is a fact that when the said persons offered inclusion fees the District authorities refused to accept them;

(j) what is the amount of the penal assessment levied on each of these lands during the last three years, and whether the penal assessment is increased year after year; and

(k) whether the Government will be pleased to include them under the ayacut and collect ordinary single water-rates from the current year at least?

SCHEDULE.

Kistna district.

Name of taluk.	Name of village	Name of person.	Extent.
			ACS.
Bezawada ..	Foranki ..	Vemulajali Rathayya ..	2 00
....	Neppalli ..	Chelasani Sircamulu ..	1 19
Gunnaravaram ..	Kanumolu ..	Nukkala Veeraraghavayya ..	59 43
	Chirivada ..	Veluri Yegnanarayana Sastri ..	2 64
	Telaprolu ..	....	2 43
	Bommareddi ..	Thelareddi Telaprolu ..	0 86
	Thutlakunta ..	Ayachitula Venkatalakshmi Nara- simham.	4 18
Bander ..	Satuloar ..	Sodevarapu Chinna Venkataratnam ..	1 45
Divi ..	Kaza ..	Vatrapu Venkayya ..	5 48
		Gonnuri Venkataswami ..	2 58
		Vatrapu Kazi Reddi ..	3 81
	Nidadavolu ..	Valluri Palli Bhushayya ..	1 67
	Bollapadu ..	Gonipati Pedatathayya ..	0 67
Kaikalur..	Iyyavari Rudravaram.	Avva Adinarayana ..	0 48
	Doddi Petla ..	Kaza Venkataramayya Pandrangi Bhaskara Rao.	7 98
	Varahapatnam ..	Kommu Lakshminarayan Boppana Asirvachanam and Narasimham, being minors guardian mother Manikyamba.	0 57
Gudivada ..	Tadinada ..	Subba Razu (Alluri) ..	72 20
	Chennur ..	M Sitarama Razu ..	8 42
		Chennuri Venkata-subba Rao ..	0 49
		Pothakuchi Yagnanarayana ..	0 14
	Kondipattu ..	Nimmagadda Kutumba Rao ..	2 20
	Pedamaddalli ..	Guddiyaram Sambayya ..	3 32
		Bamma Reddi Pattabhiramayya ..	9 24
		Kallabandi Kutumba Rao ..	6 40
	Ayyanampudi ..	Ayyanampudi Sircanganatham ..	0 64
	Pasunuru ..	Kodali Lokanatha Rao ..	2 32
	Nibhanupudi..	Nibhanupudi Prakasa Rao ..	1 57
		Trivikrama Rao Balakrishnayya ..	0 97
	Jejbavaram ..	J. Venkateswa Rao ..	0 20
	Elumarru ..	Balapanumarti Venkatachalapati Rao.	2 08
	Elakarru ..	K. Rajayya ..	0 89
	Paidikonda'apalam ..	Mymenni Sitaramayya ..	1 07

209 26

-(a) Yes.

(b) As the lands were included in the preliminary notification of 1921 they presumably had been under wet cultivation previously. The Government cannot however say whether or no they are fit for wet cultivation only.

24th March 1927]

- (c) The facts are very possibly as stated but the Government have no definite information on the point.
- (d) No.
- (e) They were excluded as the holders of these lands were reported to be leading supporters of a movement for the non-payment of Government dues.
- (f) & (g) The Government approved of proposals made by the district authorities.
- (h), (i) & (j) The effect of excluding the lands from the 1924 notification is not that water is prohibited to them but that application for water has annually to be made. The Government are not aware whether or no such applications have been made and if made whether or no they have been refused. If water was taken though refused, or if it was taken in an unauthorized manner penal assessment would no doubt have been levied.
- (k) A report will be called for on the matter.

MR. A. KALESWARA RAO —“The answer to (c) is ‘the facts are very possibly as stated but the Government have no definite information on the point.’ May I ask whether they will try to get the information? The question has been sent some weeks ago to the hon. Member and there has been plenty of time.”

THE HON. MR. N. E. MARJORIBANKS —“That information will be required for deciding the matter referred to in the answer to clause (k) whereon a report has been called for.”

MR. A. KALESWARA RAO —“I have asked in (d) whether they were excluded from the ayent because the persons were Congressmen. The answer to clause (e) says ‘they were excluded as the holders of these lands were reported to be leading supporters of a movement for the non-payment of Government dues’. Are not the Government aware that Congress then passed a resolution for non-co-operation and also for non-payment of taxes? How is the distinction made?”

THE HON. MR. N. E. MARJORIBANKS —“If the hon. Member says so I will accept the statement.”

MR. A. KALESWARA RAO —“May I know whether those persons paid the tax in that very year later on?”

THE HON. MR. N. E. MARJORIBANKS —“I do not know, Sir.”

MR. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—“May I know if that sort of treatment was meted to all gentlemen who did not pay the taxes irrespective of the fact they were Congressmen or not?”

THE HON. MR. N. E. MARJORIBANKS —“I hope so, Sir.”

MR. ABDUL HAMID KHAN : —“Was it a fact or was it only a hope, Sir?”

THE HON. MR. N. E. MARJORIBANKS.—“I do not know. I must have notice if the hon. Member wants an exact answer.”

MR. A. KALESWARA RAO —“It is said they took part in the no-tax campaign. Who gave the information? Has the Government any special report?”

[24th March 1927]

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I think the answer is in (f) and (g). "

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO " May I know, Sir, if the Government have a right to punish people on mere information in that way ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" It is a matter of opinion. "

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO " Under what law has the Government the right to exclude lands of the people from the ayacut because they took part in some political agitation ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS. -" The facts are explained in the answer to (e), (h), (i) and (j). "

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO : " In (j) the hon. the Revenue Member has stated, Sir, that penal assessments have been collected because they were not included in the ayacut. "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" No, Sir, I had said that if water was taken though application was refused, or if it was taken in an unauthorized manner, penal assessment would no doubt have been levied. "

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Is not the taking of water unauthorised ? Will it not be considered unauthorized because the lands were excluded from the ayacut ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" This is explained in the printed answer. If the application for water had been refused and nevertheless water was taken, then penal assessment would no doubt have been levied. "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO —" May I know if the hon. the Revenue Member is prepared to make a list of such people as will suffer under the disability spoken of in the answer to (a) and include their lands once again in the ayacut ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I said a report has been called for, and the matter will be dealt with on receipt of the report. "

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know whether they were convicted under law for preaching non-payment of tax or is it merely some suspicion or vague information of their having committed some offence ? Were they convicted of any sedition or any such offence ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS. —" I cannot say whether any of these gentlemen were convicted of any offence. "

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO. -" Is it a fact, Sir, that in Varahapatnam, Manikkamba was supposed to have taken part in the non-payment of tax campaign and therefore the lands of her minor sons were excluded from the ayacut ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Yesterday we heard of cases of lands being registered in the names of near and dear ones. This is possibly one of such cases. "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" In view of the answer given to me that a report was called for, may I know whether the report has been called for after the Government has arrived at a conclusion ? "

24th March 1927]

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"They have not come to any conclusion."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"What is the report for, Sir, if they have not come to that conclusion? All that is asked is whether they are being put to trouble by means of exclusion from the ayacut. If the Government do not come to the conclusion that they should be restored to the ayacut what is the purpose of this report, may I know?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"To know if the facts are as suggested in the question; we have not got definite information."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"With reference to the answer to (c), may I ask the hon. the Revenue Member whether the Government intended to punish these people for leading the movement of non-payment of Government dues by excluding them from the benefits of inclusion of their lands within the ayacut?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I believe the idea was so far as I can gather from the records, that if people led the movement of non-payment of Government dues they were not entitled to the supply of Government water."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"In view of the answer, may I ask whether Government took the necessary precaution of asking these people whether they had started any such movement and had anything to say against being so punished?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"The Government have acted on the report received from the Collector. What action he took in compiling this list I cannot say without notice."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Apart from the *ex parte* report of the Collector or even assuming that the Collector made some enquiry with regard to the report, was there any action taken by the Government to ascertain whether the facts were true, and also to give an opportunity to the people to explain that they should not be excluded before they passed final orders in the matter?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"Whether any facts are true or not is a matter of evidence and, to some extent, of judgment. When a Collector of a district makes a report it is presumed he has grounds for his statements. In this case at any rate the Government felt themselves justified in acting on them."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"With regard to the answer to clause (k), is this also going to be a report by the Collector or will the Government give an opportunity to the people concerned to say what they have got to say?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"The report will be from the Collector and should the Government *prima facie* consider that the present orders should continue in force they would no doubt consider the suggestion that those concerned should be given an opportunity of representing their case."

[24th March 1927]

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" In view of the answer and in order to elucidate the matter a little further, may I ask if the Government before they come to a conclusion on the report called for, to continue their exclusion, give an opportunity to these people to show why they should not be taxed ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I have answered that."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" The movement for non-payment of taxes took place in 1922 and the exclusion took place in 1924. May I know if it is the intention of the Government that these people should be punished for all time to come, including their heirs and successors ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Government do not admit the punishment. The hon. Member should know that the matter is being considered again."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether under the rules that have been made by Government for the supply of water, there is any stipulation that if the owners take part in political movements that are not to the taste of the Government they would be deprived of their right to use the water."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" No, Sir, but to take part in a political movement is not the same thing as to refuse to pay Government dues."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" I do not want to enter into the politics, but I really want to ask whether, if any person refuses to pay the tax for very good reasons, he is to be deprived of water to his lands all through his life ? Is that stated anywhere in the rules ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Nor is it stated here. The case is not one of individual refusal for particular reasons but of supporting a general movement for the non-payment of State dues."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know whether from most of these lands, penal assessments are collected from three times to five times ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I have answered that question."

Mr. K. V. R SWAMI :—" May I know whether the taxes were paid the same year ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I must ask for notice."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" As an experienced revenue officer, may I know, if he can refer to any law or Standing Order under which a punishment or such an action can be taken ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Government are not bound to supply water in the case of dry lands."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Is it not the understanding that for lands registered as wet, water should be supplied unless there is scarcity of water ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Quite so, but the land here is not registered as wet."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Does the hon. Member mean to say that none of these lands to which water was refused was registered as wet ? "

24th March 1927]

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"No, Sir, they are not; that is just the point."

Minor Irrigation

Prohibition of the issue of water tickets in Kurnool district.

* 507 Q.—MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received representations from the ryots of the Kurnool district under the Cuddapah-Kurnool canal regarding the prohibition of the issue of water tickets to irrigable dry lands not irrigated consecutively during faslis 1329, 1330 and 1331;

(b) whether any relief has been given to the ryots concerned in the matter; and

(c) if the answer to clause (b) is in the negative, whether they will be pleased to state—

(i) for how long the ryots were in the enjoyment of the use of the Cuddapah-Kurnool canal water for irrigable dry lands without the restriction of consecutive use during a number of faslis;

(ii) when this rule of consecutive use was brought into operation;

(iii) whether any notice was served upon the ryots either in the form of publication in the District Gazette or in the form of tom-tom in the villages concerned that such a rule was being passed;

(iv) whether faslis 1330, 1331 and 1332 were originally taken as the standard consecutive faslis during which water should have been used to entitle the ryots to the benefits of this new rule;

(v) whether fasli 1332 was later omitted and fasli 1329 was substituted; and

(vi) whether in fasli 1329 there were not sufficient rains for purposes of ordinary cultivation of irrigable dry lands?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) Three petitions relating to the restriction of irrigation of dry lands under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal were received in October 1926 from the ryots of Nandikotkur taluk, Kurnool district, and they were forwarded to the Board of Revenue for disposal. A report has now been called for from the Board and the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO.—"May I ask the hon. the Revenue Member when this report was called for, on what date?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"I could not say exactly. I think soon after this question was received."

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"When is it expected, may I know?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"That I cannot say."

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO.—"Will the hon. Member be pleased to expedite the matter in view of the fact that this is a very urgent affair pressing upon the ryots?"

[24th March 1927]

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I shall be very glad to do so. But, as a matter of fact, the question is put under the heading minor irrigation while it relates to the Kurnool canal which is a major irrigation work in the portfolio of my hon. Colleague the Leader of the House."

Forests

Experimental timber cutting and sawing schemes at Olavakode.

* 508 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether final orders have been passed as to the experimental nature of the timber cutting and sawing schemes at Olavakode ;

(b) whether the scheme itself has been a final success or failure and to what extent ;

(c) whether the establishments stationed at the place are considered to be excessive ;

(d) the names of all persons employed there with their posts, qualifications and salaries ;

(e) whether it is found to be difficult to dispose of the stocks and whether the stocks are increasing (a quarterly valuation of the stores for the years 1925 and 1926 may kindly be furnished) ; and

(f) whether there was an accidental death caused to one of the subordinates at the time of the working operation, and if so, whether the proper compensation was paid to the members of his family ?

A.—(a) No

(b) The Chenat Nayar scheme has not been profitable till now but operations have demonstrated that with proper seasoning many of the hitherto unknown species of timber in the ever-green forests of the Presidency can be marketed at a profit. A decided improvement is expected in the current year. Cost of production has decreased and sales of hitherto little known ever-green timbers have increased. The scheme could not be expected to be immediately profitable.

(c) The Government examined carefully whether the staff employed at the Olavakode Saw Mill was excessive and were satisfied that no reduction was possible without detriment to the output of the mill. As regards the establishments employed in other operations they understand that, compared with other commercial concerns, both Government and private, the establishments are not excessive.

(d) A statement is furnished in Appendix A.*

(e) Some difficulty was experienced at first in marketing unknown species. By offering sawn boards, scantlings and manufactured articles, sales have shown a steady increase. Quarterly valuation figures are not available as stocks are valued only at the close of the financial year. A list of log stocks and sawn

24th March 1927]

stocks at the end of each quarter in 1925 and 1926 is furnished at Appendix B.^a With an increased outturn at the mill, the stocks to be carried will automatically increase.

(f) Yes; the question of payment of compensation is under the consideration of the Chief Conservator.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know the area in which the timber cutting operation is taking place in the Chenat Nayar forest ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I want notice to give the exact area."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I want to know as to when the Government examined the question whether the staff employed was sufficient ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Some time last year, the Government examined the question."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I take it that after that, no attempt has been made to see whether the establishment there was unnecessarily large ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" As I said, the question was examined only last year."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Is it not a fact that since last year it has been found that this scheme is continuing to be a losing concern? In view of that, will the Government try to look into this matter of establishment, especially as we have four pages in this answer giving the names of establishment for this small area ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I have no objection, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know, with reference to the statement of stocks given in the answer, how much timber, either in the number of logs or in cubic feet, has been thrown out as useless out of this stock ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Sir, I want notice."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" May I know from my hon. Friend the Home Member whether the department has suffered a loss of about ten lakhs of rupees till now since the date on which this exploitation scheme was started ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Notice, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" May I know from my hon. Friend whether about ten lakhs of cubic feet of timber have been removed from these Chenat Nayar forests, since the date this scheme was started ? "

[24th March 1927]

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I do not know the actual figures. If my hon. Friend gives notice, I shall get them."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" May I know from my hon. Friend whether the quantity of timber that still remains in the forest is only half of what it originally was ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I am not aware of it, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" May I know whether recently, within the course of the last one year, a large quantity of timber that was collected as timber was sold as fuel ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur . - " I have no information, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Will my hon. Friend be pleased to call for information relating to all my questions ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Certainly, Sir."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Is it not a fact that the hon. the Home Member said here the other day that a very large quantity of timber was allowed to rot and go to ruin ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That is cross-examining the hon. Member. It cannot be allowed."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : " With reference to the officers, the Forest Exploitation Officer and others, mentioned in the appendix, may I know what pay was being received by them before they were taken into this service ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I am not able to answer the question off-hand."

Emigration

Andamans Colonization Scheme.

* 509 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what steps have been taken to give effect to the resolution that was passed by the Council at its last session regarding the Mappillas and the Andamans Colonization Scheme ;

(b) if no steps have so far been taken, what are the reasons ; and

(c) whether the Government have made enquiries as to whether the scheme has the approval of any section of the Muslim community in this Presidency, and, if so, to place the result of such inquiry on the table ?

A.—(a) & (b) The resolution is under the consideration of Government.

(c) The Government have not undertaken any special inquiry ; but from reports received from the District Magistrate, they have no reason to think that the scheme is objected to by Mappillas belonging to the rebellion area.

24th March 1927]

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" In answer to clauses (a) and (b), it is said that the resolution is under the consideration of Government. May I know when it is likely that Government will take action on it ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The resolution is now under consideration."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know by what date approximately Government is likely to take action ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" It is not possible for me to say that."

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—" May I know whether any more new batches of Mappillas are being brought back from the Andamans ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Till now, nothing has been done, I suppose "

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—" May I know whether Government propose to bring back any new batches of Mappillas ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" As far as I know, nothing has been done till now."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" In answer to clause (c) it is stated that the Mappillas are not objecting to the scheme. May I know who are the Mappillas who have said so and what is the source from which Government have got this information ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" As given in the answer, the source is the District Magistrate's report."

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—" May I know whether any meetings in the rebel areas were held protesting against the scheme ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Government have no information."

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—" May I ask whether the Government will call for further information from the Collector of Malabar ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I shall consider the suggestion."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to the answer to clause (c), may I ask why Government have not undertaken any special enquiry and why they have contented themselves with receiving the reports only from District Magistrates ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The Government did not feel any necessity for an enquiry."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask the reason why the Government think that the District Magistrate will give them accurate and full information with regard to the opinion of the Muslim community concerned, and why they do not consider it necessary to enquire by means of non-official members of this Council or by other agencies whether Muslim opinion is really in favour of the scheme ? "

[24th March 1927]

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I think whenever we want information we rely upon the information given by the District Magistrates.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ That is the point on which I should like to ascertain further information. May I ask whether with regard to this matter, in which, according to us, the District Magistrate thinks one way and the people affected think another way, the Government are not going to supplement such information as the District Magistrate may give them by setting on foot other means of enquiry, so as to supplement or correct the information given by the District Magistrate who, human nature being what it is, will naturally send such information as he thinks is palatable to himself and the Government ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ The Government have the opinion of hon. Members of this House before them.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ This question is concerned with a section of the Muslim community in this province, and I am asking, apart from the opinion of the Muslim and Hindu Members of this House and apart from getting information from the District Magistrate, why my hon. Friend has not taken any steps to ascertain Muslim opinion in general ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ We have enough information.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—“ Are the Government aware that not only in this province but all over India, Muslims with one voice condemn this scheme of sending Mappilla men, women and children to the Andamans ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Government are not aware of it.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—“ Will the Government make an endeavour to ascertain if the Muslim opinion is unanimous on this point ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Government have enough information at their command.”

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR :—“ Have the Government any idea of getting any new batches of innocent Mappilla women and children to the Andamans ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I have nothing to add to what I have said already.”

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR :—“ I want to know, Sir, whether the Government have any idea of taking any more Mappilla women and children to the Andamans ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ As I already said, Sir, I have nothing to add.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ May I know whether the Government, as represented by the hon. the Home Member, ever reads newspapers or whether cuttings of newspapers have been put up before him containing reports of

24th March 1927]

public meetings in this province and the rest of India, condemning in strong terms this Mappilla colonization scheme in which overwhelming numbers of Mussalmans took part ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ The Government generally get information from the newspapers.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ May I know whether the whole Government including the Ministers conspired not to study the reports of the meetings ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I have nothing to add.”

Emigrants to Malaya.

* 510 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state the number of emigrants (males and females) separately who embarked.

- (i) from Negapatam to Malaya from 1920 annually, and
- (ii) from Madras to Malaya from 1920 annually ?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the annual Emigration and Immigration reports from 1920 to 1925 which have been placed on Editors' Table. The number of emigrants who embarked for Malaya in 1926 is as follows .—

Negapatam.		Madras	
Males.	Females	Males.	Females
65,511	18,945	48,147	24,595

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR :—“ With reference to the answer to this question, may I know the reason for this enormous and extraordinary number of emigrants that were sent to Malaya ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur .—“ The Government are not aware of any reason.”

Savings made by repatriates from Malaya.

* 511 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of repatriates annually returned from Malaya with their total amount of savings from 1920 to 1927 ; and

(b) the number of repatriates to Madras and Negapatam separately that brought savings over Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 from 1920 to 1927 (annually) and their corresponding period of stay in Malaya ?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the annual reports on Emigration and Immigration for the years 1920 to 1925 which have been placed on Editors' Table. The Government are not in possession of detailed figures beyond those contained in the reports. The report for the year 1926 has not yet been received by the Government.

[24th March 1927]

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR :—“ With reference to the answer to question No. 511 that the report for 1926 has not yet been received, will the Government kindly call for a report and place it on the table of the House ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ It will be considered in due course.”

Number of repatriates from Malaya.

* 512 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state the number of repatriates (males and females separately) every year from 1920 to 1927 from Malaya

- (i) to Negapatam,
- (ii) to Madras ?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 511.

Prosecution of kanganis for unlawful recruitments.

* 513 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of prosecutions of kanganis annually for unlawful and irregular recruitments from 1920 to 1927 under various reasons for Negapatam and Madras ports (separately) ; and

(b) the number of prosecutions, monthly, in the Negapatam and Papaccoil camps, of recruiters

(i) from 1st January 1926 till the appointment of a full-time Protector of Emigrants ;

(ii) since then up to the end of January 1927, under various reasons ?

A.—(a) Emigration to Ceylon and Malaya was uncontrolled until the 5th March 1923, when the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, came into force. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to Emigration and Immigration reports for 1923, 1924 and 1925 which have been placed on Editors' Table. The report for 1926 has not yet reached the Government.

(b) The Government are not in possession of the figures for 1926. The details may be obtained from the Protector of Emigrants at Negapatam.

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR :—“ May I know the reason why the Government have not asked for the figures ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ With regard to what question ? ”

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR :—“ With reference to the answer in clause (b).”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ The details may be obtained from the Protector of Emigrants, if the hon. Member desires.”

24th March 1927]

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR :—" Why should not the Government ask the Protector of Emigrants to furnish the information ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The hon. Member can get the information himself."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I ask if the Government are not prepared to supply this House the information asked for ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Not that the Government are not prepared to do so. What I say is that we have pointed out the source from which the hon. Member can get the information."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" In answer to some interpellations, the Government say that the information can be obtained by the hon. Member himself. Sir, when we ask questions, it is with the idea that the information asked for should be supplied to the whole House ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" If that is the universal desire of the House, I am prepared to consider the suggestion."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I inquire whether there is any Government Order or any statutory provision, or any Standing Order of this House which compels local officers to supply information to Members of the Legislative Council ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" My hon. Friend being a lawyer must know it much better."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I am asking because I am not aware of any such rule. Is the hon. the Home Member aware of any order which places an obligation on local officers like the Collector or the Protector of Emigrants to supply Members of the Legislative Council with information? He may perhaps be aware of it ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I have already said that the Government are not in a position to give the figures for 1926. When the report for 1926 is received, I will consider the question of placing it on the table."

Kangani licences cancelled at Negapatam and Papacoil.

* 514 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of kangani licences that were cancelled annually from 1920 to 1927 with reasons in the camps at Negapatam and Papacoil; and

(b) the number of kangani licences cancelled monthly in the camps at Negapatam and Papacoil—

(i) from 1st January 1926 up to the date of appointment of a full-time Protector of Emigrants;

(ii) since then to the end of January 1927 with reasons ?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 513.

[24th March 1927]

Number of emigrants from Negapatam and Papacoil.

* 515 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state the number of emigrants per diem in the first week of June 1926, and from 1st October 1926 to 31st October 1926 at Negapatam and Papacoil camps respectively?

A.—The Government are not in possession of these details. They may be obtained from the Protector of Emigrants at Negapatam.

Mr K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR:—"With reference to the answer to this question, may I ask whether the Government are aware that in the year 1926, these Negapatam and Papacoil camps contained every day more emigrants than what they could accommodate?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR:—"Will the hon. the Home member kindly call for a report and place it on the table of the House?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"With reference to what question?"

Mr K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR:—"As to the number of emigrants per diem in the first week of June 1926 and from 1st October to 31st October 1926."

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I shall consider the question."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM:—"Will the hon. the Home Member at least be pleased to call for information with regard to the number of emigrants per diem in the first week of June 1926 and from 1st October to 31st October 1926?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"As I have already said, I am prepared to consider the question."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU:—"May I know if this department of Protector of Emigrants is not under this Government or under purview of the hon. the Home Member?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Obviously, it is."

Appointment of a full-time Protector of Emigrants.

* 516 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a full-time Protector of Emigrants was once appointed but never took charge?

A.—The hon. Member presumably refers to the port of Negapatam. A temporary appointment of a full-time Protector for that port was sanctioned in 1923, but before he took charge, the order was modified as it was represented that there was no real justification for the appointment.

A full-time Protector has recently been appointed for a period of six months and he took charge last October.

24th March 1927]

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR :—" It is stated in the answer that it was represented that there was no real justification for the appointment of a temporary Protector of Emigrants in 1923. May I know who made the representation ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" There is no use in going on with that question now, since a full-time Protector of Emigrants has already been appointed by the Government."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU. - " As the hon. the Home Member said that it was obviously so in reply to my question, why are we referred to the Protector of Emigrants to obtain information ? Why not he see his way to get us the information ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I have already said that I will consider the suggestion made by several hon. Members "

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" As the hon. the Home Member said that there was no use in going on with that question, does he think it is not necessary for this House to know who it was that made the representation ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I cannot give the information without notice."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know when this six months' time for this appointment of Protector of Emigrants expires ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur. - " Notice."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I am only asking for the date when he took charge of the appointment."

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur. - " Last October, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I want the date."

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I do not remember the exact date."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I am simply asking with reference to the period of six months for this appointment, whether they will consider the question of extending the period or making the appointment permanent ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" If the sense of the House is that the appointment should be made permanent, I am prepared to consider the question."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Has not that question been considered ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Not yet, Sir."

[24th March 1927]

Education*Grants to public libraries.*

* 517 Q.—MR. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that Collectors and Educational Officers are not recommending grants from Government to free public libraries because (i) their secretaries, managers or librarians happen to be congressmen or (ii) those libraries contain books written by, or portraits of, Mahatma Gandhi, Moulana Muhammad Ali, Desabandhu Das, Lala Lajput Rai and other congress leaders, though the libraries are otherwise doing useful work ;

(b) whether the Government have issued instructions to their subordinate officers not to recommend grants to free public libraries because of any of the aforesaid reasons, though the libraries are otherwise satisfactorily working ; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to issue instructions to the abovementioned officers and to other subordinates concerned not to take into consideration the aforesaid reasons in recommending grants to public libraries ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The instructions issued by the Government are contained in G.O. No. 689, Law (Education), dated 23rd April 1926, and G.O. No. 2313, Law (Education), dated 16th December 1926, which have been placed on the Editors' Table. The Government have no reason to think that those instructions are not being followed. They will enquire into any complaints which may be made to them.

11-30
A.M. Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know from the hon. the Minister for Education what the present policy of the Government is, whether libraries will or will not be given grants when the managers, secretaries, or librarians happen to be congressmen or when they contain portraits of Mahatma Gandhi, Desabandhu Das and other leaders ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The hon. Member need not presume that. There is the G.O. No. 2313, dated 16th December, and there is nothing in it against giving grants to libraries or associations which have portraits of Das or Gandhi."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Are the Government aware that in all these cases, recommendations are not made for grants ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Government are not aware of any such thing."

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—" Mention was made of Mahatma Gandhi and Moulana Muhammad Ali and Desabandhu Das and Lajput Rai. May I know if any exception is taken to the library where the portrait of Moulana Shakut Ali is kept ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I do not know whether any such exception is taken."

24th March 1927]

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ May I know whether the Government are aware that whenever the officers go, library officials hide the portraits and books written by Lalaji and other leaders for fear that the higher authorities may object to recommend the grant ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I am not certainly aware of that.”

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—“ Will the Government issue instructions to the local bodies that they may keep such portraits and books in their libraries without having to obtain the permission of the Collector ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ No such instructions need be issued.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ May I ask the hon. the Minister for Education whether he could answer in the negative, clause (b) of the question, whether the Government have issued instructions to their subordinate officers not to recommend grants to such libraries ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ No such instructions have been issued.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ In view of the answer given to the supplemental question of my hon. Friend Mr Kaleswara Rao, may I ask whether Government do not propose to issue instructions to such persons as are contemplated in clause (c) of the question, because according to my hon. Friend the Minister there is no need for such instructions being issued ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ As I have said before, there is no need for such instructions being issued.”

Mr. A. KALFSWARA RAO :—“ May I ask, because such things are happening, whether Government will issue instructions that political opinions should not be taken into consideration in recommending grants ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ If the hon. Member brings to my notice specific instances, I shall consider.”

Agriculture

Palur agricultural station.

* 518 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

- (a) how long the Palur agricultural station has been in existence ;
- (b) whether the study of the cultivation of groundnuts and sugarcane is the chief object of the Palur farm ;
- (c) what is the cost of the Palur farm per year ;
- (d) what results have been obtained in the Palur farm in the study of the cultivation of the groundnuts and sugarcane ;
- (e) when was the sub-station at Naduveerappattu started and when was it closed ;
- (f) what was the cost of the sub-station from its starting till closing ;
- (g) what was the object of the sub-station and what results have been obtained ;
- (h) what is the object of the present groundnut farm at Palakuppam and when was it started ; and
- (i) how many officers have been changed in the management of the farm at Palakuppam since its inception ?

[24th March 1927]

A.—(a) Since 1905.

(b) Yes.

(c) The average cost of maintaining the station over the last ten years has been about Rs. 11,605 per annum. This expenditure includes money spent on buildings and deadstock, the latter including an engine and shed and a power cane crushing mill.

(d) The results obtained may be summarized as follows :—

- (1) Rotation experiments with groundnuts have shown that the methods adopted in the locality result in a steady impoverishment of the soil. Groundnuts following cumbu do better than when following tenai; the former is therefore the better cereal to grow in rotation with the groundnut.
- (2) A number of varieties of groundnut have been grown both dry and under irrigation, their habits studied, and comparisons made with local varieties. The most promising varieties are being multiplied for distribution to the ryots.
- (3) The manurial requirements of ragi and groundnuts in irrigated land have been studied.
- (4) Good varieties of sugarcane from Mauritius were introduced in 1905-06 and these have spread in the locality and rapidly displaced the local canes. Later, a variety from Fiji was also introduced. This gave 25 per cent better yield than the local cane and it has now become the standard cane in South Arcot district.
- (5) Further trials have shown that a variety of Java cane is even better than the Fiji, and this is now being introduced into various parts of the circle with success.
- (6) The station has been made the nucleus for other places, including the Trichinopoly circle.
- (7) Other promising varieties of cane are now under trial.
- (8) Improvements in cultural methods have been studied and introduced in the locality. One of these is the use of the Victory plough for trenching cane fields. This plough has now become popular with the ryots and two coolies trained on the station actually purchased cattle and took such a plough out on hire, trenching at a contract rate of Rs. 9 per acre realizing Rs. 4-8-0 profit a day.
- (9) The manurial requirements of cane and rotational experiments with groundnut and cane are under study at present.
- (e) It was started in June 1918 and closed in May 1925.
- (f) Approximately Rs. 1,000 a year, including Rs. 531 paid as rent of the land.
- (g) The object of the sub-station was to study unirrigated groundnuts.

Results with this type of nut obtained at Palur were unreliable because the fields were uneven and liable to partial flooding. The soil on the sub-station was suitable for growing groundnuts, but it was found in actual experience to be uneven in nature and it was therefore difficult to conduct variety trials and compare one variety with another with accuracy such as is demanded by modern experimental methods.

24th March 1927]

Again, the soil was not truly typical of those in which dry groundnuts are cultivated in South Arcot district. Moreover, as the area under irrigated groundnuts in South Arcot is increasing, it was considered desirable to have a station with irrigational facilities as well as dry cultivation. Hence a change of site was considered desirable.

(h) The object of this station is to study the cultivation of groundnuts in all its varied aspect. It was started in June 1925.

(i) There was no change in regard to one of the subordinates. As regards the second, there were two changes.

MR. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" With reference to clause (h), will not this purpose be served by the Palur farm ? "

The hon. MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" No, Sir "

MR. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" Why was it closed in 1925 ? "

The hon. MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" The results did not satisfy us, Sir. "

MR. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" With reference to (g) it is stated ' the object of the sub-station was to study unirrigated groundnuts '. Palurkuppam was started for such a purpose. Why should a third station be opened ? "

The hon. MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" One has been closed, Sir. "

Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDI :—" With reference to (f), may I know if this is the net cost of running the station ? "

The hon. MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Notice, Sir "

Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDI :—" May I know the amount which was realized by the sale-proceeds of the outturn of that station ? "

The hon. MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Notice, Sir "

Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDI :—" With reference to (d), may I know the quantities of groundnut that have been distributed during the last three or four years if there has really been a distribution ? "

The hon. MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" If the hon. Member will give notice of the question, I shall try to answer, Sir "

Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDI :—" With reference to clause (3) of (d), ' The manurial requirements of ragi and groundnuts in irrigated land have been studied ', may I know if the study has ended in any tangible results, whether any literature has been published or whether it is only in the brains of the authorities concerned ? "

The hon. MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" With the results obtained further experiments are carried on, Sir. "

Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDI :—" Has there been propaganda work ? "

The hon. MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" When definite results are obtained, they can be popularized. "

[24th March 1927]

Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDI :—" Have any bulletins been issued ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDI :—" Are there any irrigation facilities in the newly opened station ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I have not the information just here, Sir."

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" With reference to (i), within a period of two years why should there be two changes? Will it conduce to good results in the experiments ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" The changes would not have been made unless they were necessary."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" With reference to clause (d) (2), may I ask the Minister for Development what are the promising varieties that have been experimented upon ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I should like to have notice, Sir."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know what the number of varieties are, Sir ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I cannot say off-hand, Sir."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" Can you say whether it is 10 or 12 roughly ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" No, Sir."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether any varieties have been distributed yet ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Notice, Sir, I do not want to indulge in guesses ; I wish to give correct information as far as I can."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" With reference to clause (3) of (d), the hon. the Minister was pleased to say that after experiments have resulted in definite results, they would be published. From 1905, some definite results ought to have been achieved. The Palur farm has been in existence for 22 years nearly. I wish to enquire whether any definite results have been achieved ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" Have any bulletins been issued ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" If required, I shall have enquiries made "

Mr. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know how many buildings were put up on this second station ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I require notice, Sir."

24th March 1927]

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask the hon. the Minister whether the agricultural station is being carried on for 22 years without the Government knowing what exactly it is doing ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" If the hon. Member wants information, I shall furnish it."

Mr. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Can he give us the approximate expenditure incurred on farms and buildings ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Industries

Issue of licences under the Cotton Transport Act.

* 519 Q.—Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of licences with weight of cotton in candies issued under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923, each under forms A, B, D and F in the year 1926, respectively, to Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Ralli Brothers, Harvey and Company, Bombay Company, Limited, and the three Japanese firms of Virudhunagar ;

(b) the number of candies of cotton (lint) and kapas, transported (1) from the Tiruppur cambodia area into the Tinnevely area in 1926, (2) from the Tinnevely area into the Tiruppur cambodia area in 1926 under licences under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 ;

(c) the quantity of cotton grown or produced in the year 1926, respectively, in each of the two protected areas of Tiruppur cambodia and Tinnevely under each head, cambodia, karunganni, nadu uppam or any other recognized type ;

(d) the average ruling prices in each of the protected areas of Tiruppur-cambodia and Tinnevely, for each quarter of the year 1926, of each standard type of cotton first quality, viz., *cambodia*, *karunganni* and *uppam* and the average ruling prices of the same types, for each quarter of the year last before the introduction of the Cotton Transport Act ;

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the Council table the correspondence between the Director of Agriculture and the Provincial Cotton Committee or the Central Indian Cotton Committee regarding the working of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923, after its introduction in the Madras Presidency ;

(f) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the Council table the proceedings of the meetings of the Provincial Cotton Committee held in the year 1926 so far as they relate to the working of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923, the rules passed under the Act and the licences granted under the Act ;

(g) whether the Government will be pleased to state whether any contribution is being made either to the Central Indian Cotton Committee or to the Provincial Cotton Committee from the revenues of this Government, if so from what sources and to what extent ; and

(h) whether the Government are considering any proposal to exempt the transport of *cotton-seed*, declared by the merchants to be intended only for use as *cattle-fodder*, from the operation of the Cotton Transport Act ?

[24th March 1927]

4.— (a) Form A is the form of application for licence. Form B relates to annual general licences. They are valid from 1st February of one year to 31st January of another year. The weight of cotton is not entered in these licences. Manufacturers and exporters import under certified copies of these licences in Form C without further reference to the licensing authority. Form D relates to single licences by rail and form F to single licences by sea. The weight of cotton is entered in both these forms. The table below gives the information required as to the number of licences with weight of cotton issued in 1926 :—

Name of company.	Licences issued in 1926.				
	Form B.	Form D.		Form F.	
	Number	Number.	Weight in candies of 500 lb.	Number.	Weight in candies.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Volkart Brothers ..	2 (a)	2	9.6 (g)	1	0.16 lb. (g)
Ralli Brothers ..	4 (b)	4 (g) 1 (k) 58 (s)	59.8 (g) 0.4 (k) 22,165 (s)		
A & F. Harvey ..	10 (c)	2	384 (g)	16	6,946 (j)
Bombay Company, Limited.	4 (d)	..	..	..	..
Nippon Menkwa Kabushiki.	3 (e)	..	..	..	..
Kaisha or the Japan Cotton Trading Company, Limited.					
Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha, Limited.					
Toyomenka Kaisha, Limited.	1 (f)	..	..	..	..
	2 (h)	..	..	..	..

(a) One licence relates to the import of ginned cotton into Tuticorin and the other to the import of cambodia kapas into Virudhunagar.

(b) Two—import of ginned cotton into Tuticorin and Virudhunagar ; two—import of cambodia kapas into Virudhunagar and Sattur.

(c) Five—import of ginned cotton into Tuticorin, Ambassamudram, Madura, Virudhunagar and Sattur ; five—import of cambodia kapas into Sattur, Ambassamudram, Tuticorin, Nallatinputhur and Virudhunagar.

(d) One—import of ginned cotton into Virudhunagar ; three—import of cambodia kapas into Virudhunagar, Tuticorin and Sattur.

(e) Two—import of ginned cotton into Tuticorin and Virudhunagar ; one—import of cambodia kapas into Virudhunagar.

(f) Import of ginned cotton into Tuticorin.

(g) Ginned cotton.

(h) Import of ginned cotton into Tuticorin and Sattur.

(k) Cotton kapas.

(s) Cotton seed.

24th March 1927]

- (b) The movement of cotton lint and kapas from the Tiruppur-Cambodia area to the Tinnevely area and *vice versa* has mainly taken place under annual licences granted to manufacturers and exporters. It will take some time before complete information is obtained as to the quantity imported under annual licences as some of the used certified copies containing the information have yet to be returned. Even then it will be impossible to find out the exact weight, as many of the consignees under annual licences refer only to bundles, bags, borahs, etc., without giving the exact weight.

The quantity imported under single licences is given below :—

		Candies.
(1) From the Tiruppur-Cambodia area to the Tinnevely area.	Ginned cotton ..	384
	Kapas ...	0-206 lb.
(2) From the Tinnevely area to the Tiruppur-Cambodia area.	Ginned cotton.	7.1

- (c) The table below gives the area and yield in 1925-26 in the two protected areas :—

(i) Area.

Name of area.	Area in 1925-26 of		
	Irrigated cambodia.	Irrigated karunganni.	Dry cambodia.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Tinnevely area	ACS 34,160	ACS. ..	ACS. 31,881
Tiruppur-Cambodia area ..	155,064	14,445	151,184

Name of area.	Area in 1925-26 of		
	Dry ealams.	Dry tinnevelies.	Total, both irrigated and dry.
	(5)	(6)	(7)
Tinnevely area	ACS. ..	ACS. 690,419	ACS. 756,460
Tiruppur-Cambodia area ..	154,170 (a)	12,878	487,761

(a) Includes 107,763 acres of dry karunganni, 25,749 acres of dry uppam and 20,658 acres of dry nadam and bourbon.

[24th March 1927]

(ii) Yield in bales of 400 lb. lint.

Name of area. (1)	Yield in 1925-26 of		
	Irrigated cambodia. (2)	Irrigated karunganni. (3)	Dry cambodia. (4)
	BALES.	BALES.	BALES.
Tinnevelly area	20,300	..	7,450
Tiruppur-Cambodia area ..	87,300	5,400	29,000

Name of area.	Yield in 1925-26 of		
	Dry salems. (5)	Dry tinnevel- lies. (6)	Total both irrigated and dry. (7)
	BALES.	BALES.	BALES.
Tinnevelly area .. .. .	..	176,630	204,380
Tiruppur-Cambodia area ..	26,710 (a)	2,800	161,210

(a) Includes 22,000 bales of dry karunganni, 3,870 bales of dry uppam, and 840 bales of dry nadam and bourbon.

- (d) Comparative prices of each variety of cotton in the Tiruppur-Cambodia area in each quarter of the year before and after the introduction of the Cotton Transport Act are given below so far as information is available :—

Prices per candy of 520 lb.

Period. (1)		Cambodia first quality.			
		First crop.		Second crop.	
		Highest. (2)	Lowest. (3)	Highest. (4)	Lowest. (5)
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
First quarter	1925 ..	360	335	..	..
"	1926 ..	280	247	..	..
Second quarter	1925 ..	330	280	..	..
"	1926 ..	272	235	..	..
Third quarter	1925 ..	312	295	285	270
"	1926 ..	273	245	245	225

Period.		Karunganni first quality.			
		First crop.		Second crop.	
		Highest. (6)	Lowest. (7)	Highest. (8)	Lowest. (9)
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
First quarter	1925 ..	330	320	..	..
"	1926 ..	288	265	..	..
Second quarter	1925 ..	320	270	..	..
"	1926 ..	242	216	..	..
Third quarter	1925 ..	295	280	270	265
"	1926 ..	245	235	235	205

24th March 1927]

The Cotton Transport Act came into force in the Madras Presidency on the 24th November 1925. Hence the fourth quarter has not been taken into account.

Prices of uppam in the Tiruppur-Cambodia area are available only for 1926 and prices of cambodia, karunganni and tinnevellys in the Tinnevely area only for the year ending March 1926. Comparative prices are not therefore furnished for these varieties.

The price of cotton has been falling gradually in sympathy with the decline in the price of cotton in America which produced a large crop of cotton in two successive years. The effect of the Cotton Transport Act on prices cannot be gauged owing to this dullness of the cotton market.

(e) & (f) The answer is in the negative.

(g) No contribution is paid to the Central Indian Cotton Committee nor to the Provincial Cotton Committee by this Government. The Central Indian Cotton Committee, on the other hand, has allotted to this Government a sum of Rs. 55,000 per annum for five years in connexion with certain research work to be conducted on cotton. Though no contribution is given to the Provincial Cotton Committee from the Government revenues, the expenses such as travelling allowance of members attending the meeting, stationery and printing of proceedings, etc., are met by Local Government. The expenditure is shown in the budget of the Agricultural department.

(h) No such proposal is under the consideration of Government.

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—“ With reference to clause (e), may I know what objection there is for placing the correspondence between the Director of Agriculture and the Provincial or Central Indian Committee on the Council table ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ It is a matter which concerns two parties. The other party is not willing, i.e., the Provincial Cotton Committee and the Central Committee. They have not given us permission to publish it.”

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—“ Is it not a fact that the Members of the Provincial Cotton Committee are given travelling allowances, expenses for stationery and printing charges from this Government ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ I think he will find the information in clause (g), Sir.”

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—“ If it is the case that their travelling expenses, stationery and printing charges are met by Government, will the hon. Minister put an end to these contributions so as to bring pressure on them for the publication of the correspondence ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ I shall put this aspect of the matter before the committees concerned.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ May I know if this Provincial Cotton Committee has been asked whether there is any objection to publishing their proceedings ? ”

[24th March 1927]

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"That is my information, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Is it not a fact that these cotton committee meetings are open to the public?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I know with what view the hon. Member is putting the question. But it is an academical discussion so far as he is concerned."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"So far as the public are concerned, I want to know whether the proceedings are not open to the public, and if they are, why should the Committee object to the publication of the proceedings?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I shall communicate this to the Cotton Committee."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"With regard to (b), does the hon. Minister know that the Director of Agriculture has recently refused to issue licences either to exporters or manufacturers?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I am not aware of it, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Have they made any applications to Government in the matter?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Has it been brought to the notice of the Minister that Mr. Hilson, the specialist, has been writing in one Madras paper regarding the proceedings of this Provincial Cotton Committee?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I have seen some of his letters in the papers."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"A series of articles have been written by him in the *Madras Mail* and I want to know whether as a public servant he can write to the papers on proceedings which according to the hon. Member cannot be published even to this House?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I am in a difficulty. I do not know under what conditions the meetings were held, and whether the Committee agreed to make certain proceedings public."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Does not the hon. Minister consider it his duty when a public servant in his department writes articles to papers about proceedings of a Committee which cannot be published, to enquire into it? Has the hon. Minister considered the propriety of a subordinate referring in public to the proceedings of a Committee when they would not give us copies of the proceedings?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"If it appears that the secrecy required in respect of Government papers has been violated, then it would be a matter for taking into consideration."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Were not these articles written with special reference to this very Cotton Transport Act and the rules thereunder and also the meetings of the Cotton Committees as regards the Cotton Transport Act?"

24th March 1927]

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" My hon. Friend was referring to the proceedings of the Committee, which is a different matter."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I am referring to the articles written by Mr. Hilson opposing in public a resolution of the Provincial Cotton Committee, especially when the hon. Minister refuses us permission to look into those papers."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" As long as the traffic in Tirupur Cambodia area is unrestricted and the territorialization of the different strains of cotton is injurious to the merchants and cultivators, will the hon. Minister bring the Tirupur-Cambodia area to be included in the Act? "

11-45
a.m.

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I quite appreciate the difficulties in regulating the transport of one kind of cotton from one area into another area where a different kind is grown."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" So long as the road traffic is left unrestricted, the working of the Act is bound to be ineffective. I want to know what the hon. Minister is going to do in the direction? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" The hon. Member knows that all these matters are under consideration."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" With regard to clause (g), may I know whether any scholarship is awarded to applicants of this Presidency for research work in cotton? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR " Notice, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : " In view of the answer the hon. the Minister gave with regard to the part that a public servant is said to have taken in this matter, may I know if public servants, as a general rule, are permitted to write to the press without the previous permission of the Government on controversial subjects? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" There are the Public Servants Conduct Rules with regard to these matters which regulate the question of writing articles and receiving remuneration for them, etc. I have no doubt that the officer concerned would have conformed to the rules."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know if he took permission from the Government in conformity with the rules? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I am not aware that he has not conformed to the rules."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Will the hon. Minister kindly enquire into the matter? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I shall, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" As regards (f), the Government refuse to publish even the rules under the Act. May I know if those rules were not passed by this House? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" The rules have been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*."

[24th March 1927]

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ My hon. Friend Mr Tulasi-ram has requested the Government to lay on the table the rules passed under the Act. It has not been done ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ The rules are there but the correspondence that preceded the rules has not been laid on the table. That is all.”

Functions etc. of the Director of Industries.

* 520 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) when the Department of Industries was organized and with what objects in view ;

(b) who formulates the policy of the department and who carries out into effect the policy so formulated and what the functions of the Director of Industries are in regard to such policies ;

(c) whether technical knowledge and previous experience in industrial or commercial matters are prescribed as necessary qualifications for the post ;

(d) how many officers have hitherto held the post of Director of Industries and for what periods ; and

(e) whether the frequent change in the personnel of the Directors has not affected the efficiency of the department ?

A —(a) The department came into existence in 1906. It was reconstituted on the existing lines in 1914, and the objects in view were :

- (1) to collect information as to existing industries, their needs and the possibility of improving them or of introducing new industries ;
- (2) to carry out and direct experiments connected with local inquiries ;
- (3) to keep in touch with local manufacturers to bring the results of the experiments of the department to their notice and to obtain their co-operation in the conduct of experiments on a commercial scale ;
- (4) to supervise the training of students ;
- (5) to advise Government with regard to technical matters involving legislation.

(b) The policy is formulated by the Government. The Director carries it out and advises Government on further developments.

(c) No.

(d) There have been nine officers since 1914 :—

Mr. K. T. B. Tressler	1914 to July 1916.
Mr M. E. Couchman ...	August 1916 to October 1916.
Mr. (now Sir) C A. Innes.	October 1916 to September 1918.
Mr. R. W. Davies ...	September 1918 to September 1919.
Mr. A. Y. G Campbell ...	November 1919 to March 1921.

24th March 1927]

Mr. C. W. E. Cotton ... April 1921 to November 1922.
 Mr. E. F. Thomas ... November 1922 to March 1926.
 Sir T. Vijayaraghava Acharya April to July 1926.
 Mr. Muhammad Bazi-ul-lah. Since August 1926.

(e) No.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With regard to clause (a) of this question may I ask with regard to how many existing industries, information has been collected ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I have to go through all the reports published since then, to give the required information. It will take some time to collect all that information."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With regard to the same clause, may I ask how many new industries have been started or proposals have been made for starting them, since 1906 ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" For the same reason, I cannot give a complete answer."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With regard to clause (a) (2), may I ask how many experiments were carried out or directed for the last 21 years ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" We are trying to publish year by year the reports which show the activities carried on under the different heads, and if any of them are not available to my hon. Friend, I will certainly make them available."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" If I may add one sentence, all of them have been available to me and it is the paucity of information contained in them which compelled me to ask this question. With regard to (a) (3), may I ask, how many local manufacturers have been kept in touch by the Director for the last so many years and how many results of experiments by the department have been brought to their notice and in how many cases the co-operation of the manufacturers has been obtained in the conduct of experiments on a commercial scale ? May I be given at least one instance ? "

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" May I ask the hon. the Minister what the qualification of a Director is to give technical advice to the Government on matters involving legislation ? Are they experts or lawyers ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I do not know what qualification my hon. Friend has in mind."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" I am merely repeating what the answer says in clause (a) (5). I am not inventing a phrase."

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Technical advice is given in consultation with other people."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" Who are the other people ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Technical people."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state who are these technical people and what their qualifications are ? "

[24th March 1927]

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"The answer is on the paper."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—"The answer on the paper is a short one. May I ask the hon. Minister as to who that expert is and on how many occasions he was consulted?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"It depends upon the subject."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"To go back to clause (a), may I ask with regard to sub-clause (4), how many students have been trained, in what industries, and what industries are now carried on as a result of the supervision by the experts and directors for the last 21 years?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"The report must surely contain that information, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"None, Sir. With regard to clause (5) excepting the still-born State Aid to Industries Act, may I ask the hon. the Minister to tell the House what are the technical matters involving legislation on which Government have been advised by these directors for the last 21 years?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I do not know what all matters have been referred to them; but I believe they have advised on such matters as were referred to them."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"With regard to clause (c), may I ask why technical knowledge and previous experience in industrial or commercial matters are not prescribed as necessary qualifications for the post of Director who has got to advise the Government on technical matters connected with industrial legislation, and who has got to start new industries and carry on experiments?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"On technical matters he is advised by the Deputy Director of Industries on subjects the latter is conversant with."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I am not asking that question, Sir. My question is why should the Government first of all appoint an amateur as Director of Industries without prescribing any qualifications for him, and then waste good money after that, by appointing a Deputy Director who, according to my hon. Friend, is appointed to give expert advice to a layman who has to transmit that expert advice to the Government?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"There are two branches of work connected with the department, administrative and technical. The administrative part of the work is attended to by the Director of Industries."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I take it that, according to my hon. Friend, the Director of Industries is a Secretary to Government and has no functions whatever as specified in clause (a) and whether he is never called upon and never gives expert advice to the Government on technical aspects, but has only to put up Secretarial notes?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"No, Sir. He is consulted in regard to all the items referred to in the answer."

24th March 1927]

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI.—“ May I ask therefore that since he is consulted on these matters, why the Government do not insist on qualifications which will enable that man to advise the Government from his own knowledge instead of merely allowing him to write routine Secretarial notes ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ When the time comes, this matter will be considered. ”

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ Have the Government taken into consideration the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee that both for the purpose of continuity of policy and for the purpose of economy the practice of appointing civilian officers as Directors of Industries should be abolished and that professional men should be appointed ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ I have no doubt that the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee were kept in mind when these appointments were made. ”

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ What I want to know is not whether the Government kept in mind the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee, but whether the Government have considered that recommendation with a view to give effect to it ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ All I can say is that no occasion has arisen now to go into that matter. ”

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—“ Arising from the answer given by the hon. Minister that the technical portion of the work of the Industries department is done by the Deputy Director, may I ask what the qualifications of the Deputy Director are ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Notice, Sir. ”

Medical Administration

Grants for construction of the various district headquarter hospitals.

* 521 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) what are the amounts that have been sanctioned by the Government during the six years ending 31st March 1927 for the construction of the various district headquarter hospitals in the Presidency with the names of the hospitals; and

(b) what are the contributions made or promised to the said hospitals by the local bodies in the district, and by the public, if any, during the said period ?

A.—(a) A statement showing the budget grants sanctioned for the major works connected with the District Headquarter hospitals during the last six years ending 31st March 1927 is appended.*

[24th March 1927]

(b) The information is furnished below :—

Contributions made or promised to the District Headquarter hospitals by the local bodies and by the public during the six years ending 31st March 1927.

	RS.
Government Headquarter hospital, Tanjore—	
(1) Contribution from Tanjore District Board	15,100
Chatram Funds towards the maintenance.	(annually)

Government Headquarter hospital, Vizagapatam—	
(2) Contribution from the Vizagapatam District Board towards the maintenance of motor ambulance car.	200 (annually)

Parvatipuram Taluk Board	...	...	120
Vizagapatam do.	...	...	100
Vizianagram do.	...	...	50
Vizianagram Municipality	..	..	120
Anakapalle do.	...	...	100
Bimlipatam do.	...	...	100

(3) Income from endowments from private bodies or public for the maintenance of the following headquarter hospitals :—

	RS.
(1) Vellore (North Arcot) ..	150 annually.
(2) Cuddalore (South Arcot) ...	500 "
(3) Bellary	100 "
(4) Chingleput	1,100 "
(5) Cuddapah	500 "
(6) Berhampur (Ganjam) ...	100 "
(7) Kurnool	200 "
(8) Madura	4,000 "
(9) Calicut (Malabar) ..	130 "
(10) Ootacamund (The Nilgiris).	6,000 "
(11) Trichinopoly	450 "
(12) Palamecottah (Tinnevely) ..	450 "
(13) Vizagapatam	70 "

Total ... 13,750

Government Headquarter hospital, Trichinopoly—	
(4) Contribution from Peace Memorial Fund towards the construction of a maternity ward.	19,875

Government Headquarter hospital, Salem—	
(5) (a) Donation from Rao Bahadur M.R. Ry. T. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal for the improvements of the labour ward.	1,000
(b) Contribution from Lord Pentland Reception Fund.	1,000

24th March 1927]

Government Headquarter hospital, Ramnad—	rs.
(6) Contribution from the King Edward the VII Memorial Fund.	6,250
Government Headquarter hospital, Palamecottah—	
(7) Contribution from the King Edward the VII Memorial Fund.	14,700
Government Headquarter hospital, Mangalore—	
(8) Contribution for the Government Women and Children's Hospital Extension Fund.	30,000
Government Headquarter hospital, Tanjore—	
(9) Contribution from the Peace Memorial Celebration Fund for an eye hospital.	(Amount not available).

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister with reference to the answer to (b) (8) whether the work of the Government Headquarter Hospital, Mangalore, has commenced or, if not, when it will commence ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I should like to have notice of the question. I presume the work has been commenced."

Opening of rural dispensaries of Indian medicine.

* 522 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the local boards are directed to establish rural dispensaries of allopathic medicines only, and not those of Indian medicine; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to give freedom to local bodies to open rural dispensaries of Indian medicine?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government have decided that for the present the medical practitioners to be assisted with subsidies under the Government scheme should be medical graduates or L.M.P.'s. They have no objection however to the payment by local bodies of subsidies to practitioners of the indigenous system of medicine.

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" From the second sentence in the answer to clause (b) of this question, am I to understand that the Government do not dispute the utility or advisability of the local funds being spent on the indigenous systems of medicine ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" That is the meaning of the answer, Sir."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" Then may I know whether it is recognized that the dispensaries of Indian medicines in the several taluk boards are doing useful work and are more popular than the allopathic dispensaries ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" The Government have no information, Sir."

[24th March 1927]

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" Will the Government call for the information from the taluk boards, Sir? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Yes, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" In view of the answer that the Government have no objection, however, to the payment by local bodies of subsidies to practitioners of the indigenous system of medicine, may I know whether the hon. Minister will be prepared to consider the grant of some aid to the local bodies for this purpose, if not in the proportion of the grant to L.M.P.'s, at least in a smaller proportion, to encourage the establishment of such practitioners of indigenous systems in the rural areas? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" That is, I am afraid, a large question which I cannot answer without making a speech. I think I shall have an occasion to say a good deal about it when the budget motions come up."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Will the hon. Minister consider it? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" As I said, I have to say a good deal about it."

Appointment of Assistant Surgeons.

* 523 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) how many have been appointed as Assistant Surgeons, both temporary and permanent, and on what basis the selection has been made;

(b) how many Muslims applied and how many were selected; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to hold a competitive examination for the recruitment of Assistant Surgeons?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government will endeavour to answer these questions if the hon. Member will state the period for which the information is required.

(c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to clauses (c) and (d) of question No. 244.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" With reference to clauses (a) and (b) of this question, if I state that it is for three years, will the hon. Minister give me the answer? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" With reference to clause (a), may I know whether there were any applications from Mussalmans? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I have no information. Certainly, the applications are not pending with me."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know when the Government expect to come to a decision regarding this competitive examination? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" At a very early date, I hope, Sir."

24th March 1927]

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Have all the people who had been on war service been provided ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" That is what I understand, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Is it not a fact that many people who had nothing to do with the war service have been also provided with assistant surgeonsips ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I have no information, Sir."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Civil Justice

Dismissed Government servants practising as vakils in Criminal Courts.

524 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANICKAVELU NAYAKAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether a dismissed Government servant can be allowed to practise as a private vakil in Criminal Courts ; and

(b) if not, whether the Government are aware whether any such person is allowed to practise in the district of North Arcot ?

A —(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to rules 192 and 193 of the Criminal Rules of Practice. It is for the Magistrate to decide whether a particular private pleader should be allowed to appear before him.

(b) Government have no information.

Irrigation

Widening of the head sluice near Bobberlanka.

525 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is intended to widen the head sluice near Bobberlanka in the Central delta of the Godavari Eastern division in connexion with the Polavaram Island project ;

(b) for how many acres the existing head sluice at Bobberlanka can supply water ;

(c) what is the extent of land now irrigated in the Central delta by the above sluice ; and

(d) what is the extent of land proposed to be irrigated in the Polavaram Island ?

A.—(a) No.

(b) 184,800 acres.

(c) 144,000 acres.

(d) 16,317 acres.

[24th March 1927]

Estimate for repairing the Irrigation Channel, Tiruvannamalai.

526 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that an estimate for repairing the irrigation channel and anicut supplying the tanks of Sumathur and Nachiput villages of Tiruvannamalai taluk, North Arcot district, was prepared some seven years back ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the work has not yet been taken up ; and

(c) whether Government will be pleased to enquire into the delay and order the speedy execution of the work ?

A.—The Government have no information.

Police*Removal of Ghat tanas in Cuddapah-Badvel road.*

527 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state —

(a) whether the Ghat tanas between miles 11 and 19 of the Cuddapah-Badvel road in Cuddapah district were removed ;

(b) whether recently there was a postal dacoity committed on this portion of the road after the removal of the tanas ; whether such a dacoity was committed during broad daylight ;

(c) whether on account of insecurity of that part of the road the police are now stationed to guard ; and

(d) whether the Government are considering the necessity of restoring the tanas in this part of the road and in such other parts of the district where roads pass through jungles and insecure places ?

A.—(a) No.

(b) A postal dacoity was committed in daylight in June 1926.

(c) No extra police is employed to guard the road.

(d) Tanas already exist at all important places where roads pass through jungles or are otherwise insecure. The question does not arise.

Land Revenue*Assignment of lands to Sepoys and Adi-Dravidas.*

528 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that large areas of assessed lands are reserved for being assigned to sepoys and Adi-Dravidas of Chennasamudram village, Walajah taluk, North Arcot district, and Kappalur village, Polur taluk, North Arcot district ;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of the lands assigned to Adi-Dravidas are not cultivated and that some of the lands were sold for arrears of land revenue ;

24th March 1927]

(c) whether it is a fact that there are a number of landless labourers (touchables) who are capable of cultivating these lands; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to issue instructions to the Collectors to assign reserved lands even to 'caste ryots' if they are without any lands of their own?

A.—(a) The Government are not aware what has been reserved in this particular village for Adi-Dravidas and sepoys but the fact may very possibly be as stated.

(b) The Government are not aware of this.

(c) The Government have no specific information but no doubt there are such labourers who do not own land.

(d) No, as the purpose for which the lands have been reserved will be defeated if the lands are assigned to classes of persons other than those for whom they have been reserved.

Minor Irrigation

Restoration of tanks in Ceded districts.

529 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the restoration of any Public Works Department and minor irrigation tanks in the Ceded districts was contemplated in 1925-26 and if so, what are the tanks, what is the result of investigation and what are the orders finally passed in the matter;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Collector of Anantapur has ordered that no tanks are worth restoring; and

(c) if so, whether the Government would be pleased to send for the papers and look into the matter?

A.—(a) Thirteen tanks in Bellary, 15 in Anantapur and one in Cuddapah were repaired by the Tank Restoration Scheme party and handed over to the Revenue department in 1925-26.

(b) & (c) A report has been called for from the Board of Revenue.

Repairs to Maluvambattu tank in Tiruvannamalai taluk.

530 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question 49 regarding repairs to the Maluvambattu tank in Tiruvannamalai taluk answered on 25th January 1927—

(a) whether the report called for has been received; and

(b) whether Government will be pleased to lay it on the table of this House?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) A copy of the Collector's report is annexed ^a

^a Printed as Appendix D on page 881 infra.

[24th March 1927]

Jails*Alleged propaganda by a Secretary to Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.*

531 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that one Mr. Kadirvelu Nainar, Secretary of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, Vellore, has been allowed by the Jail authorities at Vellore to deliver religious lectures in the Vellore Central Jail and is taking advantage of his position as such religious lecturer to preach Christianity which religion he himself professes to the non-Christian convicts in the Vellore Central Jail;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said Mr. Nainar is helping the Christian Missionaries at Vellore to preach the Christian religion to the Hindu and Muslim convicts in the Vellore Central Jail;

(c) whether complaints have been received that in the course of such religious discourses, these preachers attack the other religions sometimes in a most offensive manner;

(d) whether the Government have received any complaints that such attacks on their religion is causing offence to a large number of Hindu convicts in the Vellore Central Jail;

(e) whether there is any diary or other record maintained by the Jail authorities to show how many preachers visited the Jail during the year 1926 and how many religious discourses were held by them;

• (f) whether Hindu or Muhammadan convicts were encouraged to attend discourses on Christianity; and

(g) what steps the Government propose to take to see that the Jail Superintendent does not show any undue partiality to preachers of one religion, especially a religion not professed by the majority of the convicts?

A.—(a) Mr Kadirvelu Nainar is one of the moral lecturers appointed to the Central Jail, by the Inspector-General of Prisons in consultation with the District Magistrate. He is not taking advantage of his position as such lecturer, to preach Christianity to non-Christian convicts in the Jail.

(b) No.

(c) No.

(d) No.

(e) A gate book is maintained showing all admissions to the Jail. A visitors' book is also maintained

(f) No.

(g) The question does not arise.

Education

Opening of an elementary school in the village of Venkiday by the Ponnani Taluk Board.

532 Q.—MR. J. A. Saldanha: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Ponnani Taluk Board has opened in 1925-26 or thereabouts, an elementary school in the village of Venkiday, and if so, at what initial and recurring cost;

24th March 1927]

(b) whether this school is financed from taluk board funds or from provincial grant; and

(c) whether there had been or whether there are any private recognized elementary schools in the same village or in the neighbouring villages and, if so, how many, where and within what distance?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have no information. A report has been called for.

Population of Gowda community in South Kanara

533 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government and the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the population of the Gowda community in the district of South Kanara; and

(b) the number of pupils of that community as compared with the total number of pupils in—

(i) the elementary schools;

(ii) the high schools; and

(iii) the colleges of the district in the years 1924-25 and 1925-26?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to page 119 of Part II of the Census Report, 1921.

(b) The Government have no information.

Public Works

Occupation of inspection bungalows by local board presidents.

534 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Development, the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) why G.O. No. 35, Law (Legislative), dated 1st February 1927, was issued enjoining on all the hon. Members of legislative bodies to take the permission of the Collector beforehand for their occupying inspection bungalows in any district; and

(b) why such a restriction was not placed over the presidents of local boards occupying the bungalows?

A.—(a) The order referred to does not impose any new obligation on Members of the Legislative Council. On the contrary, it enables them to obtain general permission to occupy travellers' bungalows during a tour instead of having to apply to the Collector every time they want to use a particular bungalow.

(b) Presidents of local boards are executive functionaries, doing the work of the boards and obliged to tour frequently in the discharge of their duties. It would obviously be undesirable to restrict their use of these bungalows.

[24th March 1927]

Public Health*Supply of drinking water to Arni.*

* 535 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state, with reference to the answer to question No. 26 regarding the supply of drinking water to Arni town answered on 24th January 1927—

(a) whether the report called for has been received; and

(b) whether it will be placed on the Table of this House?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) A copy of the letter from the President, Taluk Board, Vellore, R.O.C. No. 731-T.B. of 1926, dated 17th January 1927, and its enclosures is laid on the Table.

[Note—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II**MOTIONS ON THE BUDGET FOR 1927-28—cont.****DEMAND XIX EDUCATION—TRANSFERRED—cont.**

* Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN —“ Mr. President, I move

‘that the allotment of Rs. 4,02,900 for grants to Universities be reduced by Rs. 100.’

“ My object is to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the many drawbacks which the only Muhammadan College in the whole Presidency is suffering from. I do not wish to go into the question of the justification or otherwise of having a purely denominational college; but I shall content myself with placing before the hon. Minister the difficulties under which the college has been suffering ever since it was started. In doing so, I am voicing the unanimous feeling of the Muslim community throughout the Presidency. This is the only college in the Presidency where Muslim culture is allowed to develop. Ever since the college was started in 1918 it has been allowed to continue only as a temporary college, and no steps have been taken to confirm it. I hope the present Minister will look into the matter and see that the college is confirmed in the near future. On account of the temporary nature of the institution, the assistant lecturers there are not allowed to draw their annual increments. Besides, the college has been allowed to remain in an incomplete state. Only last year instruction was given in the first group in the Intermediate classes and a number of students took advantage of it. It shows that when once Government offers such facilities, there are many to take advantage of them. This year, the Government propose to open the History section alone in the B.A. classes, and I find that they have made an allotment of Rs. 5,000 in the budget for that purpose. I am not able to see whether that amount is intended to cover the pay of the professor or the assistant professor or both. But surely for opening a History branch, you must have a professor and an assistant professor, if the work is not to suffer. In that case, the amount is not sufficient. Then, Sir, it will not do to have the History branch alone opened without affording facilities for the students to have instruction in English also. I do not see how the students can be expected to attend History classes in one college and go to another college for English.

24th March 1927]

[Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan]

Are the students of the Muhammadan college, expected to attend the English classes in the Presidency College? I submit that the History branch will prove a failure unless the English branch also is opened there. Otherwise, only a handful of students will join the college.

"In this connexion, I must give expression to the grievances of the Muslim students who find it difficult to get admission in Science classes in the Presidency College and are forced to take subjects like History and Philosophy. Generally, we find that the Muslim students have not been encouraged to take up Science subjects, and that accounts for the paucity of Muslim students both in the Medical and Engineering colleges. If Government offer facilities for students to study Science subjects in their early career, then there will be a sufficient number of students in the Engineering and the Medical colleges. To overcome this difficulty, Government should open Science classes in the Government Muhammadan College.

"This college is not a purely denominational college; I believe even non-Muslim students are also admitted there, to a certain extent. In this connexion, I should like to emphasize the need for another college in the city of Madras. Government should make this very efficient in all the branches and then it will attract a large number of Muslim students. I believe also that if Muslim students study together with the non-Muslim students it would be to the benefit of both. If 20 to 25 per cent of the seats in the college are thrown open to non-Muslim students, it would be a great boon to many students who, for want of accommodation in the Presidency College, have to go outside the city and seek admission elsewhere. I hope the hon. the Minister for Education will give his attention to this matter and see that the drawback from which the Muslim community has been suffering for a long time is removed."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN — "Mr. President, I am sure that the hon. Member is aware that the Madrasa-i-Azam was opened in 1918 and since then, kept on a temporary basis. The sanction for its continuance expires on the 24th June this year and as the hon. Member will see, Government have decided to continue the college on a temporary basis next year also and open, in addition, B.A. classes. The hon. Member is wrong in thinking that we are only opening the History branch. If the candidates are to be prepared for the B.A. Degree examination, they will have to be given instruction in English also. The students will be prepared for English also and they need not go to the Presidency College for the purpose. I am also having under my consideration, whether in view of the opinion of the Muslim educational associations, it is not possible to run the college on a permanent footing. There is a strong feeling among the Mussalmans in this Presidency that they should have a separate institution for Mussalman students, because they want to teach Persian, Urdu, and Hindi as subjects for the B.A. Degree examination, and also to develop an esprit-de-corps among the students. I am glad the hon. Member does not object to other students being admitted to the college, to make it non-denominational in the sense that non-Muslim students are admitted to it. Under the circumstances, I hope it will be possible for the Government to put this College on a permanent footing.

"With regard to the opening of science classes for the B.A. course in the Madrasa-i-Azam, the difficulty is that there are not enough number of pupils for having laboratories opened for them. As the hon. Member for the

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

[24th March 1927]

University pointed out, we should not embark upon building big laboratories but we must concentrate our attention on a central laboratory. As it is, the hon. Member is aware that the Presidency College has a very good laboratory. I do not think there is any objection to Mussalman students of sufficient ability taking up science courses in the Presidency College. Therefore the question of opening science classes in the Madrasa-i-Azam is a very big question and I am not in a position to say how far it is possible."

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

* MR. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR —"Mr. President, Sir, I move

'that the allotment of Rs 2,01,700 for pay of officers be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"I wish to place before the House two facts which have an important bearing on education and necessitate Government adopting a new policy. There has been an amazingly rapid increase in the number of first-grade colleges in the Presidency in the last few years. The Meenakshi College, Chidambaram, provides for almost all branches of knowledge and in addition has a strong oriental section attached to it. Then there are other colleges, as many as ten in number the new constituent college of the Madras University named the Loyola College, the National College, Trichinopoly, which takes equal rank with the two old mission colleges, the Madura College and the American College, Madura, the Hindu College, Tinnevely, the C.S.M. College, the St. Xavier's College, the Union Christian College, the St. Thomas College, Trichur, and the St. Joseph's College, Bangalore. As a result we find that, whereas six or seven years ago, only about six or seven hundred graduates were turned out of the University, we have now nearly 2,000 graduates and more leaving the portals of the University. To them we may apply Milton's words.

'The world lay before them—where to choose.'

"The second fact is this. All these graduates look up to Government service and, thanks to the liberal revision of the salaries of the gazetted officers, the services have become the be-all and the end-all of the existence of these young men, the one prize worth having in life, the ambition of every student reading in the college, and the ambition of every parent who is prepared to sell or mortgage his property and undergo every form of suffering and sacrifice if, at the end of it all, he may have the satisfaction of seeing his child admitted to that charming, magical circle.

"Under these circumstances, is it proper, I ask, notwithstanding this tremendous addition to first-grade aided institutions, to run colleges or encourage duplication of courses? The Government must withdraw gradually from the field and immediately in the sense of separating one or two colleges and converting them into technological institutes. For instance, in Malabar where there is great opening for industries, is it not desirable to have one or two technological institutes instead of having more arts colleges providing for instruction in the same courses as in aided institutions? I think that the time is come for the Government to withdraw in the sense at least of introducing some practical courses, say, applied mathematics, applied physics, or applied chemistry or some practical courses which will have the effect of diverting the talents and energies of our young men to fresh fields and pastures new. For these reasons, I move the motion standing against my name."

24th March 1927]

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN —“ My hon. Friend is quite right in saying that there are a lot of aided institutions started during the last two years. But still, the demand that Government colleges should be opened is growing as will be seen from the speeches by hon. Members in this House asking for a Government College at Palghat, the Muslim College and institutions of that type. It is not as easy, as my friend proposed, for the Government to withdraw from starting colleges unless adequate provision is made by the University to start colleges to fulfil the ever-increasing needs of the people. I hope it will be possible to come to a conclusion on this matter when the Madras University Act Amendment Bill is considered.”

* Mr. S. SAIYAMURTI :—“ Mr. President, Sir, the point raised by my hon. Friend, the late Education Secretary, is of far-reaching importance. I only wish that during the time he had the honour of being the Education Secretary to his chief, something had been done on these lines. Unfortunately, wisdom comes to her children late and it is too late now, because he has ceased to hold the responsible post of Education Secretary to the Government. But I wish to join issue with him on the fundamental question which he has raised. I agree that the future of higher education in our colleges in this province deserves to be considered very anxiously and very carefully by the Minister in charge. But I do not agree with my hon. Friend that, because there are aided institutions growing at such a rapid rate, the Government should withdraw from the field and leave the field entirely to these aided institutions. My own feeling is that neither aided institutions nor the Government should have anything to do with education of the university type. If you want in Madras the right kind of university education, you have got to vest in the university the right to manage and control the university colleges. Otherwise, you will either have private institutions, naturally competing with one another, coming into existence and tending to lower standards directly, or indirectly, openly or surreptitiously, or the Government multiplying colleges and as I said yesterday, transferring officers from the inspectorate to the professorial scale and from one college to another, more according to the service exigencies than according to the qualifications of the professors or lecturers concerned. But it seems to me that my hon. Friend the Education Minister cannot lightly ride off on the plea on the one hand that, with regard to the future of higher university education, the University—whether the Andhra University or the Madras University—should attend to this matter and on the other hand spending money in lakhs, every year on Government colleges. It is up to him to examine this question, with the aid of experts and make up his mind as to how he is going to spend his money. I suggest that he ought to spend money through the agency of the existing or future universities. I take it that my hon. Friend does not mean that, by saying that the Government should withdraw, the Government should save money. I take it, he means that they ought to pay it as grants to the aided institutions. I do not agree with that. I think that it ought to be granted either to the existing universities or future universities, so that higher education may be neither in the hands of the bureaucratic Government nor in the hands of aided institutions which will naturally compete with one another and inevitably lower university standards.

“ One other matter which I wish to mention and I am done. My hon. Friend talked glibly about technological institutes. I think the nebulous ideas of the late Minister are still sitting tight upon him. In connexion with the establishment of the Andhra University, we were treated to a vision of the

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

[24th March 1927]

Andhra country being studded over with new technological and industrial institutions and of a new era of peace and prosperity with regard to the Andhra culture and of the Andhra country being converted into a mine of gold. Those who talk in the strain that by creating universities or colleges, you can create industries, talk of something they know nothing of. We have had to consider the question of Applied Chemistry being introduced into our colleges for being studied in the Intermediate course, and so far as the advice of our experts went, we in the university were advised that until there were industries which would take men who had undergone a course in Applied Chemistry and train them, and give them practical workshop experience, study of Applied Chemistry will be a farce. Secondly, you will add to the unemployment market which is already crowded. If we want industrial development, the way to do it is not to merely start academic institutions but to get practical workshops set up where our boys will get experience which will make them future foremen and captains of industries.

“I do want the hon. the Education Minister to very seriously consider the problem of higher education, the management of higher education in this province, to come to a decision and not leave the universities to take the initiative. They will co-operate with him and he must help them being the Member in charge of the subject.”

* **MR. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR** —“Mr. President, Sir, I am glad that some ideas which I wanted to express have already been expressed by the hon. Member for the University. You know, Sir, that the Madras University has been reorganized and the new Andhra University has been started. It has been clearly expressed that the universities should no longer continue to be merely examining bodies but should be teaching bodies. Let us see how far, during the last four or five years the Madras University has been reorganized and during the last one year and a half the new Andhra University has been established, this scheme has been carried on. It is true that the Government colleges and other colleges in the City of Madras and a small area round it have been constituted as constituent colleges. Unfortunately with regard to the Andhra University, there is absolutely no college of the university or no institution at all in the headquarters of the university where you can achieve the aim with which it was started, a teaching university. The hon. Member from Trichinopoly, Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar, stated that the Government should transfer the business of teaching to aided institutions. May I suggest that this object can be achieved—and the object of the university also can be achieved—by all the Government institutions in the Presidency being transferred either to the Madras University or the Andhra University. May I put a question to the hon. the Education Minister whether he proposes to have two rival departments under his management, the Universities and the Education Department? Why should there be two parallel institutions running in the province, the University which is engaged in the duty of imparting higher education and the Government Colleges which are engaged in the same duty? Why should there be a Vice-Chancellor? He is supposed to do certain work. The University by itself is not in a position to start any colleges and look after the duty of teaching. Why should the Director of Public Instruction, who, I take it, should be in charge of elementary and secondary education, be entrusted with the duty of imparting higher education, which ought to be performed by the University? Do the

24th March 1927] [Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar]

Government propose to maintain the colleges also and aid the University with funds to start its own colleges and to take up the teaching work? The hon. the Chief Minister may perhaps get up and say that the Arts Colleges should be in charge of teaching up to the B.A. and the Honours courses. For post-graduate course, the students should go to the University. The persons who ought to teach the students for the post-graduate course, must be familiar with the capacity of the students. The University professor must be able to know to what branch of post-graduate course a student is fit for or whether he is fit at all for the course. Is it not necessary on the part of the professor to know whether the student who applies, has the capacity and aptitude for undergoing the course? It cannot be said that, simply because a student has passed the B.A. or the Honours course, he is fit to undergo the post-graduate course. So, it is absolutely necessary that there should be a continuity of the personnel both in the case of the student and in the case of the professor. As I have already stated, without duplicating institutions doing the same functions, it is necessary that the Government colleges should be handed over to the Universities; because if the post-graduate students are to be benefited, the professors giving instruction must be familiar with the capacity and the aptitude of the students not by seeing them for the first time but from the very beginning of their course. For these reasons, I say that this question should be taken into consideration and that the hon. the Minister must take early steps to see that the universities are not merely examining bodies but also teaching bodies."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: "Sir, I am afraid that the issue raised by my hon. Friend from Trichinopoly has been somewhat misconceived. Whether collegiate education or higher education is under the control of the Government or under the control of the University, what my hon. Friend Mr. Arpudawami Udayar urges is that they should encourage private agencies to start colleges and high schools. I think my hon. Friend the Member for the University has read the history of Universities very carefully. If he has not done so, we have got a book in our library which gives a brief history of the Universities in the British Empire. If he further reads the history of universities outside the British Empire he will come to know that a large number of universities in the world were founded by private benefactions and by endowments by the public and private persons such as kings, princes, capitalists, merchants, etc.

"Therefore, what is to be encouraged in this Presidency—perhaps in this matter we have to imitate the other sister universities in India, for instance the one at Bombay—is private agency for higher education. The Andhra University has been started and we had a lot of talk here recently about the apathy of Government towards it. I ask my Andhra friends what their millionaires and their zamindars have done for encouraging collegiate and higher education in the Andhra country. I was given to understand by my hon. Friends of the last Ministry that they expected private endowments to the tune of Rs. 20 lakhs. I want to know whether even three lakhs have been collected for that University. (Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu: About four lakhs.) There has been a good deal of talk recently of the establishment of a Tamil University. I also want to know how much private benefaction has been assured. I doubt, Sir, whether any university can be established unless it is assured of Rs. 20 lakhs of private benefactions, to which the Government have to contribute an equal amount. I hope the hon. the Minister will lay down a principle, both for the guidance of the public and

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p.11

[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

[24th March 1927]

for the guidance of this House stating how far they will encourage higher education by private agencies and how far they will help such agencies. I think a principle may be laid down that Government will not encourage any new undertaking, i.e., establishment of new colleges or new universities, unless the public come forward to pay half the amount necessary for the equipment of the college or the university, the other half being paid by the Government. If some sort of principle like that is laid down, I am sure the hon. the Minister will be in a better position to encourage private agencies to a great extent, and at the same time, the Government will be doing their duty. So, the main question is, how far private agencies should be encouraged. If you read the history of any big university in the world or in the Empire, you will find that private benefaction has played a more important part in the starting, establishment and equipment of universities than the Government. There are very few Government universities, and even they, are not run with much success. Private benefactions have been the main basis for the establishment of those institutions, although helped by the Government. It is from this point of view, Sir, that the hon. the Minister should approach this question and lay down some sort of principle for the encouragement of private agencies to start colleges and universities. At the same time, as far as possible, they should withdraw their present control and say that 'it is high time we encourage private agencies, and give only a portion of the amounts, which we are ourselves spending at present on colleges maintained by us, to private institutions'. For instance, Sir, there are many wealthy people in the Coimbatore district from which my hon. Friend Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar comes. There are many wealthy mill-owners, zamindars and other rich men in the Coimbatore district who could very well take over the Coimbatore College themselves, make it a private institution and start a university of their own, if possible. We also want a Karnataka University; and so far as the Karnataka University is concerned, I may say that we have colleges which are practically private institutions, maintained, started and equipped by private benefactions. Our Women's College which is perhaps one of the largest colleges in India, was established with indigenous funds and is now earning a glorious distinction which perhaps no other college in India can boast of. Therefore, I hope that the Government will lay down a general principle for encouraging private agencies in higher education."

* Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI — "Mr. President, Sir, the question that has been raised is the function of Government in regard to university education. While I unhesitatingly hold that Government ought to control primary education directly, it is not the same direct control that it ought to have in respect of university education. The practical question to be considered now is one of mere theory. We have to consider whether at the present stage Government ought to be divorced from university education. The question is whether that policy ought to be adopted at the present stage of education in this province. My hon. Friend, the Member for the University, and my hon. Friend, Mr. Muttayya Mudaliyar, spoke of the handing over of the present Government colleges to the Madras University. Put in that form, in theory it may be alright, but I think the mufassal would suffer a great deal if that is done at the present moment. In a perhaps fully developed educational system, a university ought to function only as a teaching university. That is the ideal we have to work up to; but have we arrived at that stage now? Would it be to the advantage of the mufassal, if all the Government colleges

24th March 1927] [Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai]

were handed over to the Madras University which is situated at this corner? I fear, Sir, at the present moment, it would be disadvantageous to the mufassal to hand over all the Government colleges to the Madras University and to advocate a complete divorce of Government from higher education. True, as I said, we look forward to a time when Government can have complete divorce from university education, when the university may be left to the management of its affairs and when it will be an autonomous body, untrammelled by Government.

"The second question raised by my hon. Friend, Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar, was the introduction of technological institutes. He advocates greater attention on the part of the Government in regard to industries and applied sciences. Sir, this is really a great need, and I join issue with my hon. Friend for the University in this respect. He said that what we needed at present was not so much the establishment of those technological institutes by the Government as the springing up of industries, which would create a demand for these technological institutes. I really do not know which ought to be placed first. I however feel that the establishment of technological institutes will go a great way towards the springing up of great industries which are our main need at present. Everybody is agreed that Government are not devoting the attention to the industrial side which they ought to, and the question is whether we are to begin this or that. I advocate, Sir, that we ought to begin both, and therefore the question of starting technological institutes need not be put in the background. With these words, Sir, I resume my seat."

* Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR.—"Sir, if we analyse the system of education now in existence, we will find that there are two things requiring a remedy at a very early date. First of all, there is an assumption that is made that the Government know everything necessary for the educational benefit of the people and that they should have control over the universities and educational institutions. One patent defect connected with the present educational system is that it does not inspire the students to become good citizens. We have at present two sets of institutions, the missionary institutions and Government institutions. When we send our students to missionary institutions, they come back greatly sapped of all that is necessary to make life a success, and they kill the enthusiasm that our students have for our own religious institutions. The Government institutions are absolutely silent and as they adopt a policy of strict neutrality in matters religious, they are less injurious than the missionary institutions. Hence we find a complete lack of religious enthusiasm in our students who resort to both these classes of institutions, where religion does not form a fundamental portion of the educational curriculum. Unless our young men are inspired with enthusiasm and patriotism for their country, with love for their religion, they cannot become good citizens. It is necessary that education should not be controlled by Government, and must be, as far as possible, independent of it. I therefore suggest that any institution, if it is to be a success, must be based on entirely independent and impartial basis. I therefore think that it is absolutely necessary in our reorganized system of education, we must have people of every religion, every religious feeling being respected. Unless our boys are trained to be good citizens in these institutions, there will be no use of our having them at all. And there is no good thinking over the question whether the

[Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar] [24th March 1927]

institutions should be handed over to the University or whether Government should be complete masters of the institutions. I say that neither the Government nor the University should be in charge of the institutions but they should be in independent hands. I think it is absolutely necessary that the Government should not dispense with the present University or think only of starting technological institutes; they should think more of the fact that the institutions are intended primarily to make the students good citizens of the future. We should as far as possible see that education is managed by private bodies, independent of Government. Therefore, Sir, I think that unless we set our house in order, we cannot think of making any changes in the present system."

* MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR.—"Sir, I rise to oppose the motion moved by the hon. Member for Trichinopoly. I want to urge one special point. We do not know when the day will come when collegiate education will be entirely in the hands of the University. We welcome such a day, though we cannot expect it in the near future. We also welcome a large increase in aided institutions. There is no doubt, Sir, that from the point of view of economy, aided institutions cost much less to the Government than Government institutions as such. Then, one point which the hon. Member from Trichinopoly said, with regard to unemployment was, 'Close the doors of all Government institutions and permit the doors of all the aided institutions to continue to be open.' I would certainly object to such a course, Sir. So far as the question of unemployment is concerned, I am one of those who feel that the present education as it is imparted either by Government institutions or by the University or private institutions is absolutely unsatisfactory. The Government themselves are not helping at all in the matter of a course of industries. If really the question of unemployment is to be solved, it cannot be done by closing the doors of any institutions but by encouraging local trades and industries. If, for instance, a rule is made that an article should be purchased only in India, whether it is made either in India or in England, that will be a welcome change. Such a change will be supported by all communities, whether Europeans or Indians, if they are non-officials. If that is done, Sir, it will be an inducement for a large number of people in this country to take to trade and to industry. Even if the goods are manufactured outside India, there will be a good inducement to a large number of people to enter the trade as they will be getting something in the way of commission, etc., which goes no body knows now into whose hands. Either it must go into the hands of those who go to England to negotiate, or it must necessarily go into the hands of brokers in England and in other countries. Therefore, if Government really want to solve the question of unemployment, they must make a rule that all things should be purchased in India, whether manufactured either in India or in England. That will go a long way to induce our people to take to industries and trade. Otherwise, any amount of talk that the Government supports Indian trade and Indian industries would be absolutely of no use. So long as that is not done, I am strongly in favour of urging the Government to have as many institutions as possible. In England, Sir, even employment of the people is the concern of the State and the Government pay some money to those for whom the Government are not able to find employment. Here we have big figures under unemployment, and even if the Government of this country are not going to help the unemployed, let them give some light by way of education to those who want it.

24th March 1927] [Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar]

“It was said often that before the selection committees were appointed, 12-4
many pupils among the several communities could not get admission. Now, p.2
the complaint is the other side. Many people say that they suffer much
either because they belong to particular communities or, more because they are
not able to command the influence of approaching the members of the selection
committees. I am myself on a selection committee and I know how much
influence is brought to bear upon me and I know usually that those people
who cannot bring influence to bear upon me probably suffer. In any case,
I would ask Government to take away all the selection committees. Let there
be as many seats as possible and as many seats that are wanted by young
men and young women and boys and girls who want education, so that they
may not be asked to go home by aided schools and by Government colleges.
If possible, Government may help starting a large number of aided schools
and then close down Government colleges. If there are no sufficient aided
schools, let Government open a large number of their own schools. Anyhow,
it is the duty of Government, till they provide trade institutes and industrial
institutes on a large scale, to see that by their own institutions or by aided
institutions they are able to provide sufficient number of schools for all the
people. If this motion is carried, it will go against that fundamental
principle and we will be put to the difficulty of having a large number of
schools closed. I therefore, on that point, strongly oppose this motion.”

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN --“ Mr. President, in regard to the
technological colleges I agree with my hon. Friend, the learned Member
for the University that without the starting of industrial institutions it will
not be possible to have industries set up. Institutions of this kind will only
increase the number of unemployment among the people. But I hope, my
hon. Friend, the Minister for Development, will consider the starting and
linking them up with industries that can be started to solve the difficulty of
unemployment in this country. My hon. Friend, Sir Alexander MacDougall,
was talking only the other day about a workshop for motor repairs and
things like that. It can easily be done and it ought to be linked up with
firms like his own to train students for such purpose. Unless we have firms to
help us, it will not be possible, as the hon. Member for the University
observed, to merely create colleges like any other college as academic
institutions.

“With regard to the matter of handing over the colleges, I shall have to go
into past history for this purpose and I hope the Council will bear with me
on that matter. As early as 1854 in their despatch, the Court of Directors
laid down the policy that in view of the impossibility of Government alone
doing all that must be done to provide adequate means for the education of
Indians, the extension and increased supply of schools and colleges should, for
the future, be mainly effected by the grant-in-aid system. The despatch
looked forward to the time when any general system of education entirely
provided by the Government might be discontinued with the gradual advance
of the system of grants-in-aid and when many of the existing Government
institutions, especially those of the higher order, might be safely closed or
transferred to the management of local bodies under the control of and aided
by the State. But it was expressly provided that the spread of education was
not to be checked in the slightest degree by the abandonment of a single school
to probable decay and that while the desired object was to be kept steadily in
view, the Government and the local authorities were enjoined to act with

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

[24th March 1927]

caution and to be guided by special reference to the particular circumstances of the locality concerned. In his despatch of 14th May 1862, the Secretary of State wrote to the Government of India that—

‘ Her Majesty’s Government are unwilling that a Government school should be given up in any place where the inhabitants show a marked desire that it should be maintained or where there is a manifest disinclination on the part of the people to send their children to the private schools of the neighbourhood. ’

“ The Education Commission of 1882 after exhaustively considering the question of the withdrawal of the State from the direct provision and management of education especially of higher education made the following recommendation among others on the subject

‘ That while existing State institutions in higher order should be maintained in complete efficiency wherever they are necessary, the improvement and extension of the institutions under private managers should be the principal care of the department ’

‘ That in order to evoke and stimulate local co-operation in the transfer to private management, of Government institutions for collegiate or secondary instruction, aid at specially liberal rates be offered for a term of years wherever necessary to any local body willing to undertake the management of any such institution under adequate guarantees of permanence and efficiency. ’

‘ That in dealing with the question of the withdrawal of Government from the management of existing colleges, these colleges be regarded as divided into three classes : (1) Those from which it is premature for Government to consider the propriety of withdrawal on the ground that they are and will long continue to be institutions on which the higher education of the country mainly depends. (2) Those that might be transferred with advantage, as a measure promising useful political results to bodies of Indian gentlemen provided the new managers give satisfactory guarantees that the college will be maintained (i) permanently, (ii) in full efficiency and (iii) in such a way as to make it adequate for all the wants of the locality. (3) Those which have been shown to be unsuccessful or of which the cost is out of proportion to the utility and from which Government might advantageously withdraw even with less stringent guarantees for permanent efficiency. Such colleges should be closed if after due notice no local body be formed to carry them on such a grant-in-aid as the rules provide ’

“ The Commission distinctly deprecated the transfer of the Government educational institutions to missionary agencies as such a measure would not serve the object in view, viz., the encouragement of indigenous effort in the case of education. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Commission a number of colleges and high schools were transferred from Government to local bodies and private committees, the colleges so transferred being those at Bellary, Salem, Madura and Cuddalore. It will be observed, Mr. President, that the only college now existing is the Municipal College at Salem, and that the idea of transferring these colleges to local bodies has not met with the success that was expected to be achieved in the despatch that was sent out in 1882.

“ In their educational policy issued in 1904 the Government of India made the following observations :

‘ The system of grants-in-aid was intended to elicit support of local resources and to foster a spirit of initiative and combination for local ends. It is supplemented by the direct action of Government, which speaking generally sets the standard and undertakes work to which private effort is not equal or for which it is not forthcoming. The progressive devolution of primary, secondary and collegiate education upon private enterprise and the continuous withdrawal of Government from competition was recommended by the Education Commission in 1882 and the advice has generally been acted upon. But, while accepting this policy the Government of India at the same time recommend the extreme importance of the principle that in each branch of education, Government should maintain a limited number of institutions both as models of private enterprise to follow and in order to uphold the high standard of education. ’

“ In accordance with this policy the Government are now maintaining the following Arts Colleges : the Presidency College at Madras, the Government Arts College, Kumbakonam, the Government Arts College, Rajahmundry,

24th March 1927]

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

the Ceded Districts College, Anantapur, the Victoria College, Palghat, the Government College for Muhammadans, Madras, the Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras, besides the three second grade colleges, the Government Colleges at Coimbatore and Mangalore and the Brennen College at Tellicherry. The first-grade colleges at Rajahmundry, Kumbakonam and Madras have long been in existence; and it is difficult to say whether any private body is likely to find funds necessary for the maintenance of these institutions and assume charge of their management.

"As regards the observation made by the hon. Member for the University, with the passing of the Andhra University Act and the Madras University Act, it has been made possible by the sections introduced in the Act, for the universities to take over the colleges under their direct management. And, as my hon. Member for the University observed, it is a big question and it deserves consideration. I hope the Government will be able to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion to the satisfaction of the Member as well as the University, by which it will be possible to devise one single method by which university education may be managed by one single body and not a dual body as pointed out by my hon. Friend, Mr. Muttayya Mudaliyar. Mr. President, as I said, it is a large question and it requires consideration, but I hope also the University will take the initiative on this point, besides merely asking Government for proposals.

"Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar raised the question of selection committees. As pointed out by him the selection committees came into being because members belonging to various communities felt that they were not given the same opportunities."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT — "There is another motion raising the question of selection committees."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN — "Then I will reserve my remarks on the subject for the present."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO — "I did not wish to join in the debate, but it seemed to me that I should contradict the opinion expressed by the hon. Member for the University seconded and responded to by the hon. Minister for Education that technical or technological education should not be encouraged or extended because we have got the problem of unemployment and that unless we have got industries started all over the country and unless there is a demand from the industries of the country, there is no need to have technical or technological education. I join issue with the opinion expressed by both these hon. gentlemen, because, it is opposed to the educational system of Japan and the experience of that country. Japan was an agricultural country like ours. Forty years back it was struggling, as we are now struggling, to start industrial schools and for industrial development. Technical schools were first provided and people were equipped with scientific and technical knowledge. When the State protected and started industries, there were persons efficient enough to undertake these industries and there were persons with scientific knowledge and research to help industries in various places. The people qualified for aiding industries will give an impetus to start suitable industries. Therefore, Sir, it is not to be understood that the University and colleges in this province should not undertake the responsibility of encouraging or expanding technical education or vocational instruction.

[Sir A. P. Patro]

[24th March 1927]

Recently, in the Convocation address delivered by Sir Gangaram, this aspect was emphasised; there is a desire everywhere that we should encourage this system of technical education because we have had too much of cultural and academic education; in order to divert the attention of the people from purely theoretical considerations, it is necessary that the industrial side of the educational problem should be seriously considered. We have this tendency developed not only in India where universities are undertaking this responsibility, but also from the Universities in England which considered this aspect of education and adopted the more modern German University systems. Germany has become an industrial state from an agricultural state. Following the example of Germany with its economical and industrial development, recent University development took place in Great Britain. In India also we find that new universities have been started in the north and this policy is being followed as it is beneficial and necessary in the interest of the economic development of the country.

“To say that we should not enter into water because we do not know how to swim while we desire to learn how to swim, or to say that we should measure how much water there is in the stream before we can learn to swim, is to do nothing at all. Therefore, the problem of encouraging the expansion of technical and vocational education in this province is not one in regard to which we should wait and see how far there is a demand in the matter of industries themselves. I should certainly expect that view from those who do not want to encourage industries in this country or who are suspicious of industrial development in this country, but it is not to be expected from those who boast to be nationalists, who pretend to act in the name of nationalism, who say that we should develop the material resources of the country and should have a self-relying and self-contained nation to take up full responsible Government. I am surprised that this view should be taken by the advocates of so-called ‘nationalism’ in this House. I do insist on this House to look at this question also from the point of view, namely, are we going to keep quiet without developing industrial education for all time till we started industries? But who are to start industries? Are we to be dependent upon the Government to start industries? You know what the industrial policy of the Government is. If you depend upon that policy for the purpose of creating new industries, you will never be developing in the direction you want. It is the people themselves that should take the responsibility. How are the people to take the responsibility of starting new industries without technical advice, without proper advice, without competent persons being available on whom they can rely for scientific knowledge and experience to enable them to carry on industrial work. Therefore, if you want to profit as Japan profited, if you equip your own people as Japan equipped her own people from 1902, it will be possible for you to develop the material resources of the country. From 1902 the policy in Japan has been one of continuous encouragement of these industries, one of outflow of qualified persons from the colleges in order to help the industrial awakening of Japan. In an agricultural country like ours, it is impossible to expect the Government to do the whole thing for us. Capital must be induced to come out. If the people should rely on themselves to carry on industrial work without scientific knowledge that is necessary for the purpose of knowing what industries could be developed and their nature and in what direction they could be improved, it will be a disastrous policy. You must have properly equipped persons and

24th March 1927]

[Sir A. P. Patro]

you must provide technological institution in the country and also instruction and knowledge in the matter so that you may produce men capable of taking up suitable industries. That is why I say that though the hon. Member for the University and the hon. the Minister agree happily on this matter, I would strike a note of warning to this House and say that before the Ministry initiates a policy of educational improvement in this Presidency and before the House comes to a decided opinion on the matter, the other side of the question presented by me should be seriously considered." (Cheers.)

* Mr. K. KRISHNAN — "Mr. President, let me repeat what my hon. Friend Sir A. P. Patro said, that is, that he did not want to speak on this occasion. As a matter of fact, I also did not want to speak on this occasion except for the fact that he mentioned certain things in the name of nationalism and also about the indifference which the nationalists have shown towards technical studies particularly. I do not know Sir, whether giving the necessary instruction is all that is necessary for the purpose of advancing the technical side of our education. So far as I see, we have been sending boys for technical study in England and my experience is— and I believe I am right— that those who have returned are not able to secure proper employment in this country. I remember years ago hearing a lecture delivered by Mr. Chatterton, who was then in charge of the School of Arts in Madras, when there was, as now, a feeling that there should be a considerable advance in industrial education, and that educational institutions well up in industrial subjects should be largely encouraged. Mr. Chatterton said that before we started such schools we must have capitalists who must be ready to take up the industries, so that they may be able to give proper employment to those boys that come out of such institutions, as otherwise we would only be swelling the numbers of the unemployed among our own men. Have we got sufficient number of men who are prepared to spend their money on industries and will undertake that business? The boys that are now being sent out for technical education or those that have returned will not have the capital to start the industry they may have learnt. Capital must be flowing in, and who are the persons that can come forward with capital, and on whose recommendations are these people going to invest their money unless they are satisfied from practical experience that the industry pays? We have seen from our own experience in Malabar that the fish industry was at first not popular. Before Government took up the business and demonstrated to the people that it was a paying concern, nobody started that industry. When once it was discovered by the people that it was a paying proposition, I believe hundreds of such factories were started and several people are making a decent living out of it. So, I submit, Sir, that nationalists though we are, we want industrialism should have a predominant place in the evolution of India; we believe that it should go hand in hand with the present necessities of the times. We must see how far we can advance before we educate a number of boys to whom we will not be able to give proper employment in future. I submit, therefore, that the attitude taken up by the hon. the Minister for Education is the right one. That is all that I have got to say on this subject."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,01,700 for pay of officers by Rs. 100',"

The motion was put and negatived.

[24th March 1927]

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR .—“ Sir, I move

‘ that the allotment of Rs. 3,33,000 for pay of establishments be reduced by Rs. 100 ’ (to discuss the need for increasing the pay and amount in the time-scale, reducing the period of time-scale and generally improving the prospects of assistant lecturers and assistant professors of the Subordinate Educational Service).

“ There are at present about 143 teachers in the department who are working in the several arts and training colleges. Of these 29 are in the Indian Educational Service, for which the pay is Rs. 400—50—600 ; Rs. 600—50—1,000 ; Rs. 1,000—50—1,250. Thirty-three are in the Madras Educational Service on a pay of 250—25—500—50—800. And the remaining 81 are placed in a cadre called the Subordinate Educational Service, Collegiate Branch, on a pay of Rs. 125—5—175—7½—250.

“ This subordinate service was constituted as a separate cadre in the year 1907, with a view to attract the best type of men for lecturing work in the colleges and a graded scale with a fixed number of posts in each grade was sanctioned for the service. At that time, there were about 37 posts in the service as against 19 in the next higher service then known as the Provincial Educational Service, that is, the present Madras Educational Service. This higher service was filled, as a general rule with very few exceptions, by promotion from the subordinate service. As a result of this reorganization, the department was able to enlist the services of M.A.’s for most of the places in the colleges. There has been since then a steady increase in the number of officers in the department, owing to the expansion of higher education and the opening of new colleges and new courses of study. But the increase has been mainly in the subordinate service without a corresponding increase in the higher service, the Madras Educational Service. Thus in 1920 there were about 70 posts in the subordinate service as against 27 in the Madras Educational Service. Finally in the year 1921, when all the non-gazetted services were reorganized, this service also was reorganized and placed on a time-scale introduced by Sir Arthur Knapp of Rs. 125—5—175—7½—250 as mentioned already. This history will show how the conditions of the service have gone from bad to worse and the members of the service have been hit hard in more ways than one. On the one hand, while responsible officers like Mr. Littlehailes and the late Mr. Middlemast have recommended an initial pay of Rs. 150 as the least that can be offered to attract the right type of men, not only has the initial pay been fixed at Rs. 125 but also an extremely low rate of increment has been granted, a rate which is lower than that obtaining even in private colleges. On the other hand, their prospects of promotion to the higher service have also been considerably diminished. The ratio of Madras Educational Service posts to those of the Subordinate Educational Service was nearly 1 to 2 in 1907, while at present it is a little more than 1 to 3. Out of a total of about 81 members as many as 18 with more than 10 years’ service are still in the neighbourhood of Rs. 150 in the time-scale whereas under the older conditions, they would have been promoted to the Madras Educational Service by that time. In fixing such a time-scale the Government did, to the service, an injustice which has had far-reaching consequences to the members. Prior to this last reorganization, the subordinate service, collegiate branch was regarded more or less as a probationary stage for entry into the Provincial Service. The late Mr. E. W. Middlemast recommended as far back as 1912 that the collegiate

24th March 1927]

[Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar]

branch of the Subordinate Educational Service should be so regarded and should be reconstituted on that basis. Their claims for better treatment have been supported by Mr. H. J. Allen, the late Principal of the Presidency College, Mr. R. Littlehailes, Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Mark Hunter, Director of Public Instruction, Burma, and several other educational authorities. They have repeatedly memorialized the Government urging the provincialization of the entire Subordinate Educational Service, Collegiate Branch, treating it in the same way as the cadre of Assistant Professors in the Medical College. Far from doing anything to allay the discontent in the service, Sir Arthur Knapp's scale which was introduced in 1922 has done it a very grave harm treating the subordinate service as a separate unit, with the increments of Rs. 5 and Rs. 7½ so adjusted that an officer entering the Subordinate Educational Service now will take 20 years, i.e., practically the entire period of his service to reach the maximum, whereas before this time-scale he would have got into the higher service in less than half this period.

"The term 'subordinate' as applied to the service is anomalous and entirely arbitrary. In the matter of the individual responsibility of the officers and the nature of work done by them in the college classes, the relationship between an officer of the higher service and one in the lower service in the collegiate line is not on a par with what obtains among administrative officers. Even though the members of the staff of the various colleges are placed in three different cadres, such a division does not mean any marked difference in the work done by them. After the reorganisation of the University courses and the introduction of the B.A. Honours classes, the old distinction between superior and inferior work has disappeared. A good portion of the Honours work and practically the whole work for the B.A. and Intermediate classes in this department are in entire charge of the Assistant Professors, while in the first-grade colleges in the mufassal, the work in the B.A. and the Intermediate classes is shared between an officer of the Madras Educational Service and an officer of the Subordinate Educational Service. Therefore to fix the pay and prospects of the service on the score of its being labelled 'Subordinate' without any consideration of the work done by the members of that service is hardly fair to them.

"Because the service was called 'Subordinate Educational Service' it led Sir Arthur Knapp to compare their status and work to that of the Revenue Subordinates, Sub-Assistant Surgeons and clerks and fix their time scale accordingly. There is considerable discontent among the members of the service and it is hardly necessary to point out that this discontent is perfectly natural, considering the nature of their work, their academic qualifications and the position and the status they have to maintain with the scanty means placed at their disposal. Early steps may be taken to treat the cadre as a separate independent service and reconstitute it on the basis of the following time scale Rs. 150-15-300 (efficiency bar) Rs. 300-30-600. In fixing the initial pay of the present incumbents in the new time scale, their previous service may be taken into account."

1-15
p.m.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,33,000 for pay of establishments by Rs. 100'."

* Mr. V. Ch. JOHN :—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to represent the grievances of L.T.'s in the Educational department."

[24th March 1927]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT.—“This is with regard to the Assistant Professors. The hon. Member is requested to confine his remarks to Assistant Professors.”

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY —“Mr. President, Sir, I have given notice of the same motion to discuss the same subject. I have very little to add to what my hon. Friend Mr. Krishnan Nayar has said on this subject. If you only compare the initial pay and the rate of increment granted to these services with what obtains in the neighbouring States of Mysore, Travancore and Hyderabad, you will see how very unfairly these are treated. In Mysore the initial pay for doing the same sort of work is Rs. 200 and with an increment of Rs. 20 it goes up to 400. In Travancore it rises from Rs. 200 with an increment of Rs. 20 to Rs. 300 and in the Hyderabad State they start with Rs. 250 and with an increment of Rs. 25 go up to Rs. 600. Even in the private colleges like the Pachavyappa's College, they have an increment of Rs. 15 and in the Christian College the rate of increment is Rs. 10. For Subordinate Educational Service people the rate of increment is only one-twentyfifth of the initial pay, while in the case of the Indian Educational Service it is one-eighth of the initial pay and in the case of Madras Educational Service one-tenth of the starting pay. So then it is clear that not only the initial pay of the Subordinate Educational Service people has been fixed very low but also the increment granted to them is also extremely low. As my hon. Friend Mr. Krishnan Nayar has pointed out the prospects of promotion to the higher service have been considerably diminished for these people. We must also take into consideration the fact that there is absolutely no difference in the nature of the work which these people do and which the people of the higher services, viz., the Madras Educational Service and the Indian Educational Service men do. The department, I am told, wants second-class M.A.'s; but hardly any such people come. People with high qualifications prefer other avenues of employment with better pay and prospects. In consideration of all these circumstances, I fully hope that this House will unanimously support this proposition and the hon. the Education Minister will give sympathetic consideration to the claims for better treatment put forward on behalf of these people.”

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“Mr. President, my hon. Friend Diwan Bahadur Krishnan Nayar is quite right in his statement that these Assistant Professors in the Subordinate Educational Service are drawing a low scale of pay. They have been complaining ever since the introduction of this scale of pay that it is inadequate. The discontent of the officers has been expressed in resolutions passed at the annual meetings of the Non-Gazetted Educational Officers' Association and from memorials received from individual officers to which evidently the Diwan Bahadur had an access. The question has also formed the subject of interpellations and resolutions in the Legislative Council. In July 1924, the Non-Gazetted Educational Officers' Association waited in deputation on the Director of Public Instruction for a third time and presented a memorandum regarding their grievances. The memorandum was forwarded to the Government by the Director who suggested the following scale of pay for adoption. The scale that was suggested by the memorandum itself was not as high as the Diwan Bahadur put forward but was 125—12½—250. The scale suggested by the Director was 120—10—250. The association at the same time requested permission to wait on deputation on His Excellency the Governor. They were informed at first that His

24th March 1927]

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

Excellency regretted his inability to receive their deputation while a memorial from it was before the Government. Independently of the above, a separate memorandum dealing with the pay and prospects of this service was received in October 1925 and a deputation was received by His Excellency. In the memorandum it was stated that the chances of promotion of college assistants to the Madras Educational Service had been considerably reduced in recent years as the Diwan Bahadur pointed out and that early steps should be taken to remove the discontent of the officers by reconstituting the service and placing it on an independent basis irrespective of what was going to be done to the higher services in connexion with the recommendations of the Lee Commission. A pay of 150- 10- 250- 20- 450 was suggested by the deputation. His Excellency promised to have the requests examined by the department. The examination was deferred pending the reorganization of the higher services. In the meanwhile, with a view to giving immediate relief, a proposal for allowing a pay of Rs. 120 10 250 to this cadre was placed before the Cabinet. The Cabinet ordered that the question might be referred to the Finance Committee. The Committee stated that they would like to know whether the cadre as it now stood included recruits who were not regarded as adequately qualified and to whom therefore the proposed scale would not be applied. If this was not the case, they asked what justification was there for the assertion that it was not possible to recruit fully qualified candidates and if there were such cases, whether it was proposed, on the introduction of higher scale, to replace men not fully qualified by men with better qualifications. The Director of Public Instruction was consulted with reference to the observations of the Finance Committee. He gave us the figures in regard to the Subordinate Educational Officers. There are at present 73 permanent officers in the collegiate branch of the Subordinate Educational Service of whom 29 are either first-class or second-class M.A.'s or B.A. Honours men and the remaining 44 are third-class men. Instead of what my hon. Friend Mr. Shetty said, there are as many as 22 persons officiating in the collegiate branch of Subordinate Educational Service of whom 13 are either first or second-class M.A.'s or Honours men. As has been stated more than once on the floor of this House the policy has been to employ only first or second-class Honours graduates in the collegiate branch of the Subordinate Educational Service. It is at times difficult or almost impossible to obtain a sufficient supply of first or second-class Honours men especially in such a subject as Chemistry. We have then either to accept third-class Honours men or pass graduates. In the course of the discussion when the then Minister was in charge of Education with a view to attract first and second-class Honours graduates or M.A.'s it was suggested a higher starting pay of Rs. 150 in the existing time scale of pay might be sanctioned to men possessing high qualifications. The Director reported that this will not prove a proper solution and he said that it would be better that his proposals were given effect to. I am of that opinion, as it would not cost us very much. The ultimate extra cost involved in the adoption of this scale was estimated at Rs. 7,083 but the question was deferred at that time and was made to lie over. We are at present considering the question of reorganization of the Subordinate Educational Service which is now before the Director. I do feel that the pay given to them is not adequate."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Having regard to the fact that the hon. Minister is prepared to consider the question sympathetically, I beg leave to withdraw my motion."

[24th March 1927]

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

At this stage the Council rose for lunch.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.).

*Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR —“ Sir, I move this cut which stands against my name, namely—

‘to reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,84,200 for Arts Colleges—Men by Rs. 100’

for the purpose of discussing the need for introducing mathematics and science groups in the B.A. classes in the Government Victoria College, Palghat, in the ensuing academical year. Two years ago, this Government Victoria College was only a second-grade college and by the kindness and courtesy of my hon. Friend, Sir A. P. Patro, when he was in charge of the Education Portfolio, that college was raised from being a second-grade college to a first-grade college. The thanks of the people of Palghat and the people of Malabar are due to him. But at the time the college was raised to the first grade, the only groups that were introduced for the B.A. class were groups I, II and III, that is, the mathematics group, the science group and the history group. Palghat has been for a long time a good educational centre, and in addition to that, it is a very good intellectual centre also, and the desire and ambitions of the people will not be satisfied unless the other groups, namely, the mathematics group and the science group, are also introduced in that college. As a matter of fact, even when the college was raised two years ago to a first-grade one, the idea of introducing mathematics as a group in the institution was thought of, but on account of certain structural difficulties in the buildings and for want of accommodation in the existing buildings, it was thought desirable to put off the introduction of the mathematics group for one year. One year passed away, and the mathematics group was not introduced last year also. We were pressing this on the attention of the Director of Public Instruction and also of the Education Minister, and I find that, in this year's budget, a provision is made for putting up additional buildings in the college with a view to introducing the mathematics group. We are thankful for it. So far as the mathematics group is concerned, my request to the hon. the Minister for Education is this—bring pressure to bear upon his subordinates and those of the Public Works Department who are sometimes notoriously slow—to bring pressure to bear upon the Public Works Department which is in charge of the hon. Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar—to expedite the construction of the building for which I find provision has been made in the budget. If the construction of the building is commenced at once, by the time the college reopens in July, the building will be ready for accommodating the mathematics section. I may also tell my hon. Friend, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, that this is the proper time for the construction of buildings in Malabar. This is our summer season, and as the south-west monsoon will commence about the beginning of June, it will not be possible, having regard to the monsoon conditions in the Malabar district, to push on the construction of the building after the monsoon has begun. So that I hope this building which is intended for the accommodation of the mathematics group will be finished before the commencement of the monsoon and before the reopening of the college in July. That is so far as the mathematics group is concerned.

24th March 1927]

[Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar]

"I believe that, with the existing accommodation and buildings, it is possible to introduce the science group. My hon. Friend, the Education Minister, has not perhaps seen the college. I have gone to the college and spoken to some of its lecturers who are handling the science subjects. By a rearrangement of the museum there and of certain other class rooms, I think—I am also informed by the teachers there—that it is quite possible to introduce the science group even in the present building as it stands. But even supposing that it is not possible I hope that my hon. Friend will see the advisability of introducing the science group also as soon as possible. In fact, in modern days, even this morning we heard a great deal about the great need for technical education, the introduction of science subjects is highly necessary. The science group consists mainly of physics and chemistry, and, as I submitted, Palghat is a place where the study of science is highly appreciated. My Friend, Mr. Statham, was recently in Palghat, and he presided over a college function there. He knows the conditions of that college very well, and if he can do anything in this matter, we shall be glad as he is the permanent Deputy Director, though he is now a Special Officer. I hope that the educational authorities, the Director and the Education Minister, will see that the science group is also introduced in the ensuing academic year."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN "My hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnan Nayar, is quite right in the presumption that the opening of the mathematics classes was deferred for want of accommodation in the buildings. I have not gone over the college, and have not had the advantage which my hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnan Nayar, has had, of knowing all about that college. But I am told by my educational advisers that it is not possible as the buildings are to-day to have extra accommodation for the starting of a mathematics section. As my hon. Friend himself has observed, there is a provision of Rs. 20,000 made in the budget for the extension of the college buildings at Palghat, and I am sure my hon. Colleague the Development Minister will bear in mind what has fallen from my hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnan Nayar. But one difficulty is that even if this work is started before the beginning of the monsoon, or in April, it will not be possible to finish it before September. But I hope it will be possible to start the work in April, and my hon. Friend, the Development Minister, will take note of the advice of the Diwan Bahadur and see that the buildings are ready for the opening of the classes in the beginning of this academic year."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I do not press the motion, Sir."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

* Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI :—"Sir, I move

'that the allotment of Rs. 6,84,200 for Government Arts Colleges—Men be reduced by Rs. 100'

"I intend this motion to be an appeal to the hon. the Minister for Education to take the earliest opportunity to investigate into the question of establishing an Arts College in the Kurnool district. The Select Committee that sat to discuss the Andhra University Bill also considered this question and were fully convinced of the necessity for a college in the Kurnool district. At present there is a college at Anantapur and one at Guntur. But they are at long distances with absolutely no college between them. There are enough

[Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi]

[24th March 1927]

high schools and enough students in the district, and I hope the Government will soon realize the great need for a college the absence of which is the main cause why all the official positions in the district from the lowest to the highest are monopolized by men from northern or southern districts."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT — "The question is
'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,84,200 for Government Arts Colleges
—Men by Rs. 100'."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN — "Mr. President, I am sure my hon. Friend, the Member for Kurnool, who has listened to the debate here, knows that he is speaking for the Andhra University area and that the Andhra University itself ought to have control over those colleges. Besides, under the Act itself, it is not possible to start a first-grade college at Kurnool at present. As he himself observed, there is a college at Anantapur as well as at Guntur. Unless a case has been made out for the starting of a college at Kurnool of the second-grade type, I am afraid I cannot give the hon. Member the assurance he wants."

* Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI — "I hope the hon. Minister will take into consideration the authorities who found it necessary."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT — "I am sorry I cannot allow any bargaining between himself and the hon. Minister. I wish to know whether he is pressing the motion."

* Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI. — "No, Sir."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI — "Sir, I move

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,84,200 for Government Arts Colleges
—Men by Rs. 100'

with a view to discuss the construction of buildings to the Arts College, Rajahmundry, to which no provision is made. My object in moving this motion is that it is well-known to hon. Members of this House that the Rajahmundry College is about the largest of arts colleges in this Presidency. This college has not a building sufficient to accommodate the students that flock there. It has been under contemplation for at least two or three years that new buildings should be built for the use of the college. Even grounds were acquired near the Jail side at a cost of Rs. 60,000 for building the Training College, the Arts College, and all that sort of thing. Now that site was abandoned. The educational authorities and the Government have given up the idea of building on that site because they have found out a more beautiful site at the Sapper's Hill. The Sapper's Hill comprises an area of 500 acres and it is beautifully situated on a high hill with good scenery all round. But people were expecting that money will be sanctioned for these buildings in this budget and the work will be taken on hand at an early date. I am told that estimates and specifications and everything were kept ready and it was only waiting for the Government to sanction it and commence the work. But that has not been done even during this budget. With the present buildings, it is very difficult for this college to get on any longer because while it was accommodating only 100 students previously it has now to accommodate nearly 300 to 400 students. It is also felt that the difference between the Government and the University authorities is this. the Government wants to have this college under their own

24th March 1927.]

[Mr. K. V. R. Swami]

guidance and management, whereas the University and all those interested in the University want that this college should be transferred at once to the University. Whatever it may be, whether the college is transferred just now or if it is to be transferred afterwards, anyhow Government should have suitable buildings to carry on the work of the college.

“ But somehow or other the matter is delayed. The estimates, I am told, come up to 8 lakhs. At least a portion of it should be sanctioned this year so that the work may be commenced at once. The cost for site is next to nothing because most of it belongs to the Government itself. Under these circumstances, I recommend this motion for the acceptance of the House.”

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Mr. President, till the question of the position of the Honours College in the Andhra University area is taken up, it is not possible to say what kind of college will arise at Rajahmundry. My hon. Friend is quite right in saying that the plans and estimates for the construction of buildings for the Arts College at Rajahmundry so as to provide for Honours class were before the Government. The approximate cost of the scheme is 10·7 lakhs and not 8 lakhs and the scheme was placed before the Finance Committee. And the Finance Committee made the following remark ‘The Finance Committee are unable to take the scheme into consideration in the absence of any information as to what the cost of supply of water will be and any opinion about the scheme will be premature without the requirements and intentions of the Andhra University in respect of collegiate development under the Andhra Universities Act.’

“ Under these circumstances, they put the scheme in class IV, that is, they do not consider the scheme worthy of going into the budget. The Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University also said the other day when he saw me that he strongly disapproved of the Government starting Honours College. His view was that there should be an Honours College established by the University and maintained by it. As I said in reply to several questions raised yesterday on the question of grants to the Andhra University, that matter will be considered along with the Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University, and when we come to a conclusion on that point, if it is not possible to start an Honours College, I think it will be possible to house the existing college in proper and adequate buildings.”

* Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—“ It has been the sad history of the Rajahmundry College that it has been treated with step-motherly affection on the ground of its being situated in the mufassal. On this very ground, when the question of making Bezwada the centre was referred to yesterday, I said ‘No ; we are going to oppose it.’ The fact is when an educational centre happens to be situated in the headquarters of the University or the Government, that becomes the pet child of the Government and the mufassal colleges famish. That is the state of Rajahmundry as well as other Government colleges. Any of my friends from Kumbakonam will be able to corroborate me on this matter. With reference to the necessity for further accommodation for the Rajahmundry College, this necessity was present even before the Andhra University was established. So, there is no reason to go on postponing it and say that since arrangements for the new University are in embryo, it cannot be taken on hand. My reason is Rajahmundry has been declared to be an academic centre according to the University Act. It is an

[Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu]

[24th March 1927]

ancient seat of education where there has been a first-grade college for half a century and to say that it is a matter of doubt whether the Honours course will be introduced there or no is something which we the people of the Godavari district cannot imagine.

“Further, there is necessity for further accommodation even for the college, as it is. What steps have been taken to provide further accommodation? There seems to be something brewing somewhere, and there is something in the rumour that is afloat that the whole arrangement that has been made is going to be given a new turn. From the way in which the hon. the Chief Minister was speaking both yesterday and to-day, I am led to believe that there is something in the rumour that the arrangements already made are going to be reversed. I warn the Chief Minister that we are not going to sit with folded hands, but we are going to put a strong fight and see that this ancient seat of learning is necessarily restored to its former position. It is after all a minor matter, this difficulty of water-supply. It could have been arranged if the Government sat over the matter in right earnest. I think the department is well advised in the interests of all concerned to push the matter to a satisfactory conclusion.”

* Mr. P. ANJANEYULU —“Mr. President, Sir, as far as the Rajahmundry Arts College is concerned, the Act itself provides that it should be a University centre. And long before the Act came into being, plans and estimates were made ready for the further accommodation of the students attending the college. Now we are not in the know as to what the Vice-Chancellor told the hon. the Chief Minister. The Vice-Chancellor seems to be of a very good opinion about Bezwada alone and not about Rajahmundry. He seems to think perhaps that certain things should be done overriding the Act. Neither the Vice-Chancellor nor any one else can go back unless they get the Act amended. That being the case, there is no meaning in saying that things are postponed because certain things are not done. This sort of action is just like rules framed by the Government swallowing up the spirit of the Act. They must do things which we want them to do. It is not for them to say ‘This is the right thing for you, therefore have it.’ So, in this view, I heartily support the motion of my hon. Friend Mr. Swami.”

* Mr. P. C. VINKATAPATI RAJU —“Mr. President, Sir, yesterday, in discussing about liberal grants to be made to the Andhra University, both my Friends, Mr. Swami and Mr. Anjaneyulu, insisted on Government utilizing the Andhra University for developing collegiate and higher courses in the Andhra University area. They insisted that there should be a scheme by which collegiate and other technical education that was intended to be imparted through the Andhra University should be under the University and with the advice of the University authorities. At the same time, it was pressed on the hon. the Minister for Education that the governmental activities should be put a stop to in these educational matters, and all the Government educational institutions should be transferred to the Andhra University. My Friend, the Mover of this amendment, wants that the Government College at Rajahmundry should be pushed on—I do not know whether he wants it to be done by Government. He was yesterday quite eloquent that all these activities should be carried on through the University. I will not be in the least sorry for the development of the college.”

24th March 1927]

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: "As a matter of personal explanation, Sir, I never said yesterday that Rajahmundry College should be pushed on. All I said was that sufficient money should be given to the Andhra University."

* Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU —"If the hon. Member had allowed me to finish the sentence he would have found that I was giving the same interpretation. He wanted the Rajahmundry College to be developed to its fullest extent. Although anxious to have all the educational activities transferred to the Andhra University, I am at the same time equally anxious, if not more, that the educational institutions in the Andhra area should be developed as early as possible. There is nothing incongruous in these two views, that the educational institutions in the Andhra University area should be developed to the fullest extent and that they should be done through the agency of the Andhra University of the senate of which my hon. Friend for Godavari is a Member. I think as a Member of the Finance Committee, I can explain the attitude taken by it, as a whole. The proceedings of the Finance Committee have been printed and placed on the table. The intention of the Government is to build the institution upon a hill, but they say in the same breath that the question of supply of water to the institution is under investigation. We were not given any idea of the cost of the scheme; they said it was under investigation. For the matter of that, a scheme of water-supply to big University colleges and buildings on a hill might cost some lakhs more. On the score of cost, the Finance Committee may have been perfectly justified in throwing out the proposal and asking them to select a more suitable and a less costly site. And I was given to understand that there are extensive lands by the side of the Godavari."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR —"The proceedings of the Finance Committee, in so far as they crystallize into resolutions, are placed on the table of the House, and I think it has been the convention that the discussions of the Finance Committee should not be referred to before the House."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI —"On the point of order, I have never heard of any rule or Standing Order to that effect, and to seek to establish by convention the secrecy of proceedings of committees elected by this House is a reactionary procedure, and unless my hon. Friend the Law Member will quote some rule or Standing Order or provision in the Act or some precedent wherein this question was raised and ruled by your predecessor, I submit, Sir, that you will not allow a new convention to be established that proceedings of the Finance Committees to the extent to which my hon. Friend has referred to them are confidential. Otherwise, I submit the Finance committee will become another minor Cabinet. Cabinet secrets are all confidential, the Government of India's correspondence is confidential, and if our own committees are to be confidential, it seems to me that the Law Member is pleading for something which is not justified."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT.—"Is it not the convention that what is not published of the proceedings of a Select Committee is not to be mentioned in the House?"

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Sir, so far as Select Committees are concerned, 3 their proceedings are not open to the press, except in cases where by a resolution of the committee concerned the press is allowed and it is open to the press, if the matter is of sufficient importance, to give a verbatim report,

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

[24th March 1927]

Therefore, I submit that unless the Finance Committee thinks that some parts of its proceedings are confidential, the proceedings of that committee ought to be open to this House. I submit it will be a violation of the privileges of the House to say that the proceedings of its own committee should be kept from it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT — "Is it not the understanding that ordinarily the proceedings of Select Committees are confidential?"

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI — "They are confidential so far as the public and the press are concerned. If my hon. Friend now moves that all strangers be cleared out of the galleries, I have nothing to say. But *vis à vis* the House and its own committee, I should want some very much higher authority before you, Sir, hold that the proceedings of a committee of this House should be kept confidential from it."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR. "Sir, the proceedings of the Select Committees, as far as we are aware, are treated no doubt as confidential, except of course the published portion of them after the committee's report is laid on the table. But so far as the proceedings of the Standing Finance Committee are concerned, I am not aware that they have ever been treated as confidential. I was myself long ago a Member of the Finance Committee and the understanding was that the proceedings of the Standing Finance Committee were not confidential. And, on the floor of this House, Mr. President, there was a discussion as to whether the proceedings of the Standing Finance Committee should be treated as confidential, but I think no definite conclusion was come to. I believe that Sir Charles Todhunter, the then Finance Member, agreed to publish the substance of the proceedings of the Finance Committee meetings and supply the hon. Members of this House with copies of such proceedings. To my mind, it seems that the proceedings of the Standing Finance Committee have never been treated as confidential.

"Again, Sir, there were many occasions on which the Members of the Finance Committee had to rise up in their places in this Council and explain their attitude with reference to the discussion and with reference to the conclusion of the Standing Finance Committee on various matters. That being the case, the position that the proceedings of the Standing Finance Committee must be treated as confidential cannot be maintained. Looking at it from the point of view of both principle and practice, I submit that the proceedings of the Standing Finance Committee cannot be treated as confidential."

* Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU — "Sir, a word about the point of order raised by the hon. the Leader of the House. I was only commenting upon the portion read by the hon. the Chief Minister and the portion that is placed on the table of the House. There it is said that in view of the absence of a scheme for water-supply and various other difficulties, the proposal was not taken up. It was adverted to by the hon. the Chief Minister and by some hon. Members. I was only commenting upon that. I was not at all divulging any of the secrets of the proceedings, such as who voted for the proposal and who voted against, etc."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT — "The Finance Committee is a committee the members of which are mostly elected by this House and it stands on the same position as Select Committees of the House. As far as Select Committees are concerned, what takes place in them is not generally published until

24th March 1927]

[The President]

the reports of these committees are published. The resolutions of the Finance Committee are being published and placed on the table of the House. When on former occasions the question arose whether a reference to the proceedings of the Finance Committee could be made before they were placed on the table of the House, it was held by my predecessors that such a thing was quite in order and that it did not in any way violate the secrecy of the Finance Committee on the ground that it was information intended to be given to the Council. In this case, Mr. Venkatapati Raju says that he is not revealing what took place in the Finance Committee, but that he is referring only to the facts that were already placed on the table of the House. Therefore the question as to what actually took place in the Finance Committee and whether publication of the proceedings of the Finance Committee is to be allowed or not does not arise. I do not therefore propose to give any opinion about it. Since Mr Venkatapati Raju says that he is only referring to the published proceedings of the Finance Committee, there cannot be any objection."

* MR. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" As I was explaining, there are other ways of pushing on the Rajahmundry College to its fullest extent. Even if the site is not suitable, I was given to understand by some important members of the locality that there are more suitable and extensive sites available by the side of the river Godavari resembling the conditions of Oxford and Cambridge. Therefore the question of advancing the interests of the Rajahmundry College is not at all in any way prejudicial to our own cherished wish that all these activities should be carried on through the Andhra University."

" With regard to the question of locating the Honours and Research courses, I quite agree with my hon. Friend Mr. Swami that Rajahmundry is far better suited than any other place in the Andhra University area. All that I say is that this may be done as early as possible through the Andhra University. I wish that the Andhra University with these 10 or 12 lakhs develops the institutions which are fit to be raised without any extraordinary cost into first-class University colleges, as early as possible. With these few remarks I submit that I am certainly in favour of the motion moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Swami to impress the need for developing the college through the Andhra University and hope that it will be acceptable to the hon. the Minister for Education."

MR. A. KALESWARA RAO " Sir, I also rise to support the motion made by my hon. Friend from Godavari. I wanted to introduce a Bill making Bezwada a fourth centre. I never wanted, in that Bill, that the existing arrangements made under the Andhra University Act should be disturbed. Vizagapatam has already been made a centre and it should have all the advantages of a centre. The same thing should be said with regard to Rajahmundry. It should also have all the benefits of a centre. Of course, we never want to disturb the long established college on the banks of the Godavari. It must certainly be developed. Therefore this rivalry between the various places ought not to exist. When the proposal came for making Rajahmundry the headquarters of the Andhra University also, my hon. Friend Mr. Ramasomayajulu suspected something and spoke of step-motherly treatment, to the others. Of course, in the Madras University, between the mufassal and Madras such a thing might happen, because Madras University has got a vast area with so many interests and so on, whereas Bezwada is as much a mufassal

[Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao]

[24th March 1927]

centre as Rajahmundry or Vizagapatam or Anantapur and therefore no such thing is possible. Therefore, those things need not be feared and the existing arrangements need not be disturbed. What is wanted for Bezwada is only a continuation or completion of the present arrangement so that the headquarters also may have the full benefit of a centre."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am not able to understand how the hon. Member's remarks are pertinent to the question before the House."

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Sir, I am making those remarks because another hon. Member has made a reference to Bezwada, step-motherly affection, etc." (Laughter.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have to see whether the remarks made by any hon. Member are pertinent to the debate."

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" I did not know. Because they were allowed I thought I would be allowed to give a reply." (Laughter.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is requested not to refer to the Bezwada centre."

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" It is over, Sir. I do not want to refer to it now. We want that the management of the University education should be transferred to the University authorities. I hope that in consultation with the Vice-Chancellor suitable adjustments will be made and all these centres will flourish. I therefore support the motion of Mr. Swami."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, I have got very little to add to what I said in the beginning. As I said, this is a matter which concerns the Andhra University primarily and the question whether this college should be handed over or not should be discussed with the Vice-Chancellor when he comes here for discussion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I shall now put the question to the House. The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,84,200 for Government Arts Colleges—Men by Rs. 100."

The motion was put and declared lost.

Mr. K. V. R. Swami demanded a poll and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

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| 1. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar | 17. Dr. B. S. Mallayya. |
| 2. The Zamindar of Gollapalli | 18. Mr. K. Uppi Sahib. |
| 3. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti | 19. " J. A. Saldanha. |
| 4. " S. Satyamurti. | 20. " C. Obi Reddi. |
| 5. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 21. " U. Ramaswami Ayyar. |
| 6. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar | 22. " C. Ramasomayajulu. |
| 7. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 23. " P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu. |
| 8. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. | 24. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. |
| 9. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 25. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 10. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar | 26. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 11. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 27. " K. S. Sivasubramanya Ayyar. |
| 12. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 28. " L. K. Tulasiram. |
| 13. " Abdul Hamid Khan. | 29. " K. R. Karant. |
| 14. " K. V. R. Swami. | 30. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 15. K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur. | 31. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 16. Mr. D. Narayana Raju. | 32. " C. Gopala Menon. |
| | 33. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. |

24th March 1927]

Ayes—cont.

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| 34. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi. | 42. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 35. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapati Mudaliyar. | 43. Mr. Qadir Mohideen Sahib. |
| 36. The Raja of Panagal. | 44. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 37. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | 45. Mr. Moidoo Sahib. |
| 38. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 46. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu |
| 39. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razaek Sahib Bahadur. | 47. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi. |
| 40. Mr. P. T. Rajan | 48. „ K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 41. „ T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar | 49. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| | 50. Mr. J. Kuppaswami. |

Noes.

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| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 19. Mr. J. Bheemayya |
| 2. „ Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 20. Rao Sahib M. Hampayya |
| 3. „ Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur | 21. Mr. V. Ch. John. |
| 4. „ Mr. T. E. Moir | 22. „ Mahmud Schammad Sahib |
| 5. „ Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar | 23. „ R. Nagan Gowd |
| 6. „ Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 24. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. |
| 7. „ Dr. P. Subbarayan | 25. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai |
| 8. Mr. J. F. Hall. | 26. „ C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 9. „ P. L. Moore. | 27. „ N. Siva Raj |
| 10. „ P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai | 28. „ M. V. Gangadara Siva |
| 11. „ G. T. Boag | 29. „ W. P. A. Soundarapandi Nadar |
| 12. „ V. Pandrang Rao | 30. „ S. Subrahmanya Moopanar |
| 13. „ S. H. Slater. | 31. Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai |
| 14. „ C. B. Cotterell | 32. „ S. V. Vanavadi Gounder |
| 15. „ Abdul Wahab Sahib | 33. „ S. Venkiah |
| 16. „ Abbas Ali Khan | 34. „ K. Krishnan |
| 17. „ H. B. Ali Gowder | 35. Swami Sahajananda |
| 18. „ A. B. Shetty | 36. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan |
| | 37. „ L. C. Guruswami |
| | 38. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai |

Ayes 50. Noes 38.

The motion was carried.

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ Mr. President, I beg to move

‘that the allotment of Rs. 62,900 for Queen Mary’s College be reduced by Rs. 100.’

“I want to discuss the question of the site of the college, the staffing of the college and the curriculum of studies in the college. I do not want to speak much on this motion; but I wish to invite the attention of the hon. Minister for Education to the fact that the system of education prevailing at present in our Men’s colleges is due historically to Lord Macaulay’s minute on education which wanted that clerks should be prepared for service under the East India Company. In spite of the founding of Indian Universities and the occurrence of various other changes in the educational system, I maintain that except to a very slight extent the purpose has remained the same more or less. And unfortunately when the demand for higher education for women—with which I most heartily sympathise—became insistent, Government without examining the whole question of the suitability of the education provided for men, for women also, have gone on multiplying these colleges more or less on the same footing as men’s colleges. I plead for some variation in the curriculum of studies in Women’s colleges. When Government spends so much money on the Queen Mary’s College it ought to build a model college which will send forth educated and cultured women worthy to take their place in their homes and in public life as Indian women.

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

[24th March 1927]

"I have referred in my token motion to three subjects, the site of the college, the staffing of the college and the curriculum of studies in the college. I feel, Sir, that the present site is not suitable for an Indian Women's College. I recognize that a large amount of money has been spent on this college, and that there is the advantage of the sea-breeze. But taking a large view of the whole question I would suggest that the site of the Queen Mary's College should be like the site of the Women's Christian College at Nungambakkam, situated far from the madding crowd where these women and girls can pursue their higher studies without being exposed to the vulgar gaze of the crowds going about. Secondly, I refer to the staffing of the college. I believe, Mr. President, that there is a good deal to be said for the staffing of the college by married women wherever we can get them, in order that these girls may get their ideas of domestic and public life which are the peculiar heritage and glory of India. I do not want to say anything personal, but at the same time I should like to invite the hon. Minister's attention to the fact that the staffing of these colleges is a very important matter, especially as the influence of the staff on the girls is very great in India. Government must see that the staff is such that they would be able to give the training that the girls ought to get. Mr. President, I was present at an entertainment given in the Queen Mary's College the other day, and then I learnt with great surprise that Indian music was not taught there. I would never have believed it to be true, till I heard it was so there, and since, I know it to be true. I wonder why in a college meant for Indian girls, Indian music is not taught. Similarly English dominates the whole course of study, and you are sending out of these colleges the same anæmic graduates who will increase the problem of unemployment even among women. I am not talking of a mere possibility. In the sister State of Travancore, the problem of women unemployment is very acute. Mr. President, whatever may be the ultimate future of the educated women in Madras and in India, so far as we know the future of practical politics, the vast majority of girls going out of these colleges will settle down in life as married women and mothers. A few of them of course will be doctors and teachers and even there a large number of them will be married women and mothers. I therefore suggest that the education that is provided for these future mothers in these colleges should be such as to fit them properly for this high station. I know I cannot ask for a definite answer at once. I only ask for a committee to be constituted at once representing all shades of opinion including the orthodox opinion, the Hindu, Mussalman and Christian opinion. These women must determine what is the kind of education that these girls should receive; because after all they have got the largest stake in this matter. I do not want that the products of this system of education should themselves alone decide what should be given to these girls. Representative women of orthodox families should be brought together in a committee and the question must be solved. It is for that I move the motion that stands in my name."

Mrs. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI — "Mr. President, I wish to express my views on the points raised by the hon. Member for the University. *First* of all, with regard to the site of the Queen Mary's College, I agree that it is quite open and it is very near to the place of public recreation; but at the same time, I must admit it is an ideal site from the point of view of health.

"*Secondly*, with regard to the staff, it is true we have got only young women on the staff because we have no older women highly qualified to

24th March 1927] [Mrs. S. Muthulakshmi Reddi]

manage such an institution. Regarding the suggestion that only married women should be appointed on the staff, first of all, it is very difficult to secure the services of a sufficient number of married women, and moreover, I do not think that married women will be able to devote as much time as unmarried women to the college work; their time will have to be divided between their homes and the college; the college being a residential institution, the work will suffer.

“*Thirdly*, Sir, I would ask the hon. Member ‘how is he going to solve the widow problem in this country?’ There are millions of young widows—in future a large number of teachers will have to be recruited from them. The good of the home has been denied to them. Should we also deny to them the good things of the world outside? For my part, Sir, I would blame neither the site nor the staff; but I would only find fault with the curriculum of studies there. I feel that the present system of education has to be completely revised, because it has failed, has miserably failed to inculcate in our boys and girls, real culture, the spirit of patriotism and national unity, love of service to humanity, that spirit of self-sacrifice, self-denial, which ought to be the end and aim of all true education, because, we have neglected our religion and our own literature which embody such high morals and spiritual truths sufficient to elevate our minds and improve our character. Religion and morals find no place in the school and college curriculum of our boys and girls, the result of which is we possess more of materialism than spiritualism in a country famed for its spirituality. In this connexion, I would like to draw the attention of the educational authorities to the memorandum drawn up by the ‘All-India Women’s Conference on Educational Reforms’ held recently at Poona. The enlightened women of India, both modern and conservative, met in response to the call from the Director of Public Instruction at the prize giving last year in Betham College, Calcutta, who, addressing the ladies present, said: ‘You have asserted yourselves in the field of politics. How long is it to be before you assert yourselves in the field of secondary and higher education? How long are you going to tolerate a man-made syllabus, a man-made system, a man-made examination, and a controlling authority in which women have no influence as the dominating arbiter of your educational destinies? We must have the co-operation of women to help us remedy what is wrong in women’s education. I would urge that women who alone can help us adequately, should tell us with one voice what they want and keep on telling us till they get it.’

“Women of India from north to south, east to west met in the historic city of Poona, women of all castes, creeds, Mussalmen, Hindus, Parsis, Brahmans and non-Brahmans, many delegates from this province also attended and they have unanimously formulated these resolutions, regarding the kind of education the future citizens and the future mothers of India ought to receive.

“At that conference, the Rana Sahib of Sangli spoke as follows: ‘I do not individually hesitate to affirm that Indian culture, Indian tradition, and all that is best on the part of Indian’s womanhood will have to be preserved and secured in any future scheme. I accept the doctrine that the five-fold character of physical, emotional, mental, civic and spiritual development of women should be an essential feature of such a scheme.’ I feel, Sir, that the ancient moral stories as demonstrated in the life of *Harischandra* who sacrificed everything of this world for truth, the lives of *Damayanti* and *Nala*, of

[Mrs. S. Muthulakshmi Reddi]

[24th March 1927]

Savithri and Sathivan, must be taught first to our boys and girls, more than Othello and Desdemona, Romeo and Juliet, even though I have the greatest admiration for Shakespeare. First of all, our boys and girls must be made to assimilate whatever is good in our own literature and religion which is easy for them to grasp and learn and then may add to that the scientific and up-to-date knowledge of the West. As we are, we are neither East nor West. We take every bit of knowledge from the West except their religion. It is religion that will form the character of the individual and help the growth of the divinity in man or woman. I myself do not know what my own religion is. It was my fortune to have come in contact with many of my western sisters during my stay in England, and in Paris. I was simply impressed with the very high sense of their duty to their fellow-beings and their high ideals of life. In the West, the women play a great rôle in social service work. Wherever I visited, whether the welfare centres, or the venereal clinics, or any organization or society for health such as the British Social Hygiene Council, social and moral hygiene work or any orphanage or asylum, I came across this noble band of enthusiastic women workers who have consecrated their lives for such humanitarian work. Evidences of such self-sacrifice, and self-denial on their part are not wanting even amidst us here, e.g., Dr. Macphail of the Rainy Hospital who has spent her whole life here in India in the cause of our women and children, Dr. Besant and her band of noble workers, Dr. Scudder of the Vellore Hospital, Dr. and Mr. Ferguson of the Temperance League, the late Rev. Leith. So, we cannot blame the British system of education. Only we have to formulate a system in which our religion, our past culture and tradition should have a large share and at the same time suitable to modern conditions of life."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member has exceeded the time-limit."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Sir, the hon. Member for the University has no doubt raised interesting points. The matter of curriculum is in his own hands. It is a matter for the Senate and Syndicate of the Madras University. It does not lie in the power of the Government to change the curriculum. The colleges are affiliated to the University of Madras and they have to settle the curriculum of the colleges. As long as we affiliate colleges, even though they may be Government colleges, they are to a certain extent under the control of the University in the sense that they must conform to the rules and regulations of the University of Madras. With regard to the question of music being taught, I am afraid the hon. Member is not right in his conclusions. I know that some girls who are attending the college, learn music. There is nothing to prevent them from learning music if they want. The hon. Member, Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar, says that English music is being taught. Neither is English music taught. They can learn English music if they desire. The matter of the curriculum is entirely for the University. As the hon. Member is a member of the Syndicate, I hope he will bring the matter before that body."

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. O. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—"I have given notice of a motion which is very important."

24th March 1927]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ We have to proceed according to the order in which the motions appear on the Order Paper.”

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ Sir, I move the following motion :—

‘ To reduce the allotment of Rs. 54,260 for Law College by Rs. 100 (to discuss the question of the staffing of the College).’

“ I shall be very brief because I want that my motion should ripen into a question. The question of the staffing of the Law College was one of the defects of the previous administration. I would mention that there are now 12 assistant lecturers in the College with a salary of Rs. 200 working for 8 or 9 hours. There is one disqualification. The moment they become experienced they are to be sent out. They should not have more than six years at the Bar. The moment the professor acquires experience of the teaching work or has had some experience in the practice of Law at the Bar, he is shut out of the precincts of the Law College. As regards the principle of recruitment, it was stated by one who is competent to pronounce on the matter that the difficulty in arranging lectures is that the lecturers represented communities and not subjects. Then, Sir, there are special lecturers getting Rs. 2,000 a year who deliver 8 or 10 lectures a year. Those lectures are sparsely attended and they are generally delivered either by busy practitioners having no time to prepare for the lectures or by assistant professors of yesterday, who cease to become assistant professors and who have since suddenly become special professors. The special lectures are usually delivered in December and January just the time quite unsuited to the students. I submit, Sir, that this system should be thoroughly overhauled and a new system evolved by which you will have men eminent in the professional study of Law delivering lectures on Law to Law College students. As it is, a large amount of money is made out of the Law College. The boys do not get their money's worth. All kinds of people for whom the Government want to make provision have been appointed. I submit that in the interest of sound legal education, this College should be reorganized. If the Government cannot manage it, I suggest that the Government can take action immediately under section 45 of the University Act and hand over the College to the University. As a member of the Syndicate, I make this offer to the hon. the Minister. If he would hand over the College to us, we will manage it better than the Government.”

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ No doubt, my hon. Friend is a member of the Syndicate. And the offer must come from the Syndicate. He alone cannot represent the Syndicate, however prominent a member he may be. With regard to the point which he raised, I may say that the Law College Reorganization Committee was composed of some of the most eminent men in the profession, and it was on their report that action was taken. But as my hon. Friend has observed, I too am of opinion that it was a mistake that they had to send away professors after they have had experience. I am considering the matter. We shall retain the services of such men as have proved their capacity to teach and manage the students in the College. With regard to special lecturers, I hope it will be possible to attract eminent members of the profession to deliver lectures in the Law College. Perhaps the terms offered are not sufficiently attractive at present. Even as it is, some lecturers are eminent members of the profession.

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

[24th March 1927]

I would like to give the name of one such gentleman, Mr. S. Varadachariyar, who is well known to the Members of this Council for his erudite learning on the Irrigation Law."

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is

'that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 157.90 lakhs minus Rs. 100 under Demand XIX—Education (Transferred)'. "

The demand was put to the House and carried.

DEMAND XX—MEDICAL.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR.—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move that

'the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 63.81 lakhs under Demand XX—Medical'."

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—"Sir, I beg to move

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,200 for pay of officers by Rs. 100'.

"The point I want to raise in this connexion is the necessity to maintain two systems of teaching with regard to Western medicine and, secondly, the necessity to maintain what is usually called, a caste in the medical profession. I cannot claim to have much intimate knowledge of either of these things but I find in the papers lot of discussion and grumbling by certain people against maintaining the two systems of teaching and two ranks. I think the hon. the Minister for Public Health will be in a position to give us sufficient information about its necessity. We find that the number of students that are studying in the medical schools has been gradually decreasing. It was the intention of some of us that there should be a larger number of medical schools than there are at present in order to provide more medical relief to the rural population in particular and the country in general. Unhappily, we find that the number of students that are studying in medical schools as against medical colleges has been decreasing. I really want to find out the cause for this decrease, and know whether the same system of teaching cannot be adopted in the case of all medical students. In the interests of the country and in the interests of the people, it is necessary that the best teaching should be given to the students concerned. I do not know why one system is intended to give an insufficient and an inferior knowledge as against another.

"Secondly, there are a number of sub-assistant surgeons who are equally eminent and equally capable as assistant surgeons. If intelligence is to count for anything, if experience and knowledge are to count for anything, I personally cannot understand why this distinction in the profession should still be maintained. It is possible that that system might have been necessary some time before on account of the heavy cost which the Government had to incur on the maintenance of a medical college. It may also be due to the fact that some people were not in a position to pay for the education given. Now I think that Government studentships, so far as the medical schools are concerned, are given up and the schools are not attracting enough men. The only distinction, so far as I can see, seems to be that some subjects which are not taught in the medical schools are taught in the Medical College. I

24th March 1927]

[Mr. K. Koti Reddi]

say, if those subjects are not necessary for the medical profession, why should Government spend any money on teaching them? I do not personally see why these sub-assistant surgeons could not have the benefit of the knowledge of those subjects also and be amalgamated with assistant surgeons, especially in view of the fact that the Government are going to spend some money on, and has recognized the necessity for, the Ayurvedic or the indigenous system of medicine. I believe, Sir, it is really unnecessary to maintain two systems of teaching so far as medical instruction is concerned.

"As I have said already, Sir, I do not speak with much experience on these points, but I very often see some questions raised in the papers that unnecessarily some of these sub-assistant surgeons, on account of their education and on account of the distinction maintained in the profession though they are very efficient, are kept back from deserved promotion. I recently found in two or three cases that a civil assistant surgeon has to be substituted—I also think the question came up before the Finance Committee—in the place of a sub-assistant surgeon, as it was said that certain hospitals could be better manned by assistant surgeons instead of by sub-assistant surgeons. From my own personal experience, Sir, I may say that I have known sub-assistant surgeons, equally good, if not better than assistant surgeons. I do not see, therefore, why these sub-assistant surgeons should suffer. I hope the hon. the Minister will be in a position to give us the reasons why he thinks it necessary to continue this system any longer."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is

'to reduce the allotment of Rs 13,200 for pay of officers by Rs. 100'"

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, the hon. Member who has just spoken has brought up for discussion a very old and difficult question. It was several times considered and I may say that it has come to my notice once previously, I think quite recently, when I had occasion to preside over an annual function at the Rayapuram Medical School, when a long note was presented to me, and I sent it for the consideration of the Surgeon-General; but so far, we have not come to any conclusion. But one or two points I may mention, because the hon. Member himself confessed he was not fully acquainted with the details of the present arrangements. The first question, of course, is one of finance. We want men of different grades and of different salaries, firstly with reference to financial requirements. If, for instance, we graded all sub-assistant surgeons on the assistant surgeons grade, we should possibly have to incur more than our present expenditure on this class of people. Of course, I am presenting to you only one aspect of the matter. On the analogy of what obtains in other services—and it is admittedly recognized to be a lower grade of service—these people are given a lower scale of pay.

"With regard to the scale of pay, Sir, I may say that from time to time the status of the sub-assistant surgeons has been bettered. They were originally getting a pay of Rs. 25—50 which was subsequently increased to Rs. 30—75, and now they are getting Rs. 75—200. So, with reference to the matter of salaries, we have been continuously increasing their pay. There are at present proposals that might affect the curriculum of study we are adopting, but we have not yet come to any definite conclusion on that matter. Among the arguments that I have just advanced for keeping up this system of two different grades, I may include one other matter. The

[Mr. R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar] [24th March 1927]

local boards have now the liberty to appoint their own medical officers, and they often find it impossible even to meet the pay of men of the present grade of sub-assistant surgeons, with the result that they are throwing out of employment a number of men on the sub-assistant surgeons grade, purely on the ground that they think they can get men on a lower scale of pay.

"The question of dissatisfaction in the medical profession with reference to this cadre has been brought up by another Member on another grant. I may state that what the hon. Member referred to, viz., that the number of students applying for admission to medical schools is not at present as much as it used to be, is a fact; the demand for this class of people has been to some extent decreasing, owing to the fact that the local boards are now employing men of the sub-assistant surgeons grade on very low scales of pay indeed. So that, I may state that, at present, we have not a very clear case for abolishing this class altogether; because even the present scale of pay we have fixed for sub-assistant surgeons seems to be much beyond the capacity of the local boards. The whole question is also mixed up with the culture of rural medical relief. On another grant, I shall have occasion to say what we may have to do in the future. It may be that a time will come when we may have to contemplate the possibility of withdrawing from the field of rural medical relief altogether, when giving rural medical relief will form part of the region of activities of the indigenous systems. It may be that when that time comes, we will have to reconsider our position; but for the present I may state that we have not come to any definite conclusion, and I am quite willing to consider all suggestions that may be made in the matter.

"With reference to the question of promotions, Sir, I believe there is really no bar to prevent sub-assistant surgeons from rising to higher ranks, provided they are men of capacity, distinguishing themselves by actual meritorious work; so that what the hon. Member mentioned about the impossibility of sub-assistant surgeons rising to higher grades, is not a fact."

"As I said at the beginning, Sir, the whole matter is under consideration and we have not made a thorough examination of the proposals. As to what should be done to the sub-assistant surgeons as a class, it is obviously a matter requiring careful consideration."

The motion was, by leave withdrawn.

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I move

'that the allotment of Rs. 13,200 for pay of officers be reduced by Rs. 100'

with a view to raise the question of affording better medical relief to the rural population.

"Sir, it is unnecessary for me now to discuss at length the necessity for extending medical relief to the rural population of this Presidency. We have been complaining in the matter in this Council for years; at any rate during the years I have been here, there was no year in which some of us did not discuss this question of the necessity for extending rural medical relief. As I have said on a number of occasions, Sir, the people of this

24th March 1927]

[Mr. K. Koti Reddi]

Presidency, especially people coming from the rural parts who contribute the major portion of the revenues of this Presidency, are being deprived of the use of those very funds which they pay for purposes which are essential for keeping up their health, i.e., the health of the rural population. One of the claims, and I believe it is a legitimate claim, which the past Ministry can make is the opening of rural dispensaries. I believe, Sir, the attempt has been made, though quite inadequate to meet the necessity to extend medical relief; and I hope that the present Ministry will not be satisfied with the number of institutions which the last Ministry has chalked out for itself to open within a period of three years. It is a fact that in the villages a number of people die really for want of medical relief. I am not one of those who believe that there is no necessity for medical relief. I believe there are some people in this country, as I think in other countries also, who do not lay much stress on the necessity for medicine; but it seems to me that that class of people is very small. So long as the Government spend a lot of money over medical relief of the townsmen, I do not see why a legitimate share of that amount cannot be claimed by the rural population. If the hon. the Minister thinks that there is no necessity for medical relief, let all the money that is spent over medical relief be saved; but so long as a large amount of money is spent and so long as the benefit of it is not given, except to a very small extent, to the rural population, it is really very unjust. The hon. the Minister for Public Health is desirous, I believe, of inviting some suggestions as to how medical relief to the rural population can be extended. I think, Sir, that the present system of medical education, i.e., the western system, is so costly that the people who are taught in these medical institutions, who have to spend a lot of money over getting their medical education, would not be tempted to go and settle down in the villages for giving medical relief to the people, in view of the small amount which they are likely to make as doctors in the villages. The only solution for giving adequate medical relief to the rural population seems to be to make medical education as cheap as possible—I would even say that medical education should be given free—and the result will be that more poor people will get medical education and when they find that there is not so much necessity for them to be in towns, when they find that the medical profession is already overcrowded in the towns, they will be forced by circumstances to go and settle down in the villages, where they can make some money.

“With regard to medical education, Sir, recently the fee has been increased. This is not education, say, like the law or some other professions, which would benefit mainly the man who studies and the man who makes money out of it. Medical education is one which will benefit not only the man who receives the education, but will benefit the people as a whole and the more you spend on it, the more it will benefit the people. As such, Sir, I personally cannot understand why medical education cannot be made as cheap as possible.

“But, I should like to say that medical education had better be made absolutely free; the result would be that it would not only help these people but that it will help the State and the people at large as well. No attempt should be made to make medical education costly, particularly for the sake of the rural population who are anxiously waiting for the extension of medical relief. In this connexion, I may say that it is a well-known fact and it is 4 P.M

[Mr. K. Koti Reddi]

[24th March 1927]

recognized by the Government also that the system of administering indigenous system of medical relief and the system of teaching indigenous systems of medicine is far less costly and much more economical than the western system. I think it is an admitted fact also that the system is not less scientific and efficient. The time has gone by when it was said that the indigenous systems of medicine, in the Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani, are less efficient. I do not suppose the Ministry will dispute the fact of its efficacy and knowing that that system of teaching and that system of medical relief is much less costly and more economical, every attempt ought to be made to extend it and to spend as much money as possible on that system. Not only that. People who are accustomed to the western fashions of living and people who are accustomed to the habits of life in towns where the western system of medicine is taught, it is really very difficult to induce them to go and settle down in villages. Recently I had experience of a school-final student posted as a teacher in a small village. As a matter of fact, that boy belongs to a village. He was born and brought up in a village. But unfortunately he had the misfortune of spending six years of his life for his high school education in Madras. The man tells me he has been appointed as a teacher as he wanted some post; but he could not get on in a village and wanted me to recommend him to some employment as a clerk or something else in a better place. That is the state of affairs in which some villagers are put to. If you want to extend medical relief, you will have to find people who are willing to spend their time in villages; there is no use getting people who will be discontented, you must have a set of people who will be absolutely contented with the village life and would make it their object of life to give medical relief to the people and so I believe it would be much better if the Government tries to establish these Ayurvedic and Unani colleges not in metropolitan towns like Madras, but away from Madras where they can get at the spirit of the villages. I believe the Government has not been so far willing to admit that there are in this country institutions where indigenous systems of medicines are taught which will be in a position to take the place of western doctors in these rural dispensaries. I believe there are a few people who read in the college now run by Dr. Lakshminipathi and other colleges who are now teachers in this Indian School of Medicine and yet these people are considered to be unfit to take the management and run the rural dispensaries. One defect that I find with regard to rural dispensaries is, as I stated already, the pittance of money that we pay, say, Rs. 30 or Rs. 40. It is laid down that medical relief should be given to the poor people free and that well-to-do people may be charged. The amount of Rs. 30 that we pay is not enough and so you must charge well-to-do people if the doctor is to get on. But the result of charging well-to-do people is this: that the well-to-do people who have got votes and can command influence over the presidents of taluk boards, complain that when they see that poor people are treated free, why they have not also a right to it."

* **Mrs. MUTHULAKSAMI REDDI:**—"Mr. President, on this motion I like to express my views, as the hon. Member wants only the Ayurvedic system of treatment for the rural areas in preference to the Allopathic.

"For my part, I do not like to draw any comparison between the Ayurvedic and the English systems, but still I must say that in surgery and those special branches of medicine as midwifery and ophthalmology, the

24th March 1927] [Mrs Muthulakshmi Reddi]

West has made very, very rapid strides within the last few years, while in Ayurveda there has been no progress at all for the last hundreds of years. Supposing the hon. Member had an attack of appendicitis, will he allow the Ayurvedic doctor to operate on him? What shall we do without chloroform? Again if a woman in the village is in difficult labour, is the Ayurvedic doctor with his present qualification in a position to deliver her with instruments. Again for our eye defects, do we not need the assistance of the allopathic doctors to test and prescribe glasses for the same? Could we afford to lose our eyes? Could the Ayurvedic doctor examine our throat, nose and ear with specula? Again, Sir, this country is full of malaria. Could anybody cure malaria without quinine? I had a personal experience of it; my own child had malaria, and the child refused to take quinine. I consulted the best of the Unani and the Ayurvedic doctors who were all of opinion that quinine was the only efficacious remedy for malaria. I must own, Sir, that I cherish a very high respect for the Ayurvedic system because it is cheap, available for a large number of people and is indigenous, is my own system, but I must admit also that it is an empirical and stand-still system and so has to be developed, and brought on a scientific basis with the Western systems of medicine. Certainly there are very effective decoctions and herbal remedies for ordinary common complaints, but there is not much of anatomy and physiology in it. No doubt, several thousands of years ago when India had its own civilization, its own culture, the healing art was much more advanced here than in any other part of the world and there it has stopped, while the West has been making very rapid progress in anatomy, physiology, chemistry and physics and in short, in every branch of medicine, so much so, we allopathic doctors know the situation and function of the minutest artery and nerve in the human body. So, until and unless we develop our system, we must necessarily go in for the allopathic cures. We ought to appreciate the good in any system and feel grateful to those great men (whom I should call as 'Avatars') who have discovered such rare remedies such as vaccination for smallpox, cures for malaria, cholera, tropical dysentery, for diabetes, chloroform and morphia for operations, salvarsan for syphilis. Still in the West, they are doing research to find cures for cancer and tuberculosis and other diseases. They have discovered also the Wasserman test for syphilis and they can treat late syphilis very successfully which no Ayurvedic doctor is capable of at present.

"So in the rural areas also, we do require the services of well-trained allopathic doctors, as there is so much good in that system. At the same time, I am of opinion that Government should give every encouragement to the indigenous system for its further growth and development. As Sir P. C. Ray explained to us the other day in the Medical College that the ancient Hindus, even at that remote period of world's history, had developed their chemistry and had discovered a process of 'Distillation' which was discovered by the western scientists only a few decades before, so the desire on the part of the people to do research and investigation on the indigenous lines must be encouraged. As we are, we have to borrow surgery, midwifery, ophthalmology from the West because we cannot help it.

"So, it is our duty to encourage the development of our system on rational and scientific lines. I would suggest that students who have a good knowledge of anatomy, physiology, physics, chemistry, or even fully

[Mrs. Muthulakshmi Reddi]

[24th March 1927]

qualified graduates from the Madras Medical College who have got the aptitude for enquiry and research, should be taken and introduced into the Indian School of Medicine to learn our system and make further investigation.

“ There are still many dreadful diseases, such as cancer, elephantiasis, etc., for which remedies have to be found. Who knows that if research is carried on on the right lines, the remedies may not be found in India by the Ayurvedic scientists?

“ Again, in regard to rural medical relief, I do not think there can be any better or more useful form of medical relief than a properly conducted medical inspection and treatment of our boys and girls in the rural schools, because the school medical service, which was started in England in 1908, has been doing very good work for the past eighteen years and has become recognized as any other Public Health service. If we want our future generation of our young men and women to possess robust health and sturdy intellect, if we want them to compete with other nations of the world successfully in the race of life, and if we want them to get on without drugs and doctors, the health training must begin even from the very beginning of life.

“ Our boys and girls while they are in the school, should be looked after well so that they may reach a healthy adolescence and perform the sacred duty of proper parenthood. Thus many deformities and disabilities of adult life can be prevented by early attention to the beginnings of the disease in young boys and girls. That is how the British nation has produced a healthy race.

“ A schoolmaster of about thirty years standing in England said ‘ to stop the school medical service would be a national disaster and tragedy ’. For such a service, the services of the rural medical practitioners may be availed of.

“ So, I would very respectfully ask the hon. Minister in charge to introduce proper medical inspection in all the primary and secondary schools and for both boys and girls. The work should be entrusted to a specialized staff so that they may know what and where they should work for in children for commencing signs of disease. For girls, travelling lady doctors may be appointed similar to Inspectresses of Schools and wherever possible, school clinics should be opened. That the lay public are in favour of it is seen from a series of articles which have appeared in the *Hindu* of late and which contain many useful hints and suggestions for such a work. By adopting such preventive steps, we will be laying the foundation of a healthy vigorous national life and I may humbly submit also that the money spent in improving the health and physique of the nation is money well spent.”

* Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—“ Mr. President, I rise to support this motion. More than one of us have expressed in the course of the discussion on the budget our dissatisfaction with the inadequate provision made for medical relief in rural and mufassal areas and we particularly mentioned the instance of the General Hospital as one which showed that it was the city that had the attention of the Government in preference to mufassal and rural areas ; and in reply to that the hon. Minister for Public Health advanced an argument which I think is the best that we could advance in support of our present motion. He said it as a justification for spending a large amount of the rural people's money on an institution in the City of Madras that 45 per cent of the patients that come to the General

24th March 1927] [Mr. S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar]

Hospital come from mufassal areas. I wonder if he realized the full implication of the argument. It shows that in the mufassal areas there is a much greater need for improving the provision for medical relief than has been realized by Government so far. If 45 per cent of the people who come to the General Hospital come from the mufassal areas, well, Sir, does he realize how many more are left behind if hundreds come here? People in thousands are left behind who die for want of proper treatment; here is one of the implications that this argument does convey. I would ask him in all seriousness, if a man is dying in his sick-bed, whether it is any comfort to him to be told that 500 or 700 miles away from his bed there is a hospital well equipped, which if he succeeds in reaching alive will give him a treatment which might save his life. That is the position in which we are placed to-day.

"There are places in the mufassal which are, I understand, 700 miles away from Madras, places in Ganjam district, for example. I myself come from a district parts of which are nearly 500 miles away. There are hospitals in district headquarters which are a disgrace to the administration. (Hear, hear.) The hon. the Minister for Public Health has visited several district headquarter hospitals. He visited ours. It is a hospital of the most antiquated type. I do not know, Sir, what it was before, it became a hospital. There are several public buildings in our district which were godowns in the days of the East India Company. I wonder if the present hospital building was not one such. We have not got enough of the ancient history of the building in which the hospital is at present located to show what its genesis was. Most probably, Sir, it was one of the godowns of the East India Company. In places where bales of cotton were packed before, patients are being packed now. That is the condition we have got at present. (Hear, hear.)

4-15
p.m.

"As regards rural medical relief, so much has been said on the floor of this House that I need not repeat the arguments that have been advanced about it. We were very much disappointed to hear the hon. the Minister for Public Health saying to-day and on another day if taluk headquarter hospitals were going to be taken under the management of the Government, if the entire financial liability of running these institutions were to be taken over by the Government, then rural medical relief would be left to take care of itself. That was the proposition that was advanced by the hon. the Minister for Public Health. As regards taluk headquarter hospitals, Sir, the entire financial responsibility does not now rest on the local bodies. The salaries of all the medical officers of these taluk headquarter hospitals are at present paid from provincial revenues. The hon. the Minister for Public Health in his speech on the budget discussion said that if these hospitals were to be taken over by Government a number of assistant surgeons and a still larger number of sub-assistant surgeons would be required. I do not know what he meant. There are assistant surgeons and sub-assistant surgeons in charge of these institutions at present who are paid entirely from provincial revenues. The further financial commitment of the Government will be only the pay of the menials and the recurring expenditure with regard to medicine. Therefore, the fact that the taluk headquarter hospitals are going to be taken up or intended to be taken up by the Government will be no adequate compensation at all for denying all medical relief to rural areas and denying all aid to local bodies for the furtherance of medical relief in

[Mr. S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar] [24th March 1927]

rural areas. I therefore submit, Sir, that there is very great need for improvement with regard to the medical relief in mufassal and rural areas and I hope, Sir, that the appeals of the hon. Members of this House, so repeatedly made on the floor of this House, will really produce an impression on the mind of the hon. Minister for Public Health and other officers of the Government in regard to this matter."

* **MR. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB**:—"Sir, in supporting this motion, I heartily endorse all that was said by the last speaker. In this connection, I want to emphasise the utter insufficiency of the medical relief given to the rural population. In bringing to the notice of the Government the neglect with which the mufassal centres are treated, I have only to give one instance. At Kasaragod, the hospital is located in a very rickety building and the in-patients are housed in a shed building. After much agitation we got a grant of Rs. 10,000 and with that amount a building was put up some six years ago. Now, for want of an out-patients ward and a well, it has not been occupied yet. Being exposed to rain and weather, it is getting damaged and has already been much affected. If it is allowed to go on like this, it will have to be built over again. This year also the district board has asked for a grant to complete the remaining portion of the building, so that the building may be made fit for occupation soon, and to avoid any further damage to the building. I have also heard that the hon. Minister in charge of medical relief is shortly going that side. I hope he will see it and do the needful in the matter immediately."

* **MR. J. A. SALDANHA**:—"Sir, in addition to the points urged by the other hon. Members, I may draw attention to the Nurses and Midwives Registration Act passed last year. Hopes were then held out that a large number of dhais and nurses would be trained for service in the villages. One who knows the sufferings of the poor, not only in towns but also in the villages, as I know myself being the president of the health and welfare association in my district, will realize that there is much need in the villages for the services of midwives. I would therefore urge with great force the necessity of the hon. the Minister looking into the question as to how far local boards and also the authorities under him are providing the villages with the necessary number of midwives and nurses and training also dhais in the hospitals. I do not know how this work of training midwives is attended to. What I fancy is this. The proposal then was . . ."

* **THE HON. THE PRESIDENT**:—"Order, order. I do not for a moment understand how these remarks are relevant. How is the training of midwives and nurses pertinent to the question of the expansion of medical relief in rural areas?"

* **MR. J. A. SALDANHA**:—"I explain, Sir, that the idea in training dhais was that their services may be utilized in the villages? The proposal was that they should be trained . . ."

* **THE HON. THE PRESIDENT**:—"I think the hon. Member will do well to wait for some other item."

* **MR. J. A. SALDANHA**:—"I am afraid it will never come, Sir, (*Laughter.*)"

* **THE HON. THE PRESIDENT**:—"It is not in order now. I cannot allow discussion on the training of midwives and nurses"

24th March 1927]

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"The other point to which I would like to draw attention is the question of providing quinine at reduced price or even gratis."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member will have to take another opportunity to speak on it."

* Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support the motion on the floor of the House for better medical relief."

"As it is, medical relief in the rural areas is not of the degree that is expected. As most of the hon. Members are aware, the hamlets of the depressed classes generally are shoved away from the main towns and situate very near burial-grounds, swamps and such other unhealthy localities. These places are not furnished with proper dispensaries. Recent outbreaks of relapsing fever, influenza and such epidemics carried away many poor families. I would urge upon the hon. Minister for Health to improve medical aid in these parts before introducing luxurious medical relief in towns."

"Coming from the district of the Nilgiris where communication is very difficult from village to village, I know many families of the picturesque race, such as 'Todas' were carried away by the epidemics. The same fate fell to the 'Kotas', another hill tribe. I hear the Lawley Hospital in Coonoor is being closed now and if it continues to be closed, many villages will be left without medical aid. So I request the hon. Minister for Health to carefully consider this matter and do the needful."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya :—"Mr. President, Sir, I am thankful to my hon. Friend, Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi for the exposition she gave us to-day on the western system of medicine. There is no difference of opinion regarding the utility or usefulness of that system. But our difficulty is that we have to cut our coat according to the cloth that we have. Sir, we have been budgeting on an average about 75 lakhs of rupees every year, and out of this sum of 75 lakhs, I think about half or even more than half, is eaten away by the medical institutions and the medical staff that are maintained in Madras. Calculated on the population of this province, 75 lakhs of rupees comes to about 2½ annas per head. And if you deduct what is eaten away by the staff and medical institutions at Madras, we get a little over one anna per head of the population in the mufassal throughout the province. This being our financial position and our difficulty regarding the grant of more money being proverbial, I think it is desirable that we should adjust ourselves according to our capacity and according to our needs. Government have found themselves unable to meet the demands of the rural population in the western system of treatment on the score of its expense. One fine morning, I believe in 1922 or 1923, the Justice Ministry felt the necessity of enquiring whether they have got a medical institution for every 50,000 of the population in rural areas! I wish my hon. Friends who are living in the mufassal to say whether people in the villages with a population of a thousand or even 1,500 have got even a vaidya (a physician) to attend on them or whether sick people who are dying in large numbers have any man with knowledge of our treatment to look after them. This being the situation, and these being the conditions in the mufassal areas, I would suggest, Sir, that more money should be spent on the Indian School of Medicine than on extending the

[Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo] [24th March 1927]

paraphernalia of the Surgeon-General or the paraphernalia of the medical institutions which are themselves now fat enough. Sir, Government may bring Surgeons-General from the Punjab on the ground of efficiency. They may recruit as Surgeons-General specialists from England and other European countries, but these do not meet with the demand of the people in the mufassal who are far away from these specialists. Their activities benefit only a few and only the rich. Sir, the plea has been put forward that people from rural areas come to Madras for treatment. Who comes—it is only the rich. I think there could not have been a more scathing self-condemnation of the existing system and the neglect of mufassal institutions. If people from mufassal parts come to Madras for their treatment, it is because our mufassal institutions are not worth the name for which they exist. I can assure you, Sir, and the hon. Members of this House that there are many institutions in the mufassal places which have not got instruments that would be necessary for effecting even minor operations which are largely to be done daily by the medical officers. My hon. Friend speaks of advancement of western science, knowing as she does that a paltry sum of Rs. 40,000 has been sanctioned for the dispensary that is attached to the Indian School of Medicine. Has she seen what huge sums of money are allotted for running on medical institutions on the western system? Thus Allopathy with all its developments not only gets the patronage of the western people and their Governments but also of the Government here.

4-30
P.M.

“That being your sense of patronage for the advancement of your system of medicine how on earth can you expect the system to develop and be made to compete with the western system of medicine. Well, Sir, State patronage has been the backbone of the advancement of the western system of medicine and you are having such patronage not only in western countries but also here. Sir, it was only after a lot of fight and with the greatest difficulty that the Ministers could find their way to establish an Indian School of Medicine. I am sorry, Sir, that to this day it has been understaffed and it has not been supplied with the necessary funds and even accommodation that it needs. It has already been accorded a step-motherly treatment. If you cannot find money for the rural medical relief the only suggestion is to do away with the cadre of sub-assistant surgeons. I would rather see that a few people suffer for want of most efficient and up-to-date institutions than to see that the people in the mufassal parts suffer without any treatment whatsoever. These being the circumstances, I would commend to the sense of the hon. Minister in charge of medical institutions to give his first attention to the Indian School of Medicine and to see that the institution prospers and that branch institutions are started in other places in this province and to inculcate on the minds of the local boards to open Ayurvedic dispensaries and to give Ayurvedic treatment to the people who are dying for want of any treatment. You are having most of our money spent in Madras. I would enter into a caveat with my hon. Friend the Minister. If you spend all your money because a certain building is not suitable and because a certain site is not suitable and because a few mufassal people also come here, we people in the mufassal who have to represent our constituencies have to concentrate our attention here to see that some sort of proportionate relief is given to the people and to see that their interests are not left uncared for.”

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—“Sir, I support the motion. The question was raised at the time of the general discussion on the budget,

24th March 1927] [Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu]

what is the attitude of the hon. Minister with regard to the question of medical relief to the rural population? We have had ambitious schemes, Sir, so far as the General Hospital is concerned and Madras is concerned. We do not see the same consideration shown to the headquarter hospitals in the mufassal. Sir, we request the hon. the Minister to see that the rural population are given at least as much consideration as the urban population. Sir, what is it that we have? We have got schemes of village dispensaries. The hon. Minister said in the budget speech that 389 dispensaries had been sanctioned, some of them had not been opened and others would be opened in the next year and therefore he had not provided for any new dispensaries for 1927-28. So far as that is concerned, I have to state that we are disappointed. He does not want to proceed further than merely to complete the work that was already sanctioned. At the same time, the question has been raised that even in respect of the dispensaries that have been started, the subsidy that is given now, of Rs. 400 for a sub-assistant surgeon, is not sufficient to induce a man with qualifications to go and settle in the villages. The idea was that these people, when once they settle themselves in the villages, will be able to supplement their income with the fees they may receive from persons who can afford to pay. We have had that experiment tried during the last two or three years and as one connected with these institutions, I may state that in all these rural dispensaries, I am sorry to say that they are not able to supplement their income as they would in the towns. As my Friend Mr. Koti Reddi referred to, the very idea of the sub-assistant surgeon in the very first year of his life trying to charge something makes the institution unpopular in the whole of the locality. It is possible that after some time, these may become popular and the services of these people may be remunerated by the people of the locality. In some taluk boards, these officers have been given extra allowances to make up Rs. 50 a month. That is so in respect of boards which can afford to pay. The Government Order is that if a sub-assistant surgeon is employed he will get Rs. 400 a year and if an assistant surgeon is employed he will get Rs. 600. Having regard to the difficulties of finding assistant surgeons for the dispensaries, I do not see why the Government should not pay Rs. 50 to sub-assistant surgeons to enable them to settle down in villages. After all, what would it cost to raise it to 600 in respect of the 360 dispensaries in the Presidency? It will not come to more than Rs. 72,000. I feel that the hon. Minister has committed himself in respect of the General Hospital. He said that it was in a deplorable condition. Is he satisfied that the condition of dispensaries in the rural areas is either decent or satisfactory? Where you are willing to spend Rs. 39 lakhs for the Madras hospital, is it too much for us to ask that you should commit yourself to a sum of Rs. 72,000 a year, especially to help areas where there have been no dispensaries. The next point that I would urge is this. The Minister gave a warning, as it were, in his budget speech that a time will come when he may refuse the whole subsidy to rural dispensaries in view of the taluk headquarter hospitals being taken over by the Government. If he does intend to do so, I submit that it will be a very serious step for him to take. The best way in which those who are interested in rural areas can develop medical relief is to see that Government interest themselves by starting such dispensaries and giving large subsidies. If the Government in their wisdom were to concern themselves only with headquarter institutions, the rural areas will be completely neglected. Again, Sir, may I state what the hon. the Chief

[Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu] [24th March 1927]

Minister said the other day in a speech in Trichinopoly? He said that he really did not believe whether the village people were prepared to take to the western system of medicine and added that the subsidy was very much less than what was necessary to induce an L.M.P. to settle in a village. I ask, Sir, whether the Minister for Medicine agrees with the Chief Minister that the present subsidy is not enough? It would not merely do to say that the past Ministry fixed Rs. 400. It was an experiment that was begun. We are now talking from the experience we have had. When that experience shows that Rs. 400 is not enough, we ask that at least Rs. 600 should be given. I therefore request the hon. Minister to take into consideration all these things. I hope he will not take the extreme step of withdrawing subsidies for rural dispensaries in any contingency."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" I speak in support of the motion. It refers to better medical relief. If, by that, the implication is that medical relief at present is good enough and that the Mover wants only better relief, I am sorry I do not agree with the Mover. Medical relief to rural population at present is a misnomer and it cannot be characterised as medical relief worth the name or worth the consideration. There is a feeling all over the country and there is no getting over it, however anxious one may be to get away from it, the fact remains, that the rural areas are being neglected more with a view to placate or to cater to the demands of the vociferous agitation carried on upcountry and in the urban areas. Everyone knows that more than 99 per cent of the total revenues comes out of the villages, and it is up to the Government to see—not only to see but to translate into action—their sympathy for the villager which is admitted on all hands. The village must be the proper unit of administration and when we want to direct our attention to anything that is calculated to promote the welfare of the people in the villages, the first thing that must occur to our mind is the village. But as it is, what is it that we find in the villages? They are nothing. I am sure there are some hospitals here and there. I am sorry to note that, barring a few towns here and there, very many districts have no medical institutions at all and Government must try its best to establish as many institutions as possible.

"The number of rural dispensaries is about 400 and it is evidently inadequate. It ought to be at least double that number. If the Government really wants to yield to the popular agitation and to put down the appalling rate of mortality which we come across in particular seasons of the year, they should necessarily bestir themselves in the right direction, take up courage in both hands and spend a lot of money and devote their best of time and money to maintain the manhood of the nation about which we are all anxious. There is a Tamil proverb that there must be a wall to write the picture upon and so far as these villagers are concerned, our existence will not be worth a moment's keeping unless you had all the villages in a thriving condition. On account of the influence and impact of the western civilization and on account of other reasons, they are migrating from villages to towns and from towns to the metropolis and is that a reason why the villagers should be neglected?

"There is a general feeling also, Sir, and more than one speaker has emphasized this point, that of those that find their way every year into the General Hospital at Madras, 45 per cent comes from the mufassal. The Government, I think, must devise ways and means to prevent—it lies in

24th March 1927] [Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar]

their power—such a large influx of sick, infirm, dying and even dead men into the metropolis. This may be obviated by the Government establishing throughout the country a large network of small dispensaries on a minor scale and by imparting education to a large number of people who may be in a position to render firsthand aid to these unfortunate men who fall victims to various kinds of diseases."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, I find it rather very difficult to cover all the points referred to by the hon. Members who have spoken. They seem to cover every possible point that may be raised in connexion with medical institutions. I think I may start by saying that nobody is more conscious than I for the necessity for extending rural medical relief. I think I may say that we are almost just making a beginning. The start was made a couple of years ago. But I may admit at once the advance has not been either rapid or satisfactory. For one thing, local boards have not responded to the extent they were expected. (*Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu*: 'Question'.) In spite of the question, I think it is a fact that while the budget provision for last year was for 384 dispensaries only two hundred and odd were opened. (*Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu*: 'They could not open more on account of their poor finance.') That is exactly the point I am referring to (*Dr. B. S. Mallayya*: 'No men available.'). We have all on a sudden started this scheme of rural dispensaries. So we have got to learn what to do. We have not the men to man the dispensaries, and the financial problem has also got to be solved. In connexion with the budget discussion, I referred to the Surgeon-General's scheme for provincialization of the taluk headquarter hospitals, and the remarks that I made in that connexion have, I am afraid, rather been misunderstood. I did say that very likely the whole question of the financial relations between the local boards and the Government may require to be reconsidered. But I think I did not say that we are going to stop the contribution of the subsidies that the Government is making for rural dispensaries. The question as to what exactly we are going to do will to a large extent depend on the decision we come to with reference to rural dispensaries. As I said in that connexion, Sir, the acceptance of the proposal of taluk headquarter hospitals will mean an annual recurring expenditure of about Rs. 7 lakhs, and to that extent the district boards will be relieved. It will mean at least, Sir, that each district board will on an average be relieved to an extent of about Rs. 50,000. But hon. Members may probably think in terms of each taluk. I think it is a large amount and at least a part of it may be set free by the district boards for the extension of rural medical relief. As I started saying, Government certainly recognize the importance of this matter, and we are just making a beginning. We should like to advance as rapidly as possible, as rapidly as circumstances would permit.

"With reference to the question of indigenous medicine, we have started the Indian School of Medicine, and some hon. Members have suggested in connexion with another budget motion that the Indian School of Medicine should be extended by the provision of similar schools in other important places. It is very difficult for me to give a specific answer to this suggestion. It may be that they are right; it may be that they are wrong. I do not know exactly what the future form of medical relief in rural areas is going to be. It is the idea of the Surgeon-General, and it seems a very reasonable

[Mr. R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar] [24th March 1927]

proposition, that from a financial point of view it may be proper for Government to allot the rural area as a proper field for the activities of the indigenous system of medicine. It is admitted that with limitations the indigenous systems of medicine are efficient, and if we provide efficient centres for surgical treatment in the taluk headquarters, it may be that we may be able to put in a very large number of rural dispensaries, indeed much larger than it will be possible with the allopathic system, if we allot the rural areas for the activities of the indigenous systems of medicine. But all these are difficult questions and involve financial commitments which I am not yet in a position to come to any final settlement about. As I said, we are expecting the report of the Surgeon-General with the financial details, and as soon as this comes in, I shall be in a position to come to a definite conclusion. As I have said, the Government is in full sympathy with the demand that has been made from all sides of the House, as far as finances permit. If there is a further demand, there is nothing to prevent us from coming to the Council again for a further allotment if necessary.

"A number of other points have also been raised. The question of the General Hospital has been dragged in. But I do not think in this connexion that the needs of the districts will be forgotten; because while we may say that general hospital improvements are necessary, we have at the same time admitted that medical relief in rural areas is quite as important. I think I may leave that question at that, at present."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"What is the relation of the Surgeon-General to the Indian School of Medicine?"

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I am afraid, I am not able to answer that straight off. I do not know what the hon. Member means by his question."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question does not arise out of this debate."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Another point that was raised, Sir, is that medical education is costly. We do admit that it will be desirable within certain limits to be able to produce a large number of medical graduates. But the question admits of a certain amount of doubt, and as it has been brought forward as a reason for our being unable to provide the staff for a number of rural dispensaries I merely refer to it. The question of the reduction of fees in medical colleges is under consideration, and I think for the present I may leave it at that."

"The hon. Member from Tinnevely made a statement that he had to come 700 miles to Madras for treatment. I am afraid he is very badly exaggerating matters. He has got a headquarter hospital at Palamcottah, which although not very satisfactorily housed, is certainly very well staffed."

* Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—"I did not say that the headquarters hospital was 700 miles distant from my house, but that for a man from Ganjam to come to Madras for treatment he would have to travel 700 miles."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Subject to that correction, I may say that he wanted to make out that the people of Tinnevely had to come to Madras for treatment. I think that is not correct. Some hon. Member said that people from the mufassal had often

24th March 1927] [Mr. R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar]

to come to Madras for treatment. Well, it is certainly so to some extent, and we do hope by means of a system of taluk headquarter hospitals which will be centres of surgical treatment, the necessity for people travelling long distances will cease. As I said, I do hope that we will be in a position to come to an early settlement about this question.

"In connexion with the question of rural medical relief, Sir, several hon. Members, who happen to be presidents of district boards, have raised the question of the insufficiency of the subsidies. The system, Sir, is a new one, and the aim of the system is to enable private practitioners to settle down in mufassal parts and to establish private practice. The subsidy was fixed at the present sum in expectation that they may be able to establish private practice with it, with which they may be able to earn a livelihood. From my personal experience, Sir, I know there are many cases in which the system has come up to our expectations. There are several cases where private practitioners have settled down and where they are earning a fairly good income. I am at the same time aware that there are cases where private practitioners have not been successful. But I may say this, that the question of the insufficiency of subsidies has so far not been brought to the notice of the Government by presidents of district boards or officers who chiefly deal with this question; nor have the District Medical Officers raised the question. This question is now brought to my notice in connexion with the several budget motions. I will consider it and see if it is possible by alterations in subsidies to meet the requirements. What exactly we should do is rather difficult to say unless I have got the opinion of all the officers concerned, the presidents of district boards and the district medical officers. It may be that we have to introduce a system of graduated subsidies."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I take it the House is ready for the question. Does the hon. Member propose to press his motion?"

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"I do not press it, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw the motion?"

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I object."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I take it the House is ready for the question being put. The question is: to reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,200 for pay of officers by Rs. 100."

The motion was put and declared lost.

Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar demanded a poll which was taken with the following result:—

Ayes.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. The Zamindar of Kallikota. | 9. Mr. D. Narayana Raju. |
| 2. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 10. " J. A. Saldanha. |
| 3. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 11. " C. Obi Reddi. |
| 4. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 12. " C. Ramasomayajulu. |
| 5. " K. Koti Reddi. | 13. " B. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 6. " S. Mattayya Mudaliyar. | 14. " K. S. Sivasubramanya Ayyar. |
| 7. " P. C. Venkatasaji Raju, | 15. " L. K. Tulasingam. |
| 8. " K. V. R. Swami. | 16. " K. R. Karant. |

[24th March 1927]

Ayes—cont.

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| 17. Mr. K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. | 26. Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. |
| 18. „ U. Venkatarangam Nayudu. | 27. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ebbirajulu Nayudu. |
| 19. „ M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | 28. Muhammad Khadir Muhi-ud-din Sahib. |
| 20. „ C. B. Ratnasabapati Mudaliyar. | 29. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddi- |
| 21. „ B. Ramachandra Reddi. | yar. |
| 22. The Raja of Panagal. | 30. Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 23. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | 31. „ K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 24. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar | 32. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| 25. Mr. P. T. Rajan. | |

Noes.

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| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 19. Rai Sahib M. Hampayya. |
| 2. „ Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 20. Mr. V. Ch. John. |
| 3. „ Khan Bahadur Muhammad | 21. Mahmud Sohamnad Sahib Bahadur. |
| Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 22. Mr. R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 4. „ Mr. T. E. Moir | 23. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. |
| 5. „ Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogya- | 24. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| swami Mudaliyar. | 25. „ C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 6. „ Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 26. „ N. Siva Raj. |
| 7. „ Mr. P. Sublerayan. | 27. „ M. V. Gangadara Siva. |
| 8. Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi. | 28. „ W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar. |
| 9. Mr. J. F. Hall. | 29. „ Ch. K. Subramanya Pillai. |
| 10. „ P. L. Moore. | 30. „ S. V. Vanavudaiya Goundar. |
| 11. „ P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 31. „ S. Venkiah. |
| 12. „ G. T. Boag. | 32. „ K. Krishnan. |
| 13. „ V. Pandrang Row. | 33. „ S. Arpudaswami Udayar. |
| 14. „ S. H. Slater. | 34. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 15. „ C. B. Cotterell. | 35. Mr. G. R. Premayya. |
| 16. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazl-ul-Jab | 36. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| Sahib Bahadur. | 37. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. |
| 17. Mr. A. B. Shetty. | 38. The Raja of Ramnad |
| 18. „ J. Bheemiah. | |

Neutral.

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| 1. Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 3. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 2. „ U. Ramaswami Ayyar. | |

The motion was lost, 82 voting *for* it, 38 *against* and 3 remaining *neutral*.

The House adjourned to meet again at 11 o'clock the next day.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

24th March 1927]

APPENDIX A.

[Vide answer to question No. 508 asked by Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th March 1927, page 792 supra.]

Name.	Post.	Salary.	Qualification.
J. A. Wilson, Esq., I.F.S.	Forest Exploitation Officer	Rs. 675+£15+ L.A. 100	I.F.S. Trained in Exploitation by Forest Engineering branch.
G. W. Watson	Saw Mill Manager	500	Previous experience for 17 years in Saw Mill work.
D. Sharma	Kiln Seasoning Expert	350	Previous experience at Dehra Dun and Bareilly in Kiln seasoning.
P. Ramunni Menon, Ranger	Transport Superintendent	200	F.A., D.D.R., 1913, F.I., F.R. and Pro., July 1915.
P. Sankunni Menon	Felling and Logging Superintendent.	150+50 L.A.	S.S.L.C., M.R. with honours { Five years' experience at Chenat Nair.
K. C. Joseph	Construction Works Superintendent	150	M.R.H., 1915, F.R.F.L., and O.P.A.
D. Lange	Night Foreman	150	Previous experience for 15 years in Trichur Timber Saw Mills as Foreman, etc., and in Messrs. Oakes & Co. Motor Works, Madras.
<i>Foresters.</i>			
G. J. Muthana	Forester, I Grade	50+10 L.A.	S.S.L.C. {
K. M. Achaya	Do. II	40+10 "	Do }
N. Raghavan Nayar	Do. III	40+10 "	Studied up to IV Form }
K. M. Theethan	Do. IV	35+10 "	Locally trained for 2
V. K. Bhaskara Menon	Do. IV	35	—6 years in logging work at
M. G. Nanjunda	Do. IV	35+10 L.A.	Ex-Army man trained in V.T.S. ..
A. Sankara Menon	Do. V	30	S.S.L.C. }
U. B. Ponnanna	Do. V	30+10 L.A.	Studied up to IV Form }
K. Aruldas Pillai	Do. V	30+10 "	S.S.L.C. }
K. Narayanan	Acting Forester, V Grade	30+10 "	Trained in V.T.S. }
V. P. Raman Nayar	Do.	30+10 "	Ex-Army man }

[24th March 1927]

Name.	Post.	Salary.	Qualification.
<i>Forest Guards.</i>			
K. P. Narayanan	Forest Guard, I Grade	24.	
Chami ..	Do. II	24	
Keevan ..	Do. III	21	
Paraneswaran ..	Do. III	18	
Kannan Nayar ..	Do. III	18	
T. Raman Nayar ..	Do. IV	15	
Raman Kutti ..	Do. IV	15	
P. Bankunni Nayar ..	Acting Forest Guard, IV Grade	15	
Gopal Nayar ..	Forest Guard, I Grade	24	
	Acting Forest Guard, IV Grade	15	
<i>Temporary Establishment.</i>			
Ratnam Pillai ..	Mechanic	120	
M. Sankaran ..	Driver	60	
Biddaya ..	Do.	45	
Malla ..	Do.	40	
Kunju ..	Cleaner	30	
Naga ..	Do.	25	
Vella ..	Do.	30	
T. I. Subramaniyan Pillai ..	Blacksmith	60	
D'Crus ..	Telephone fitter	50	
Govinda Ketti Nayar ..	Fitter	40	
	Compounder	40	
<i>Office Establishment.</i>			
P. Kumaran ..	Accountant	72	
C. R. Gopalakrishnan	Cashier	70	
N. A. Munuswami Nayudu ..	Surveyor-Draughtsman	85	
		(75-8-125)	

Can write and read Malayalam.

Trained at St. Joseph's Industrial School, Coimbatore.
Driver from Nilambur division in six years' standing.

Trained at Norris motor works at Coimbatore.

Recruited locally after training as assistant cleaner on daily labour for more than two years.

Locally trained man.

Ex-Army man served in Telegraph department.

Trained at Standard Furniture Company, Kallai, etc.

Passed Compounder Test.

S.S.I.C., Book-keeping (Advanced Grade), Theory and Practice of Commerce (Advanced Grade), Geography (Advanced), Banking (Intermediate), Typewriting (Lower), Diploma in Commerce; Account Test; F.C.A. and B.S.O. (Department).

Exempted to draw increment up to Rs. 50 on 35-1½-50 grade. Passed Departmental Test, F.C.A. and B.S.O. Revenue Survey, Draughtsman Test, Building Drawing, building Materials and Construction, Machine Drawing, Surveying and Levelling (Intermediate Grade), Earthwork, Road-making, Mensuration, Geometry and Drawing (Elementary Grade), Group Certificate in (1) Mechanical Drawing and (2) Surveying.

24th March 1927]

Name.	Post.	Salary.	Qualification.
<i>Office Establishment—cont.</i>			
C. Unni ..	Temporary Clerk	Rs 35	S.S.L.C.
K. Bhana ..	Clerk ..	35	Do. Typewriting (Lower), Shorthand (Lower).
B. Seyid Muhamad ..	Saw Mill Clerk	40	Do. B.S.O. (Department Test).
S. Krishna Ayyar ..	Assistant Cashier	30	Do. Typewriting (Lower).
A. T. Mathew ..	F. and L. Superintendent's Clerk	30	Do.
Krishnan Nayar ..	Temporary Superintendent	30	Do. Unpassed and exempted to hold temporary post.
<i>Saw Mill Establishment—First Shift.</i>			
P. Amardan ..	Band Saw Operator	Rs 45	Trained at Sir Hajee Ismail Sait's Electric Saw Mill, Champion Reef, Kolar Gold Field as Band Saw Operator.
Hajee Abdulla ..	Band Resaw Operator	55	Do.
A. Chanda ..	Double Edger do.	50	Do. do.
Unaketh Kutti ..	Band Saw Sharpener	40	Trained at Kolar Gold Field as Hand Sawyer and Saw Sharpener.
P. K. Raman ..	Chargeman	50	Passed Third-class Boiler Art Examination in 1924. Experience as fitter, driver and turner.
Chamukuttan ..	Rip Saw Operator	30	Locally trained.
A. Kuttan ..	Corner Locker ..	30	The Standard Furniture Company, Kallai.
D'Crus ..	Driver, No. I Engine	30	Previous experience.
V. Charley ..	Circular Saw Sharpener	30	Kolar Mines.
V. Baghavann Nayar ..	Saw Sharpener	30	Locally trained.
Appa ..	Fireman, No. I Engine	20	Do.
Velayudhan Nayar ..	Do. No. II do.	20	Previous experience.
S. Bastian ..	Timber Stock-keeper	40	Trained at Kolar Gold Field, New Malabar, Timber yards, Kallai, Russellkonda and also as clerk.
<i>Kiln Establishment.</i>			
Kunhi Raman Nayar ..	Kiln Operator	30	S.S.L.C.
Krishna Ayyar ..	Do.	30	Do.
Madhavan Nayar ..	Do.	30	Do.
K. Ayyappan ..	Stockier and Cleaner	17	All with previous experience in steam engines.
S. Krishnan ..	Do.	17	
Sanakanni Nayar ..	Do.	17	

[24th March 1927]

Name.	Post.	Salary.	Qualification.
<i>Saw Mill—Second Shift.</i>			
K. Porangodan	..	55	Trained at Standard Furniture Company, Kallai.
P. Kelappan	..	45	Trained at Kohinoor Saw Mills Company, Belapatam.
M. Anandan	..	45	
M. Kunhappu	..	30	Trained at New Malabar Timber Yards and Russellkonda Saw Mills.
Ascetvadam	..	40	Ex-Army fitter.
M. Kanaran	..	40	Trained at Putts as machine man on Band saw circular saw, panel planer and sharpener for circular saws.
L. Fernandez	..	35	Locally trained.
Chami Nayar	..	20	Trained at Harrison and Crossfield, Limited, Alleppey.
M. Rudolph	..	20	Locally trained.
K. A. Phillips	..	30	S.S.L.C.
V. Gopalan Nayar	..	40	
K. P. Narayanan Nayar	..	35	

24th March 1927]

APPENDIX B.

[Vide answer to question No. 508 asked by Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th March 1927, page 793 supra.]

Statement of stocks held at the end of each quarter.

Quarter ending	Number of logs.	Log stocks.	Sawn stocks.
		Volume in Cubic feet	Volume in Cubic feet.
1925 {	31 - 3—1925	2,906	63,774
	30— 6—1925	3,000	80,945
	30— 9—1925	3,762	75,754
	31—12—1925	6,927	149,739
1926 {	31— 3—1926	7,312	162,432
	30— 6—1926	6,362	138,709
	30— 9—1926	4,053	79,048
	31—12—1926	3,963	91,916
<i>Average.</i>			
1925	4,149	92,555	5,120
1926	5,422	118,026	16,490

[24th March 1927]

APPENDIX C.

[Vide answer to question No. 521 asked by Mr. K. R. Karant at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th March 1927, page 817 supra.]

Statement showing the *Budget* grants for 'Major works' connected with the various district headquarter hospitals for the six years ending 31st March 1927.

Names of the district headquarter hospitals.	1921-22.	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27.	Total.
MAJOR WORKS—							
BUDGET GRANTS—	RS	RS.	RS	RS	RS	RS.	
1. Anantapur
2. Vellore (North Arcot).	10,000	..	..	18,500	14,500	5,800	..
3. Cuddalore (South Arcot).	..	1,400	..	..	..	..	..
4. Bellary	26,800	..
5. Chingleput	24,000	20,000	..	..	..	..
6. Chittoor	7,000	..	..	..	..	..
7. Coimbatore	60(23,400) C.W	..	*1,26,100	..
8. Cuddapah
9. Cocanada (Godavari East).	20,000	15,000	..	..	..	..	..
10. Ellore (Godavari West).
11. Berhampur (Ganjam).
12. Guntur	20,000	..	4,200	*1,00,000	*2,00,000	..
13. Masulipatam (Kistna)	17,000	..
14. Kurnool	{ 5,000 + 13,730 }	3,200	..	17,000	..
15. Mangalore (South Kanara)
16. Madura	30,000	21,300	..	..	..	..
17. Calicut (Malabar).	39,400	48,000	..
18. Nellore
19. Ootacamund (Nilgiris).
20. Ramnad
21. Salem
22. Tanjore	28,100	10,000	60,000	..
23. Palamcottah (Tinnevely).	6,200	..
24. Trichinopoly
25. Vizagapatam ..	1,00,000	50,000	75,000 + 23,000 (Gl.)	(73,700) 60 C.W.	1,75,000	72,800	..

* Includes also grants which relate to medical *schools* attached to hospitals and which are not apportionable.

24th March 1927]

APPENDIX D

[Vide answer to question No. 530 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th March 1927, page 823 supra.]

Copy of letter from the Collector of North Arcot, R. Dis. No. 2162/25, dated the 25th February 1927.

Legislative Council—January 1925—Questions Nos. 109 and 468—January 1927—Question No. 40—North Arcot District—Tiruvannamalai taluk—Mazhuvambat village—Ruined tank—Restoration—Board's Resolution No. 656, Routine, dated the 1st February 1927.

The present Executive Engineer, after inspecting the place is of opinion that the restoration of the tank would be prejudicial to the interests of Radhapuram tank which is in charge of the Public Works Department. It is understood that the latter does not ordinarily receive adequate supply and surpluses but rarely. I have therefore dropped the proposal.

2. The opinion of the previous Executive Engineer that there seemed to be no objection to the restoration of the ruined tank was not based upon inspection and was anyhow rather half-hearted.

APPENDIX E

[Vide answer to question No. 535 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th March 1927, page 826 supra.]

Letter from the President of the Vellore Taluk Board, dated 17th January 1927, R.O.C. 731-T.B. of 1926.

With reference to your Memorandum No. 949 D-2-1, P.H., dated 15th January 1927, I have the honour to state that though I am aware that Pazhangamur and Payyur tanks are the chief sources of drinking water-supply in Arni town and surrounding villages, I am but to yield to the resolution of the district board effecting retrenchments and the approval of the revised budget by Government (copies enclosed).

2. The taluk board understanding the difficulties that may be experienced by the public on account of the kind of retrenchment ordered to be effected by the district board had in its resolution No. 46, dated 29th July 1926 (copy enclosed) refused to adopt the budget as revised by the district board and to take its control by the district board. As these papers were remitted back for reconsideration the taluk board in its resolution No. 6, dated 28th October 1926 (copy enclosed) had to order for effecting retrenchments as desired by the district board in view of surcharge that may be made upon the members to make up deficit.

3. The services of the watermen of the above tanks were no doubt dispensed with from 1st November 1926, but I cannot say that the water has been contaminated and thus became unfit for human consumption within such a short period.

[24th March 1927]

4. There is a proposal to hand over the control of the drinking water pond at Payyur to the village panchayat for supervision and maintenance. As for Pazhangamur tank I am unable to do anything either in the matter of maintenance or supervision at present on account of paucity of funds. If the district board or the Government were to contribute anything in this direction I find no difficulty to look after it and also other ponds under the control of this board.

ENCLOSURES

(1)

Extract from the Minutes of Proceedings of the North Arcot District Board, passed at its meeting held on the 23rd June 1926.

Read District Board's Resolution No. 26, dated 19th April 1926, forming a sub-committee comprising seven members of the Board to look into the budget estimate of the Vellore Taluk Board for the year 1926-27 and to report as to what could be done to balance it for the current and future years.

Read also the proceedings, dated 23rd June 1926, of the said sub-committee.

The proposals of the sub-committee are approved. The budget estimate will be revised accordingly and submitted to Government. The Vellore Taluk Board will be requested to regulate its expenditure accordingly.

(2)

Extract from the Minutes of the Vellore Taluk Board, dated 29th July 1926

Resolution No. 46.—Read District Board Resolution No. 37, dated 23rd June 1926, revising the budget of this Board for the current year and agreeing under certain conditions to contribute Rs. 4,500, as the maximum in aid of the funds of this Board during the current and next two years.

Moved by M.R.Ry. V. R. Kailasanatha Gurukkal Avargal.

The policy of the District Board in proposing drastic retrenchment in the budget of this Board under

(1) Formation of village roads; (2) maintenance of village roads; (3) maintenance of pumping installations; (4) protection of fresh water-ponds; (5) menials such as toties in hospitals, and (6) supply of diet for patients in hospitals, etc., as a condition for the contribution of Rs. 4,500 to cover the deficit is retrograde. In spite of the levy of all the taxes leviable, the Board has not improved or will not improve financially in the immediate future. The Sub-Committee of the District Board has strongly deprecated the policy of contribution year after year and the District Board has declined to grant a recurring contribution as recommended by Government. We again strongly urge upon the District Board to grant a recurring contribution of Rs. 12,000 per year to enable this Board to run the administration. If the District Board would decline to give us the said contribution we strongly recommend the abolition of this Board. No effect will be given to the above retrenchment proposals of the District Board.

Moved by M.R.Ry. V. R. Kailasanatha Gurukkal Avargal and seconded by M.R.Ry. Ramanuja Thathachariyar Avargal and carried unanimously.

24th March 1927]

(3)

Extract from the Minutes of the Vellore Taluk Board passed at its meeting held at Vellore on the 28th October 1926.

Resolution No. 6.

Read letter D. Dis. No. 954 D.B. of 1926, dated nil of the President, District Board, North Arcot. to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Local Self-Government Department, Madras, and their Orders G.O. Mis. No. 4178, L. & M., dated 28th September 1926. thereon approving the normal revised budget of the Vellore Taluk Board for 1926-27 for Board's information and orders as to whether the retrenchment proposed by the District Board in its Resolution No. 37, dated 23rd June 1926 may be given effect to and the budget as revised by the District Board be adopted.

The resolution of the District Board is accepted and resolved to request the District Board to contribute the total deficit of the Board that may accrue till the end of this year and to take up the control of pumping installations.

(4)

G.O. Mis. No. 4178, L. & M., dated 28th September 1926.

Read—the following :—

From the President, District Board, North Arcot. No. 42,
dated 6th July 1926.

Order—Mis. No. 4178, L. & M., dated 28th September 1926

The budget estimate for 1926-27 of the Vellore Taluk Board as revised by the North Arcot District Board is accepted as the normal budget of that Board subject to the alteration that the contribution from the General Fund to the Elementary Education Fund is reduced from Rs. 13,820 to Rupees 12,110.

2. The Government also approve the proposal of the District Board to give a contribution of Rs. 4,500 for 1926-27 and a maximum contribution of that sum for each of the years 1927-28 and 1928-29.

3. The District Board is requested to consider the question of making the Taluk Board solvent without delay. The question should not be postponed indefinitely. If the Board considers that the constitution of Municipalities at Arni and Ambur is advisable and will make the Board solvent, it may submit proposals accordingly through the Collector of North Arcot.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

C. B. COTTERELL,
Secretary to Government.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Friday, the 25th March 1927.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. President (the hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu) in the chair.

PRESENT:

Ramaswami Ayyar, K.C.I.E., The hon. Sir C. P.	MaoDongall, Kt., Sir Alexander.
Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. N. E.	Mahmud Sohamnad Sahib Bahadur.
Uaman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad.	Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. T. E.	Menikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.	Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A.	Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N.	Moore, C.I.E., Mr. P. L.
Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur.	Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara, Mr.
Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munchi.	Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.	Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr (Mrs.).
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.	Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.	Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Bazil-ul-Jah Sahib Bahadur, C.I.E., C.B.E., Khan Bahadur Muhammad.	Narayanan Chettiyar, Mr. Al. Ar
Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P.	Narayanan Nembudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.	Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.	Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
Piswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.	Pandrang Rao, Mr. V.
Boag, Mr. G. T.	Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Congreve, Mr. C. R. T.	Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Cotterell, C.I.E., Mr. C. B.	Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.	Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Raja of Ramnad.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.	Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr.	Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.	Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.	Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.	Ratnasabapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
Hall, C.B.E., Mr. J. F.	Russell, C.B.E., I.M.S., Major A. J. H.
Hampayya, Rai Sahib M.	Sabajanandam, Swami A. S.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.	Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.	Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
John, Mr. V. Ch	Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.	Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Kameswara Rao Nayudu, Mr. V.	Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Karant, Mr. K. K.	Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.	Slater, C.I.E., Mr. S. H.
Krishnan, Mr. K.	Smith, Mr. J. Mackenzie.
Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Soundara Pandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.	Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.	Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Subrahmanya Moopanar, Mr. S.
Kuppuswami, Mr. J.	Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K.
	Sundaramurti Pillai, Rao Sahib P. V. S.
	Swami, Mr. K. V. R.
	Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur.
	Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
	Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.

[25th March 1927]

P R E S E N T—cont.

Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
 Vanavudaiya Goundar, Mr. S. V.
 Venkatapati Raju, Mr. P. C.
 Venkatarama Sastri, C.I.E., Mr. T. R.
 Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
 Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.

Venkiah, Mr. S.
 Wood, Mr. C. E.
 Zamindar of Gollapalli.
 Zamindar of Kallikota
 Zamindar of Mirzapuram
 Zamindar of Seithur.

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

[*Order made by the President of the Madras Legislative Council under Standing Order No. 15.*]

1. Starred questions to be put at a meeting of the Council with their answers shall be printed and placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat.

The President will call out the name of each interpellator in the order in which the names are printed, specify the serial number of his question and make a sufficient pause to give him or any other member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place and putting a supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.

2. If a member responsible for a starred question happens to be absent when it is called, it will be open either to him or to any other member to put supplemental questions thereon after the other starred questions for the day have been answered, provided question-time is not thereby exceeded.

3. Questions, not starred, will not be called in Council, but they will be printed with their answers and placed on the table of the House along with the list of starred questions. Oral supplementary questions will not be allowed in regard to unstarred questions.]

STARRED QUESTIONS

Medical Administration

Improvements to the Government Caste and Gosha Hospital.

* 536 Q.—MRS. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI. Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the question of additions and improvements to the Government Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital has ever been considered by the Government, and if so, when;

(b) the stage the question has now reached;

(c) when it is likely that the work will be put in hand;

(d) whether the Government are aware that the women medical students of the Lady Willingdon Medical School who receive clinical instruction at the above hospital have no well-equipped laboratory in the said hospital for want of sufficient accommodation;

(e) whether it is a fact that there is only one labour room in the hospital, and that room is used for clean as well as septic and eclamptic cases;

(f) whether it is a fact that the labour room is located so near the public road as to attract a crowd when a woman cries out with labour pains;

(g) whether it is a fact that the out-patients have to wait in the passages for want of a proper waiting hall;

(h) whether it is a fact that the hospital has only 82 beds;

(i) whether the hospital has been admitting more patients than the sanctioned number of beds; if so, the daily average of in-patients during the year 1926;

25th March 1927]

(j) whether the Government ever considered the question of providing additional beds for the hospital; and

(k) how many additional beds will be provided for the said hospital in 1927-28?

A.—(a) & (j) After the Government took over the management of the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital in 1920, the question of adding to and improving the accommodation was considered, but the scheme was abandoned in favour of the Marina Hospital scheme which included the construction of a larger and more up-to-date hospital for women. For the reasons explained in the Press Communiqué, dated 30th March 1926, a copy of which is attached,^a the Government decided to abandon the Marina Hospital scheme and to adopt in its place an alternative scheme devised by the Surgeon-General and the Consulting Architect to the Government. According to the revised scheme, the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital will be retained on its present site and will be enlarged by the addition of an operation theatre, a post operation ward (ten beds), a children's ward of thirty beds, a general ward of twenty beds and a delivery room and labour ward of twenty beds, making in all an addition of eighty beds.

(b) The Government have called for a complete estimate of the cost of the whole scheme.

(c) The question of providing funds for the execution of the scheme will be considered after full details of the cost involved has been received.

(d) to (h) Yes.

(i) Yes. The daily average attendance of in-patients for the year 1926 was 97·52.

(k) The revised proposals provide for an addition of eighty beds in all. It is not possible to state definitely at present how many additional beds will be provided during the next year.

Mrs. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" With reference to (a), may I know why the estimate was set aside? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" That estimate was only a preliminary estimate."

Mrs. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" Are the Government aware that in a room of 15 feet 9 inches breadth, 15 feet 6 inches length, and 15 feet height students have to do all laboratory testing, and that gynaecological examination, minor surgical operation, out-patient dressing, intra-venous injections, collection of blood from out-patients for transmission to Guindy for testing, are also carried on to the great inconvenience of students, patients and the staff? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" The answer is there already."

Mrs. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" May I know why after the Finance Committee has passed its decision, it took one year to call for the revised estimate? "

[25th March 1927]

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"It is not a question of revised estimate; the estimate itself had to be prepared."

Mrs. S. MUTHULAKSEMI REDDI :—"Considering that this question has been before the Government since 1922, and considering the urgent necessity for the improvement, will the hon. the Minister be pleased to expedite the scheme and come up to the Council again for a supplementary grant in the month of August or September next?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I think I cannot give an undertaking; I shall see whether I could not expedite matters."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"In view of the reply of the Government admitting that the labour room is so near the public road as to attract a crowd when a woman cries out with labour pains, does not the hon. the Minister for Public Health consider this aspect to be more important and urgent than the improvement to the General Hospital?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I cannot say so, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO — "May I know how long will the estimate take to reach the hands of the Minister? Has he any idea?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I cannot give an answer. It depends on the amount of work in the hands of the Consulting Architect."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO — "May I know, in view of the inconveniences pointed out, whether it is not necessary that immediate steps should be taken to arrange for better accommodation at least in that respect?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I can bring the matter to the notice of the Surgeon-General and ask him to make temporary arrangements, if possible."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—"In view of the fact that the Minister himself has accepted that the location of the labour room is so near the public road, is he really taking any urgent steps to put an end to this ugly state of affairs?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I have just answered that point."

Teaching of medicine in vernaculars in the Government School of Indian Medicine.

* 587 Q.—MR. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Medical Association of Madras represented to Government that adequate provision is not made in the Government School of Indian Medicine, Madras, for teaching medicine in Telugu and Tamil, and that a knowledge of English on the part of the students is insisted on;

25th March 1927]

(b) the names of professors and assistant professors of the said school who are allowed to teach medicine in Telugu and Tamil together with their medical qualifications ; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to make suitable provision for teaching in Telugu and Tamil in the said school by appointing suitable professors and assistant professors at least hereafter ?

A.—(a) The Indian Medical Association has represented to the Government that “in order to induce members of the families of hereditary physicians to join the institution a knowledge of English should not be insisted on and that instruction should be given completely in Tamil throughout the course”.

(b)—

Name of Lecturer or Assistant Lecturer.	Medical qualifications.
(1) M.R.Ry. U. P. Sankunni Menon Avargal, Lecturer in Ayurveda—Tamil.	Holder of the Vidwan diploma of the Madras University ; traditional training in Ayurveda for seven years and also practical training under Bengal Kavirajas.
(2) Pandit M. K. Vaidyar, Assistant Lecturer in Ayurveda—Tamil.	Passed in Ayurveda Bhushana and Ayurveda Vishasada Examinations.
(3) M.R.Ry. N Madhava Menou Avargal, Lecturer in Ayurveda—Telugu.	Ayurveda Bhushana and Ayurveda Acharya ; was a teacher in Sanskrit and Telugu classes of the Madras Ayurvedic College for about six years.
(4) M.R.Ry. Y. T. Venkatacharya Avargal, Assistant Lecturer in Ayurveda—Telugu.	Passed Bhishagwara (Telugu), Ayurveda Vishasada and Ayurveda Bhushanam Examinations.
(5) M.R.Ry. C. S. Murugesu Mudaliyar Avargal, Lecturer in Siddha Medicine.	Traditional training with experience in the practice of Siddha Medicine for over 30 years.
(6) M.R.Ry. V. Shanmuga Sundara Mudaliyar Avargal, Assistant Lecturer in Siddha Medicine.	Traditional training and experience in the practice of Siddha Medicine for over 25 years.

(c) The subjects of Indian Medicine are already being taught in the school through the medium of Tamil, Telugu and Urdu. The subjects of Western Medicine such as physiology and anatomy are being taught through the medium of English. The teaching of these subjects through the medium of Indian language is considered to be impracticable at present.

Mr. A. KAMESWARA RAO :—“ May I know why the teaching of physiology and anatomy in Telugu or Tamil is considered impracticable ? ”

[25th March 1927]

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"That is the opinion of our expert officers."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"Are the experts against the teaching of those subjects in vernaculars?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Yes; as there are no text-books in physiology or anatomy in the vernaculars."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"May I know whether it is any use teaching anatomy and physiology to students who are not in a position to learn them? The students admitted to this school are not supposed to know English. Have they undergone any training in Chemistry and Physics?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"That is another point."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"I am asking whether there is any use teaching anatomy and physiology if they are not in a position to benefit by it?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I do not accept the hon. Member's premises."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"In view of the answer that was given that the difficulty was with regard to want of text-books on these matters, may I know, Sir, whether he has instituted any enquiry as to the fact or otherwise of there being text-books in the Telugu language on these subjects and if the enquiry has not proved fruitful, does he propose to cause such text-books to be written as are necessary immediately?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"That is a matter for consideration, Sir. I shall examine the question and see whether in future it may be possible to carry out the suggestion."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—"With reference to answer to (b) about medical qualifications, may I know which University has conferred these titles?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—"Is the hon. the Minister aware that there are text-books on the materia medica of the Hindus and on physiology, translated into Tamil by eminent doctors?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I am not aware."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—"May I know whether the hon. Member is aware that Pandit Doraiswami Ayyangar of Purasawakam has translated Sarangadharasambhita, the materia medica of the Hindus?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"How does the question arise?"

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—"The answer given was it was considered impracticable to teach the subjects through the medium of Indian languages."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It is stated physiology and anatomy cannot be taught in the vernaculars. I do not know how the supplementary question arises. It is out of order."

25th March 1927]

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ I want to know if the professors or the so-called lecturers are men qualified in the Madras Ayurvedic College, and whether it will not be more economical to send students with stipends to that school for training ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ It is a question of policy.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ Is the policy one of expenditure or of economy ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ If the hon. Member raises the whole question of the suitability of arrangements in the Indian School of Medicine, I can hardly give an answer now.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ A simple suggestion for action can be made but if the Government cannot answer immediately, they can ask for notice.”

Appointment of a lady apothecary at Guduvada.

* 538 Q.—Mr. A. KALFSWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether representations have come to Government requesting them to appoint a lady apothecary or sub-assistant surgeon at Guduvada, a very important centre in Kistna district ; and

(b) whether the Government propose to appoint one for the benefit of women patients ?

A.—(a) On 17th March 1927, a petition was received from certain residents of Guduvada requesting the Government to appoint a lady doctor to the hospital.

(b) The request is under the consideration of the Government

Mr. A. KALFSWARA RAO :—“ Will the Government pass early orders in the matter of appointing a lady apothecary to the hospital ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ I shall try to do so.”

The new Madura Hospital Scheme.

* 539 Q.—The RAJA OF RAMNAD: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the full particulars regarding the new Madura hospital scheme ;

(b) what is the amount spent on building the compound wall to the south of the Madura railway station as a part of some contemplated hospital scheme ;

(c) why was this construction undertaken before any scheme was definitely worked out and sanctioned ; and

(d) what is to become of this construction now ?

[25th March 1927]

A.—(a) A list of works connected with the scheme for the construction of a new Headquarter Hospital, Madura, is placed upon the table. ^a

(b), (c) & (d) The Government have no information but have called for a report from the Surgeon-General.

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—“ Sir, with reference to (a), may I know what report has been sent by the Medical Officer or the Surgeon-General and what is the commitment with regard to the scheme and how many people it is expected to benefit ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ If the hon. Member gives notice, I shall try to give the information.”

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—“ With reference to the answer to (b), (c) and (d), may I know why after thousands of rupees had been wasted on this compound wall completed at least three years ago, the Government should now say they have no information ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ I should like to have notice.”

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—“ When will the hon. Minister get the report and will he place it before the House ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ I cannot say definitely. When it is received, I shall place it before the House.”

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—“ Will the hon. Minister do so without a further question being put on the subject ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ I cannot give an undertaking ”

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know whether the hon. Minister has visited the place ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ I have not, Sir.”

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—“ May I know whether the hon. Minister for Public Health is aware that this stone wall, intended for the new hospital west of the Madura hospital, has cost at least a lakh of rupees ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ I am not aware. The Government have no information.”

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—“ Will the hon. the Minister at least enlighten the House on the reasons why they had to abandon this Chinese wall—as it is called in Madura ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ I have already stated that I have no information ”

25th March 1927]

Fees for granting medical certificates.

* 540 Q.—The RAJA OF RAMNAD: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware that a sub-assistant surgeon at the Ramnad Headquarter hospital demanded so much as Rs. 30 for granting a medical certificate to a peon on a pay of Rs. 8 per mensem, who was injured in one of his eyes; and

(b) whether the hon. Minister will consider the desirability of fixing the fees for granting medical certificates according to the status of the medical officers?

A.—(a) The Government are not aware. If a specific allegation is made the Government will order an enquiry.

(b) The suggestion will be considered in consultation with the Surgeon-General.

The RAJA OF RAMNAD:—“With reference to answer to (a), may I know what specific allegation the hon. the Minister wants me to make in order to hold an enquiry? I have stated the case in a question form. I have made a specific allegation. What further allegation does the hon. Minister require for holding an enquiry? I have stated here that the sub-assistant surgeon demanded so much as Rs. 30 for granting a medical certificate to a peon. What further allegation shall I make to enable him to hold an enquiry?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“The hon. Member has not given the name of the sub-assistant surgeon or of the peon.”

The RAJA OF RAMNAD:—“Is it impossible for him to get the information, and may he not get it through the department?”

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR:—“Is it not a good principle that when complaints are made against public officers, it is desirable not to mention names in the questions?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“I see no objection.”

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR:—“Does the hon. Minister like that the names be given to him privately?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“Yes, Sir. The hon. Member may do so.”

Supply of Bili vaccine to the Madura Municipal Health Officer.

* 541 Q.—The RAJA OF RAMNAD: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) why the Director of Public Health did not supply the Bili vaccine to the Madura Municipal Health Officer for use during the recent outbreak of cholera there; and

(b) whether the hon. Minister will arrange to supply the Health Officers in the mufassal with a sufficient stock of the Bili vaccine?

[25th March 1927]

A.—(a) The Government have no information in the matter, but have called for a report from the Director of Public Health.

(b) The Government will consider the suggestion in consultation with the Director.

Agriculture

Opening of an agricultural farm in Ramnad district.

* 542 Q.—The RAJA OF RAMNAD. Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether he will consider and examine the possibility of opening an agricultural farm in the Ramnad district?

A.—Yes.

Education

Report of the Secondary Education Reorganization Committee.

* 543 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state with reference to my question No. 28 of 25th January 1927—

(a) whether Government have received the report of the Secondary Education Reorganization Committee;

(b) what its recommendations are; and

(c) what orders have been passed thereon?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The report of the committee has not yet been received.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA —“ May I know, Sir, when the committee was constituted and asked to report? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ The committee was formed some time last year.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ May I know why its report is delayed? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ As I said in answer to a similar question the day before yesterday, I have asked the Director of Public Instruction to expedite the report of the committee.”

The RAJA OF RAMNAD.—“ Will the hon. Minister consider the report when it is received on its merits without throwing it into the waste paper basket in case it should not conform to some pre-conceived notion of his on the subject? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I shall have to consider my action when I get the report.”

Deputy and Assistant Deputy Inspectors in South Kanara and Malabar.

* 544 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased—

(a) to place before the House a statement showing the several deputy inspectors, and assistant deputy and other inspectors of schools in the Malabar and South Kanara districts, with names, religion and caste; and

(b) to state why the number of Indian Christian officers is not larger?

25th March 1927]

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the quarterly list of officers in the Education department.

(b) It is presumed that this part of the question also relates to officers serving in Malabar and South Kanara. The members of the inspecting staff are borne on a Presidency cadre and are liable to transfer from one district to another in the exigencies of the public service.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I find from the Quarterly Civil List that there are only two Indian Christian officers out of 150 or so."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is again furnishing information to the House "

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA .—" I want to know why there is only such a small number as 2. I got this from an old list."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is not entitled to comment. If the hon. Member is so minded, he can table a resolution and try to raise a debate on the subject."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I want to know why the number is so small. Out of 150 or so officers, there are only two Indian Christians."

Local Boards

Vacancy in the Chingleput District Board.

* 545 Q.—Mrs. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 22nd February 1927 the appointment of a gentleman to a nominated vacancy in the Chingleput District Board has been notified ;

(b) if so, why a lady was not nominated ; and

(c) who was the second lady nominee recommended by the District Board President in September last for the lady vacancy ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The appointment of M.R.Ry. Frank V. Venkatarangam Avargal referred to in clause (a) was made because there was no member of the Indian Christian community on the Board. As stated in the answers to questions Nos. 10 and 19 on 24th January 1927, the Government will consider the question of appointing a lady member when an occasion presents itself in future.

(c) The Government do not think it desirable to furnish the name of a person whose nomination was not accepted by them.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask whether on the date on which 11-15
Mr. Venkatarangam was appointed, there was any lady member on the a.m.
district board ?

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" There was no lady member."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask therefore why the claims of the Indian Christian community were preferred to the community of ladies ? "

[25th March 1927]

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Because the lady who was on the board represented the Indian Christian community and not the ladies, as a lady.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ Therefore may I ask whether a lady was nominated to that board not as representing her sex but as representing her religion or community ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ She fulfilled both the purposes. (Laughter)

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ Does it mean that there is more necessity to have an Indian Christian representative than a lady representative ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I am sure the hon. Member will admit that when we are thinking of giving representation to minority communities, the Indian Christian community must be taken as a smaller minority community than even the ladies who are in a majority. (Laughter)

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—“ Why was not a lady appointed ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Because an Indian Christian lady was not available at the time the appointment was made.”

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to state whether in the Chingleput District Board any particular seats are earmarked for particular communities so far as nomination is concerned ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I am sure the hon. Member is as aware of that as myself. There are no particular seats reserved for any one community on any one board.”

Mrs. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—“ Yes, but is the hon. Minister aware that even though the ladies are in a majority, there are no lady representatives on the various local boards (Mr. S. Satyamurti : Hear, hear) and on that account they form the most minority community so far as representation is concerned ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Only recently, in order to meet the wishes of the hon. the lady member who is very jealous of the rights of ladies, I nominated a lady to the South Arcot District Board.”

Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—“ May I know from what time the Government have taken the view that it is not desirable to disclose the names of persons whose nominations were not accepted by the Government ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ That is the general rule, Sir. ”

Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—“ May I know, if that is the rule, why the hon. the Chief Minister in answering question No. 10 referred to in the present answer disclosed the name of a lady whose nomination was not accepted ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I refuse to answer the question.”

25th March 1927]

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" I heard the hon. Minister say that there was no Indian Christian lady available. May I know from him whether any real steps were taken in the direction of finding out any suitable lady candidate and that they failed and hence the answer ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" We did take steps to find out whether there was any suitable lady available."

Emigration

Emigrants embarking from Negapatam and Madras.

* 546 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state, for the period from 1st January 1926 to the end of January 1927—

(a) how many emigrants (males and females separately) were admitted into the camps at Negapatam and Madras ; and

(b) how many of them embarked from these camps ?

A.—(a) The Government have no information.

(b) The number of emigrants who embarked for Malaya during 1926 was—

		Males	Females.
Negapatam	...	65,511	18,945
Madras	...	48,147	24,595

The Government are not in possession of the details for January 1927.

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR :—" Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to call for a full report and place it on the table of the House ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I will consider the suggestion."

Rejection of emigrants by the Protector of Emigrants.

* 547 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(i) the total number of persons rejected by the Protector of Emigrants (annually) from 1920 to 1927 under various causes at Madras and Negapatam ;

(ii) the number of rejections for each month from 1st January 1926 up to the date of the appointment of a full-time Protector of Emigrants at Negapatam and Papacoi ; and

(iii) the number of rejections since then up to the end of January 1927 in the camps at Negapatam and Papacoi ?

A.—(i) Emigration to Ceylon and Malaya was uncontrolled until the 5th March 1923, when the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, came into force. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to Emigration and Immigration reports for 1923, 1924 and 1925 which have been placed on the Editors' Table. The Government have no information beyond that contained in the reports. The report for 1926 has not been received by the Government.

[25th March 1927]

(ii) & (iii) The Government are not in possession of the details. They may be obtained from the Protector of Emigrants at Negapatam.

MR. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR :—" With reference to the answers to clauses (ii) and (iii), may I know the reason why the hon. the Home Member has not called for a report even though the question was sent as early as the 26th of last month ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Because it is open to the hon. Member himself to get the information from the Protector of Emigrants."

MR. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR :—" My experience of the officers of emigration depots in supplying information has not been encouraging. Will the hon. the Home Member therefore call for a report and place it on the table ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I will consider the suggestion."

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" In view of the answer the hon. the Home Member gave that the member is entitled to get the report from the Emigration Officer, may I ask if all Government officers have instructions that when Members of this House write to them they have to be promptly replied to ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Notice, Sir." (Laughter.)

Forests

Forest Panchayats in Kistna district.

* 548 Q.—MR. A. KALESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Forest Panchayats in Kistna district; and

(b) whether the Government propose to form also Forest Panchayats at Juggur, Gottumukkala, Chennarapalem and Allur, Nandigama taluk, handing over the neighbouring portions of Kondapalli reserve to the management of those ryots ?

A.—(a) Eighteen Forest Panchayats are working in the Kistna district.

(b) There is no such proposal. Kondapalli reserve is a Class I Forest under the control of the Forest department.

MR. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I ask if there is any objection to transfer portions of the Kondapalli reserve to second class ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" It is impossible to do it."

MR. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know why ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" It is a first-class reserved forest."

25th March 1927]

Land Revenue

Exemption of lands from inclusion fees.

* 549 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many acres were included in the Kistna Eastern Delta Ayacut in 1924;

(b) for how many acres out of the area included in the ayacut (nazarana) inclusion fees of Rs. 25 per acre were paid and for how many acres inclusion fees were not paid;

(c) how many acres for which inclusion fees have not been paid have been cultivated wet during the last three years;

(d) how much penal assessment has been collected on those lands during the last three years for unauthorized wet cultivation and how many acres have been thrown out of cultivation for fear of excessive penal assessment;

(e) whether it is a fact that the Government promised to give exemptions or concessions in inclusion fees in all deserving cases when the Government vetoed the resolution passed by the Legislative Council not to collect any inclusion fees on any lands;

(f) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table a copy of the Government Order then passed vetoing the Council's resolution;

(g) whether the Government have caused any enquiries to be made or have called for reports from district officials, Kistna, as to whether all or any of these lands really deserve exemption from payment of nazarana, and if so, what is the result of the enquiries;

(h) whether the Government have given any concessions or exemptions in payments of nazarana up to this date;

(i) whether it is a fact that non-payment of inclusion fees has generally been due to the poverty of the land on which they were assessed or of the ryot holding the land;

(j) whether the Government is also aware that all these lands are unfit for dry cultivation; and

(k) whether the Government will be pleased to exempt all these lands from payment of nazarana (inclusion fees) and collect single water-rate including the inducement fee of one rupee per acre instead, and cease collecting penal assessment at least from the current year?

A.—(a) to (d) The Government have not the information.

(e) The Government stated that they were prepared to consider individual cases of hardship such as the case of lands of poor quality on their merits.

(f) A copy of the press communiqué issued by the Government is annexed.^a

(g) & (h) The Collector was authorized to consider and pass order on applications for remission or reduction of the inclusion fee.

(i) & (j) The Government are not aware that the facts are as stated.

(k) The answer is in the negative.

[25th March 1927]

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know why the Government have not called for information with regard to (a) to (d) ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" They have done so, Sir."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know whether the Government are expecting the information ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Yes, Sir."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" With reference to the answer to clauses (g) and (h), may I know if the Government are aware that several owners of poor lands have applied for the remission of inclusion fee, but that the Collectors did not pass any orders on those applications and were going on collecting penal assessment on the lands ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" We do not know that. We have called for a report on the whole question of this inclusion fee."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" With reference to the press communiqué mentioned in (f) in paragraph 4 of which it is stated that this inclusion fee was levied with a view to improve the drainage and irrigation facilities of the lands included, may I know whether the Government have taken any steps to improve the irrigation and drainage facilities for the lands newly included in the ayacut ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Steps have been taken, Sir. We have called for an exact report of what has been done to-day and what is proposed to be done in order to consider the whole subject and expedite the matter if we find that the work is not proceeding satisfactorily."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I know what steps so far have been taken and at what cost ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" That is exactly the detailed information which I cannot furnish the hon. Member with off-hand."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" Sir, in paragraph 6 of the communiqué it is stated that the inducement fee will be remitted as soon as the lands are included in the ayacut on payment of inclusion fee. The inducement fee has not been remitted but is being collected. May I know why the Government have not given effect to this rule ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" More than a year ago we issued orders that if inclusion fee had been paid and the lands included in the ayacut the inducement fee should be remitted. The hon. Member raised the point at this meeting that this was not being done and we have called for a report on that point also."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" Will the hon. Member be pleased to lay on the table the instructions of the Government which the hon. Member says they have issued already ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I will look into the matter. I think they have been laid on the table."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I know if the hon. Member is informed that this inducement fee is not remitted as a matter of fact and is being collected, whether he will issue instructions to the Collectors concerned that the inducement fee should not be collected at least from now ? "

25th March 1927]

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Certainly, if the lands have been included in the ayacut. "

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I ask whether the Government will call for a report from the Collector as to whether any of these lands deserve exemption from the payment of inclusion fee as per clause (g) ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" As has been already stated, the Collector has been given power to examine the cases and grant exemption. "

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know whether the Government will call for a report from the Collector ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That question has been answered. A report has been called for. "

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" The answer was that the Collector has been given power to examine the cases. "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Previously I answered the other question, Sir. "

Village Establishment

Resignation of some village officers in Kistna district.

* 550 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that when certain village officers resigned in Kistna district in pursuance of a Congress resolution, they were dismissed by Government instead of their resignations being accepted ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government not only dismissed them, but also debarred their lawful heirs from inheriting these posts permanently or during the lifetime of those who resigned ;

(c) whether the Government consulted legal opinion regarding the validity of their action in punishing the heirs ;

(d) if so, under what law the Government's action was based ; and

(e) whether the Government propose to revoke its orders and confer the said posts on the lawful heirs of those who resigned, immediately ?

A —The Government have not taken the action referred to in the question ; nor are they aware of any such action taken by the local authorities.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I ask whether the Government have called for any information on the subject ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" We have called for no information, because we have not taken any such action "

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" As a matter of fact, all those village munsifs and karnams were dismissed and their heirs were not given their appointments. That is what took place in the district. Therefore, will the Government call for the information ? "

[25th March 1927]

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ This question refers to the Kistna district and the answer given is with reference to that district. The hon. Member is aware that there is a special Act passed to enable such action being taken in the areas where such cases arose. But it does not apply to the Kistna district. If the hon. Member says that such cases occurred in the Kistna district it seems to me very strange that during these four years nobody has appealed.”

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ Will the Government be pleased to call for the information from the Kistna district ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ Seeing that the officials concerned have a right of appeal, I do not see why I should call for a report.”

Irrigation

Repairs to breaches in the Manur Anicut.

* 551 Q.—Mr. Chavadi K. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI. Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that on account of the heavy flood in November 1925, there are breaches of about 200 feet long in the northern side of the Manur Anicut in Tinnevely district, across the Chittar river, about half a furlong to the west of the head sluice in the Chittar river ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Manur Anicut itself requires complete reconstruction ;

(c) whether it is a fact that there are also breaches of about 200 feet long in the southern side of the same anicut and that the channel bund west of the anicut has also been washed away to the extent of about 400 to 500 feet ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that there is a breach of about 200 feet (north to south) and 100 feet (east to west) near the 11th mile east of the Manur Anicut (i.e.), on the eastern side of Ayyanarkulam village in Tenkasi taluk ;

(e) whether owing to the above breaches and defects there is no free flow of water through the Manur channel and consequently the crops on the Ayan wet lands in Manur, Madhavakurichi, Ettangulam, Terkuppatti, Ayyanarkulam, Mavadi and Mayamankurichi villages totally failed in the current year (1926-27) ;

(f) whether the water of the Chittar river is being carried away through the breached portions in the Manur Anicut and in the northern and the southern sides of the anicut to the Uttumalai zamin lands, and whether the crops on the Ayan wet lands in the seven villages referred to in question (e) completely withered during the current year ; and

(g) whether all or any of the breached portions, referred to in clauses (a) to (d), have at any time been inspected by either the Superintending Engineer or the Executive Engineer, Tinnevely, and estimates have been prepared for permanent closure of all the breaches above referred to and for complete reconstruction of the Manur Anicut and submitted for Government sanction and if so, what steps were taken by the Government to redress the grievances of the poor ryots under the Manur channel and tank ?

A.—The Government have no information, but have called for a report.

25th March 1927]

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" In view of the great hardship caused to the poor ryots under this Manur Anicut, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to expedite the enquiry and see that the anicut and the clearance are put in order before the next rainy season ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Yes, Sir."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state when and from whom he has called for a report ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" We have called for a report from the local authorities and the Superintending Engineer."

Grievances of ryots holding lands under the Manur channel.

* 552 Q.—Mr. CHAVADI K. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI : Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any steps have been taken by the District authorities to redress the grievances of the ryots who hold wet lands under the Manur channel and the tanks fed by it in the Tinnevely district; and

(b) whether any remission has been granted to the ryots, who hold wet lands in the following seven villages and if so, how much : Manur, Mavadi, Madhavakurichi, Ettangulam, Terkuppatti, Mayamankurichi and Ayyanarkulam villages ?

A.—The Government have no information, but have called for a report.

Report from local officers regarding repairs to the Manur channel.

* 553 Q.—Mr. CHAVADI K. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI : With reference to the answers to questions No. 2362, dated 27th August 1926, and No. 41 (84), dated 25th January 1927, regarding repairs to the Manur channel in Tinnevely taluk, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the report, called for by the Government from the local officers concerned, has been received and if so, to place the same on the Council Table ?

A.—The matter is still under correspondence between the local officers, and the Government have not yet received a final report.

Mr. CHAVADI K. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI :—" May I know, Sir, how long the correspondence has been pending ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I think for years."

Mr. CHAVADI K. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI :—" May I know the reasons why the final report has not yet been received from the local officers ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" There was a tentative report received. We wanted further particulars and the local officers are furnishing them."

Repairs to Peddinayani tank in Nandigama taluk, Kistna district.

* 554 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that Peddinayani tank in Nandigama taluk, Kistna district, has not yet been repaired after it was breached in the last floods ;

[25th March 1927]

(b) whether the ryots have promised to pay some contribution for the repairs; and

(c) whether in view of the scarcity felt in the dry villages of Juggur and others for failure of crops, the Government propose to undertake the repairs of the tank very early?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The question of repairing the tank is under consideration.

Motor Vehicles Act

Examiners of buses running for Public traffic in the Presidency.

* 555 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) who are the examiners of the buses run for public traffic in each district in the Presidency;

(b) what charges are levied for the examination of each such bus;

(c) how many such examiners are official, and how many are non-official;

(d) what is the remuneration paid to them for each examination; and

(e) whether there is any difference between the rates of fees paid to the official examiners and those paid to non-official examiners?

A.—(a), (c) to (e) The information required by the hon. Member is contained in the following statement:—

Names of districts.	Officers authorized to conduct the half-yearly examination of motor buses.	Remuneration.
Anantapur ..	District Superintendent of Police.	Equal in amount to the fees collected or Rs. 50 a month, whichever is less.
Cuddapah ..	Do.	Equal in amount to the fees collected or Rs. 100 a month, whichever is less.
Ganjam ..	Do.	Equal in amount to the fees collected or Rs. 75 a month, whichever is less.
Kistna ..	Do.	Do.
West Godavari.	Do.	Equal in amount to the fees collected or Rs. 35 a month, whichever is less.
Nellore ..	Do.	Do.
Kurnool ..	Do.	Equal in amount to the fees collected or Rs. 160 a month, whichever is less.
Trichinopoly..	Do.	Equal in amount to the fees collected or Rs. 175 a month, whichever is less.
East Godavari.	Do.	Equal in amount to the fees collected.
Chingleput ..	District Board Engineer ..	Do.
The Nilgiris ..	Do. ..	Do.
Visagapatam..	Bro. Emile Maillard of the St. Aloysius works.	Do.

25th March 1927]

Names of districts.	Officers authorized to conduct the half-yearly examination of motor buses.	Remuneration.
Bellary ..	District Superintendent of Police, District Board Engineer and Executive Engineer.	Equal in amount to the fees collected.
Chittoor ..	District Superintendent of Police and District Board Engineer.	Do.
Guntur ..	Do.	Do.
Madras ..	Commissioner of Police ..	Do.
Salem ..	District Superintendent of Police and Executive Engineer.	Do.
South Arcot ..	District Superintendent of Police and District Board Engineer.	Do.
South Kanara.	District Superintendent of Police and Mr. Thorpe of the Commonwealth Trust, Mangalore.	Do.
Tanjore ..	District Superintendent of Police and District Board Engineer.	Do.
North Arcot ..	A Motor Engineer and District Superintendent of Police.	Do.
Malabar ..	Special Motor Bus Inspector ..	Rs. 200 a month plus Rs. 25 motor cycle allowance.
Tinnevely ..	Do. ..	Rs. 250 a month
Madura and Ramnad.	Do. ..	Rs. 350 a month
Coimbatore ..	Do. ..	Rs. 250 a month plus Rs. 25 motor cycle allowance.

(b) Rs. 25 for each inspection.

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—“ Will the hon. the Law Member take steps to see that the remuneration paid to these examiners of motor buses is made uniform and reduce the charges for inspection which is Rs. 25 and not Rs. 5 as he once stated ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ It is difficult, Sir, to bring these fees to any uniformity, for the simple reason that the work in the various districts varies very greatly. For instance, the amount of work in Madura and Ramnad is terrific; in Madras it is heavy; in certain other districts it is not so heavy. Therefore, it is not possible to make the fees uniform. As regards the other question, the rate of Rs. 25, that matter will be considered by the Government.”

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—“ May I know what accounts for the restriction placed on some of the examiners that they should not receive more than a certain amount, whereas in other cases no such maximum is fixed ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Difference in the nature of the work itself. For instance, in Anantapur, the number of buses would not run to three figures; in other districts, it would. We have therefore fixed Rs. 50 as the maximum in Anantapur.”

[25th March 1927]

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" Sir, I notice that in one district it is Rs. 50, in another it is Rs. 100, in others it is Rs. 75, Rs. 35 and Rs. 160 and so on. Is it not better to fix a certain maximum for each district according to the quantity of work there and ask the officers not to draw beyond that? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" That suggestion will be borne in mind. "

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" May I ask the hon. the Law Member whether he considers the Commissioner of Police in Madras to possess expert knowledge of motor inspection? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" As far as Madras is concerned, there are traffic considerations as well as the consideration of motor inspection. It is because Government considered the Commissioner of Police competent to do this work and he has done this work satisfactorily, they have continued him. The question of the appointment of a mechanical expert is however under the consideration of Government. "

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" May I know whether this inspection by the Commissioner is carried on during his office hours or out of office hours? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I believe it is done out of office hours; I am not sure. "

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" May I know whether the Police Commissioner is himself doing this work or whether he has deputed anybody else to do this for him? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir. "

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" May I know whether the traffic considerations have anything to do with the inspection of motor buses, because in other districts I find that Engineers are club'ed with District Superintendents of Police for this kind of work? Why not the same procedure be adopted here also seeing that Engineers are available in Madras? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" That suggestion for action will be considered. "

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI :—" In North Arcot, may I know how the remuneration is divided between the Engineer and the Superintendent of Police? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir. "

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI :—" May I know whether the motor cycle allowance is paid irrespective of whether the officer possesses a motor cycle or not? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" No, Sir. Only when the officer owns a motor cycle. "

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" May I know the approximate amount which the Commissioner of Police gets by attending to this nature of work? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir. "

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI :—" May I know how many motor buses there are in North Arcot? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question does not arise. "

25th March 1927]

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know whether there is any limit to the remuneration which may be received by public servants for doing extra work and whether it has any relation to the salaries of the officers? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ No specific rule regulating this matter, Sir, so far as I am aware.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know whether Government servants are allowed to do private work for remuneration? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ No, Sir.”

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—“ May I know whether the Government will, under the present conditions of motor buses in the city, appoint an Engineering Officer to look after this work instead of asking the Commissioner of Police to do this work? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ The matter will be borne in mind. It will be noticed however that in Malabar, Tinnevely, Madura and Ramnad districts special motor bus inspectors have been appointed. The question is whether Madras is to be dealt with in the same manner as those districts and whether Madras conditions are peculiar.”

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—“ Will not the greater number of buses in Madras justify such appointment? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Presumably, Sir.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ Will the Government place the rules regarding the remuneration to public servants for extra work on the table of the House? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ It is a published document.”

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—“ Is the hon. the Law Member aware that there has been a serious accident resulting in the injury to three persons on account of the failure of the motor brakes? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The question does not arise.”

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—“ May I know whether in the case of these buses the Superintendent of Police examines a second time after they have been examined by the Mechanical Engineers? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Very likely yes, Sir.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI :—“ Before we pass on to the next order of the day, I should like to draw your attention to the fact . . . ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Nothing should be sprung upon me as a surprise. The hon. Member ought to have informed me beforehand what points he wants to raise.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI :—“ Only a small matter, Sir. We have only four more days before us in the present session. A large number of questions still remain unanswered and if they are not answered within the next four days, I am afraid they would lapse. I would request you to see whether more questions cannot be answered each day.”

[25th March 1927]

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"This is more a point to be raised by Leaders of Parties"

The RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"Cannot other Members raise it, Sir?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Yes, if they do not belong to any party, they can themselves raise it."

"I understand that about 140 answers have been received in the office and I have asked the Secretary to put forty starred questions each day from to-morrow."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Registration

Inconvenience in obtaining encumbrance certificates from the sub-registrars.

556 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware that suitors are put to considerable inconvenience and trouble in the matter of obtaining encumbrance certificates from the sub-registrars, when such certificates are required to be filed before civil courts for bringing properties of the judgment-debtors to sale; and

(b) whether the hon. the Minister be pleased to consider the desirability of issuing orders to all the sub-registrars to grant certificates to suitors when an application is sent by registered post?

A.—(a) The departmental orders require that encumbrance certificates should be prepared within three days of the receipt of the application. Practically in all cases not involving search in more than one office, certificates are prepared within the prescribed period.

(b) Rule 128 of the rules framed under the Indian Registration Act, 1908, provides for the sending of applications for encumbrance certificates by post.

Education

Lapsed amount of grants in Educational, Medical and Industrial Departments,

557 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government, the hon. the Minister for Development and the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state the amount of money allowed to lapse in each of the following departments separately for each of the six years from 1921 to 1926:—

(1) Educational Department,

(2) the Medical Department,

(3) the Department of Industries, including those of Agriculture and Fisheries?

25th March 1927]

A.—The information required is furnished below :—

Department.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
(1) Education (Transferred).	Nil (a)	12,01,105	5,80,344	5,81,751	2,12,725	6,26,493
(2) Medical ..	40,790	Nil (b)	1,80,778	2,44,591	6,18,927	1,31,405
(3) Industries ..	2,44,360	5,44,713	3,12,986	3,03,461	6,98,833	2,50,590
(4) Agriculture ..	(c) 1,51,246	3,02,475	1,91,811	1,40,158	1,26,910	1,40,503
(5) Fisheries ..	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	37,482

(a) Excess expenditure of Rs. 1,51,575.

(b) Excess expenditure of Rs 44,335.

(c) Includes figures for Veterinary and co-Operation.

(d) Included under Industries.

Forests

Issue of permits regarding manure leaves in North Arcot district.

558 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state, with reference to the answer to question No. 69 regarding the issue of permits for manure leaves in North Arcot district answered on 26th January 1927,—

(a) whether the information called for has been received ; and

(b) whether he will be pleased to place the same on the table of this House?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Information on the points raised in Legislative Council question No. 69 is appended.^a

Non-gazetted Officers

Revision of scale of pay of non-gazetted officers.

559 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the committees appointed in 1919 and 1921 to consider the question of revising the scale of pay of non-gazetted officers submitted their final reports ;

(b) or whether the committees were disbanded before a final report could be submitted ;

(c) if so, why they were so disbanded ;

(d) whether the Government will now be pleased to appoint a fresh committee to go into this matter and submit its report ;

(e) whether there was any representation received by the Government in respect of this matter from non-gazetted officers either directly by means of memorials or by way of resolutions passed at conferences of non-gazetted officers of any of the districts ;

(f) if so, how many such representations were made subsequent to the disbandment of the committees and with what result ; and

(g) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table the preliminary report of the said committees ?

[25th March 1927]

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Salaries Committee of 1919 submitted its final report on the 31st March 1920. The Salaries Committee of the Legislative Council appointed in 1921 submitted an interim report on 1st March 1921 but did not submit a final report. The Government desired that the final report should be submitted by the 21st March 1921 so that it might be useful in connexion with the budget debate. The Committee was however unable to do so. The Government afterwards decided that the work of the Committee should be regarded as completed and that no further report need be submitted. A statement to this effect was laid on the table at the meeting of the Council held on the 1st September 1921.

(d) The answer is in the negative.

(e) If the hon. Member refers to the revival of the Committee of 1921 or to a continuation of its work, the answer is in the negative.

(f) Please see answer to (e).

(g) The reports have already been laid on the table. The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given to question No. 30 at the meeting of the Legislative Council dated 10th March 1920 and to G.O. No. 215, Finance, dated 4th March 1921, with which the reports made in 1920 and 1921 respectively were laid on the table of the Legislative Council.

Survey

Omission of Parisapalle village in Resurvey accounts.

560 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO. Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the name of the village of Parisapalle in Gudivada taluk, Kistna district, has been removed altogether from the resurvey accounts that is taking place in Kistna district, and if so, for what reason;

(b) whether it is a fact that in the said resurvey accounts all the lands of Parisapalle together with the names of their owners are shown as part of Kapavaram;

(c) whether Parisapalle is inhabited by well-to-do ryots who also own a large portion of the lands in the neighbouring village of Kapavaram;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the village of Parisapalle appears as a separate village in the voters' list for the Legislative Council and taluk board and in the ordinary revenue accounts; and

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to enquire into the matter, and order the resurvey party to show Parisapalle as a separate village and preserve its individuality in the accounts?

A.—(a) to (c) The Government have not the information.

(d) The village appears as a separate village for the purpose of the maintenance of revenue accounts. It was also treated as a separate village for the compilation of the lists of voters for the

25th March 1927]

Legislative Council. The Government have not the information whether it has been treated as a separate village for the compilation of the list of voters for the taluk board.

(e) The Government have called for a report.

Unemployment

Unemployment in Bellary.

561 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether a large number of people from the Bellary, Alur, Adoni and Rayadrug taluks of Bellary have drifted over to Hospet;

(b) whether there is much unemployment in Hospet on account of the above; and

(c) whether the Government will take steps to start some of the channel repair works (badly needed on Raya channel) to give employment to these people?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have not received any report that the facts are as alleged.

(c) The hon. Member's suggestion has been communicated to the Collector.

Irrigation

Damage caused by Budameru river in Kistna district.

562 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the river Budameru in Kistna district is damaging, year after year, in the rainy season all the neighbouring villages, by its floods sometimes carrying away men and property, and is uselessly emptying itself into the lake of Kollair;

(b) whether the district officers of Kistna have ever sent any proposals for utilizing its water for irrigation purposes, and preventing its floods from doing havoc;

(c) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place on the Council table a gist of their proposals; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to make early enquiries into the matter, and construct some irrigation work or works at some suitable place utilizing the water of the said Budameru and also preventing damage from its floods?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.Os. No. 343 I., dated 3rd November 1920, and No. 180 I., dated 20th June 1922, which have been placed on the Editors' Table.

Railways

Waiting room for passengers at Acharapakkam station.

563 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no waiting room for passengers at Acharapakkam railway station on the South Indian Railway; and

[25th March 1927]

(b) whether the Government will take steps to get waiting room provided at that place ?

A.—(a) The Government have no information.

(b) The matter is one primarily to be moved in the local Advisory Committee of the South Indian Railway.

[*Note.*—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II

MOTIONS ON THE BUDGET FOR 1927-28.

DEMAND XX—MEDICAL—*cont.*

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The House will now resume the discussion of Demand XX—Medical. There is still 35 minutes for this demand. ”

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—“ Mr. President, I move

‘ that the allotment of Rs. 13,200 for pay of officers be reduced by Rs. 7,200. ’

“ My object is to effect retrenchment. The Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General is drawing Rs. 1,000 a month and a special pay of Rs. 100. I am told that this officer has not got much medical work to do and that he is simply to look after the office. This work can be done by a man with some office experience and a person with medical qualifications is not necessary. I am not actuated by any political tendency in moving this motion. I do it simply with a desire for effecting retrenchment. The Surgeon-General himself gets Rs. 3,000 a month and his salary is non-votable. There is a feeling in some quarters that if the votable salaries are reduced so much money would not be saved to the country but that others will carry it away. When many Europeans whose salaries are non-votable draw fat salaries, why not Indians do ? That is the feeling in some quarters. But my experience has shown that economy is a source of revenue and the money saved by economy can be utilized in other directions. We heard it said that Government did not have funds enough to spend on such laudable objects as rural medical relief and rural water-supply. Of course, paying more than what is moderate is always a pleasant duty ; whereas retrenchment and cutting down of the salaries of persons who have been drawing more is always an unpleasant task. But situated as we are, in a country where people go from birth to death without a dose of medicine, without having sufficient food to keep their body and soul together, it is the duty of Government to see that as much money as possible is made available for such purposes. I request the House to help me in this attempt and vote for the motion. ”

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ May I request you to give me 15 minutes to speak on this motion ? ”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Yes. ”

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ Mr. President, Sir, the object of my hon. Friend can be attained only by extending the system of honoraries in all the hospitals. When all the hospitals in England are run by honorary medical officers and many in Bombay and Calcutta have adopted the same system, releasing vast sums of money that were hitherto absorbed by the pay of the officers in the Service, for the extension of medical relief to a greater

25th March 1927]

[Dr. B. S. Mallayya]

number of patients in rural areas, the Government in Madras instead of encouraging and extending this system of honorary officers are actually trying not to discourage it but are persistently discrediting it. In the report of the Surgeon-General he has stated that he is against the system of honoraries here, as it has failed. I should like to ask the hon. Minister who is responsible for the failure. An honorary officer was appointed as Professor of Medicine in the Vizagapatam College. He has since been drafted into the regular cadre with a pay of Rs. 800—1,000 a month. If that work can be done by an honorary officer, why should they create a salaried post for that? Here is an honorary officer who is found fit to be a Professor of Medicine for the Vizagapatam Medical College, a salaried post, and yet the Government have the grace to say that honorary medical officers are not capable of teaching students. Why was not the place continued honorary and abolished from the gazetted list? That would have saved Rs. 12,000 a year. The Government have not done that. On the other hand, they have converted an honorary man into a paid servant and put him at the top of 120 other officers and thus created friction and discontent in the Service. The proper way for the Government would have been to keep them as honoraries and not absorb them in the permanent service and create discontent there. It is a policy which is followed nowhere.

11-45
a.m.

"Then, there is a proposal now to create a post of Assistant Superintendent to the Government Ophthalmic Hospital. When we were there, there was no such post at all. A man was taken temporarily for some time. Now they are going to make him permanent. I should like to ask the hon. Minister whether there is work for this man there at all. He is paid a high salary; he has no beds under his charge; he is not doing any operation work; he is not doing any administrative work; he is a dignified functionary; his only function is to hold the eyelids when the Superintendent is operating on the eyeballs. Sir, this work can be done by a student or by the House Surgeon who is there. After three or four years, they come forward and make the job permanent. What is the work he is doing there? Absolutely nothing. The man who is in sub-charge of the hospital is an I.S.M.D. He is supposed to teach the students; he happens to be the assistant to the Ophthalmology Professor; he is holding qualifications which are not registrable in Great Britain; he is teaching students for qualifications that are registrable in Great Britain. What an anomaly? I should like to know whether they are going to make the appointment of Assistant Superintendent a permanent one, when there is an honorary man who is working there with higher medical qualifications of Great Britain, a man who has rendered excellent military service; he is in charge of 30 beds; he is doing operation work. I ask the Government why not give the work to him and ask him to be in charge of more beds and send away that Assistant Superintendent whom you are now proposing to make permanent and make a saving of Rs. 10,000 annually.

"Coming to the X-ray department, it is a white elephant. The whole department was managed before by an assistant surgeon drawing only Rs. 200; he was there for 20 years. He ran no risks. He had no accidents and he is still growing strong. Now, that department is put in charge of an officer who is supposed to be a discovery of the Great War. Without any medical qualifications, without any University qualification from England, this man succeeded in forcing himself into our Medical department on a salary of Rs. 900 a month. He works only for two hours a day

[Dr. B. S. Mallayya]

[25th March 1927]

and in two years' time the Government are pleased to raise his salary from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500. Further there is a proposal to give him an allowance of Rs. 200 in addition to his pay, for the risk he has to undergo in working the rays. When he applied last year for this allowance he was told that his high salary included the allowance for his risk. Now, they are going to provide him with another Rs. 200 every month. Where is the necessity for paying this allowance? A Britisher can take care of himself when there is risk. Moreover, this man does not expose himself to any risk. He sits himself in an insulated room reading papers and come out only when there are patients from the class of Rajas and Zamindars. The risky part of the work is done by his assistants who are employed there. The assistant is working the rays. It is said that the Radiologist is going on leave now and one of his assistants who is drawing only one-fifth of that officer's pay is asked to act for him. I ask the hon. Minister if the assistant is able to run the department for one year during the absence of the chief officer, why not make him work throughout the year and send away that officer who is drawing Rs. 1,500 unnecessarily from our Government, Sir, this is the man who in addition to his pay of Rs. 18,000 a year last year bagged Rs. 12,000 from hospital receipts from paying patients. In addition to that, there are several people from whom he collected fabulous sums. There is my hon. Friend, the Raja of Ramnad, who gave him a thousand rupees."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"It is not for him. It was not paid for my treatment in the hospital. He came to my house every morning and treated me. I paid this amount for him and his assistants who attended on me morning and evening."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"I am thankful for the detailed information supplied by the Raja of Ramnad. He did pay a thousand rupees; it may be to him or to his assistants or for both. Another instance there is which has come to my notice. He drew another fabulous sum from the Raja of Vizianagaram from the north. He took the hospital instruments and he was there for a day or two. The total which this man is making now, according to my information, is more than the pay of the Surgeon General. I think the Surgeon-General himself is aware of it and still he is going to pay him an extra Rs. 200 allowance. Sir, it is high time . . ."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"He never attended on me during office hours."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is referring to his private practice."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"I put it to the Raja Sahib whether he brought his own instruments."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"I do not know."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"I am glad he gave information on what he does know. I am talking of the facilities provided for him to make money by the Government and he is still clamouring for more money. He says that there is risk and wants Rs. 200 more. Where is the risk, I ask. He wants all the money available in Madras for him. He is a man brought from England. He is not giving any clinics to the students. He himself does not know. He is unfit for it. He wants somebody to do it for him and the result is that, up to date, no one has done it there. If one of our men can give the clinics, what is the use of having this man there? It is high time we send him away and save the thirty thousand now spent on him."

25th March 1927]

[Dr. B. S. Mallayya]

“ Now they propose to create in the General Hospital a new department, a ear, nose and throat department. There is absolutely no excuse for it at all. About 80 or 90 patients used to come before. Now there are only 50 persons complaining of a running nose or a discharging ear. These cases used to be attended to before by students. That work is being done now by a man of the X-ray department. The whole work is now finished in 30 minutes. They are going to have a new appointment for this on Rs. 800. When an England-returned man, a double graduate, known to me personally, and a man who has worked for a number of years in the Brompton Hospital said that he would do this work as an honorary, he was told by the Surgeon-General then that there was no work at all for him there. Now you want to create a new appointment. Here is the same gentleman who is still willing to serve honorarily in that section. Why don't you appoint him and save Rs. 800 a month? You will not do that.

‘ Then, a number of appointments in the Medical Colleges have been split up. There used to be only half a dozen of them before. We have now three dozens of them. There was one man before who was doing the work of six persons at present. He was the Assistant Professor of Surgery. He was the Surgical Registrar of the General Hospital, Assistant to the Professor of Medical Jurisprudence. He was teaching the post-graduate students. He was assisting the Professor of Operative Surgery. One Government officer, rather the Surgeon-General, said that that man had still time at his disposal. He was given night duty in the General Hospital. He was drawing only Rs. 150. They said he was getting a fat salary. That appointment has now been split up into five appointments and five persons are drawing Rs. 300 each. They want one more assistant surgeon for operative surgery now. So long as the Government purse is long, they will dip their hands deep into and take as much money as possible and the department will be allowed to go into compartments. I should like to ask the hon. Minister where is the necessity for that new appointment. What is the work the lecturers are doing? Some have only three hours' work a week, while some other lecturers work six hours a week and they are paid Rs. 300 each. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether it is not possible for him to give up all these new appointments and appoint honoraries with high qualifications. I hope that the hon. Minister will appoint honorary men for all new posts on probation for one year. If the Surgeon-General is not satisfied, at the end of the year, with the work done by them, he may dispense with the system. It is better to have honorary men without incurring any expenditure. Why don't you give chance to them?

“ The selection of sub-assistant surgeons and assistant surgeons for the filling up of permanent appointments is a scandal. Merit is not the consideration now. Any man who is related to the man in the office, any man who is related to a high official in the Government service, is taken in the service. These appointments now are not made on considerations of merit or of service rendered to the State. The only considerations that weigh with the authorities are personal ones. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether it is not possible to draft into the service men who are working under the subsidized system in the rural areas. It will be an encouragement to these men who are doing solid and substantial work for the health of the people in rural areas. If you announce to-day that, in future recruitment to the service will be from the subsidized medical officers, every one of your

[Dr. B. S. Mallayya]

[25th March 1927]

appointments that are long vacant for want of men will be filled up in no time. Those of them who are recommended by the District Board Presidents and District Medical Officers may be drafted into permanent service.

"There is one another appointment which I will refer to, the appointment of the Assistant Professor for Operative Surgery. Formerly, Sir, when I was in the Medical College, the Professor of Surgery used to get an allowance of Rs. 200 a month and deliver 120 lectures on Surgery during the long term and 18 lectures on Operative Surgery during the short term. We had only one Assistant and one Professor. Those appointments have now been split up. There is one Professor for Operative Surgery. He has only 18 meetings in the month of February, and for these lectures he is paid throughout the year Rs. 200 a month. The Professor of Surgery wants to have several assistants on Rs. 300 a month. The same work was done before by one man on Rs. 150. For Rs. 2,400 allowance given to the Professor of Surgery, how many lectures we were having? We had 120 lectures on Surgery and 18 lectures on Operative Surgery. For Rs. 4,800 we are paying now, they are having 60 lectures on Surgery and 18 lectures on Operative Surgery. You increase the pay by double and decrease the number of lectures to be delivered. They are having one-half of the number of lectures we had. The students have to learn for themselves. But the pay of the Professors has gone up. That is the sort of economy that is practised in Government Medical Service.

"Then, Sir, they can appoint House Surgeons and House Physicians from students who pass out from the Medical College. In Bombay they are doing so. That system of appointing honorary surgeons and physicians can be introduced in every hospital in the Presidency. Give them scope for work. Give them a small subsidy as an inducement. Many of them are willing to work even without it. They will render excellent service to the State hospitals in Madras and to the District hospitals in the mufassal. The Government are doing quite the reverse. They are creating new appointments on high salary for persons coming from England, when there is no scope for work at all and when honoraries with good qualifications are offering themselves to work in the department. I make the request to the hon. the Minister for Public Health. Do not create all these new appointments now. We do not want paid appointments. You advertise. I promise to supply a large number of people with high qualifications. You ask them to work for one year on the honorary system. If at the end of the year, a committee appointed by this House or by the hon. Minister himself including the Surgeon-General reports that there is no substantial saving to the State or that the system does not work well, you can go your own way. That is the suggestion which, I think, the hon. Minister will kindly accept. It is a sporting offer, Sir, and I hope it will be accepted with a sporting spirit.

"Then, Sir, about the School of Indian Medicine. There you are teaching fourth rate English medicines, under the cloak of Indian medicine. Many of the students there are not able to speak decent English, and yet you say you are going to teach them physiology, anatomy, ophthalmology, pathology, bacteriology and even insanity, in English. This is all waste of time and money, Sir, which could be spent more usefully in other ways. It was said only the other day that they sent a big indent to the Medical Stores for chloroform, quinine, arsenic, strychnine and other English drugs

25th March 1927]

[Dr. B. S. Mallayya]

for the school and yet they call it the School of Indian Medicine. They are doing operations there and are having surgical beds. Where are the nurses? They now want a midwifery section but it will be of the worst type going on side by side with the best type in Egmore. They say they are teaching midwifery. British midwifery or English midwifery? Whatever it is, it is not Ayurvedic midwifery. If you are going to make it a success, take hold of some L.M.P.'s or L.M.S. men and give them six months' training of Ayurvedic, Agasthya, Siddha or Unani system. Now, they have no system there at all. All that has to be learnt there can be learnt in three or six months by a qualified man; but if you take up all individuals and try to train them, you will only be spending our money and you will never get the right sort of trained men. I asked a lot of questions on this subject and the hon. Minister promised to supply the information. It is nearly two months and still the answer is coming. I asked what were the subjects taught there and what were the text-books used. That is a thing which can be answered in two minutes. Evidently, the hon. Minister does not want this Council to know what they are doing there. The answers are still coming. I went to the hon. Minister, I went to the hon. the President and requested for the answers; but yet they are not coming. Before we do anything for that school, I think a deputation from this House or a committee of this House may visit it and see how it is worked. I also asked under whose charge that institution was. The Surgeon-General said that he had nothing to do with it. I asked the hon. Minister what they were doing. He is a new gentleman and being new to his office, he knows nothing about it. Who is to know about it? We are spending Rs. 75,000 or a lakh annually on training students, or rather grafting allopathic medicine on Ayurvedic medicine and turning out hybrids.

"Sir, before I close, I wish to repeat my offer again to the hon. Minister regarding the honorary system. The new appointments need not be paid ones; they shall be honorary."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, the motion made by my hon. friend Mr. K. V. R. Swami is in connexion with the post of the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General. The question was considered some years ago and it was decided that the arrangement of having one from the department itself as the Personal Assistant was a distinct advantage. For one thing, the Surgeon-General is very often on tour and all urgent work has naturally to go on during his absence; and without a technical Personal Assistant it would be impossible for urgent work to be attended to; and it cannot wait till it reaches the Surgeon-General on tour and comes back, or till he comes back to headquarters. Besides that, the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General has got to deal with indents for stores costing a very large sum of money and a non-technical man will hardly be able to deal with that matter satisfactorily.

"Concerning the other points, Sir, raised by my hon. friend Dr. Mailayya, he apparently covered, during his speech, the whole range of appointments and arrangements in the Medical College, the General Hospital, the Indian School of Medicine, and, practically, everything that can be thought of in connexion with the Medical department. I do not think I shall be able, within the time you have been pleased to allot to me, Sir, to reply to all the points raised by him. I think, Sir, he emphasised the

[Mr. R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar] [25th March 1927]

question of honorary Surgeons and Physicians in the General Hospital and elsewhere. As I said in connexion with a similar motion on the budget yesterday, about 12 honorary Surgeons and Physicians were sanctioned ; but so far some of the posts have been reported as not having been filled up. I do not think we shall leave the question there. The matter really demands further examination. Besides, it seems to me that if this system of honorary Physicians and Surgeons is ever to come into vogue, it will have to be carefully examined ; because I feel that the system presents several advantages, and it ought to be given a fair and extended trial. At all events, I shall not be in the way of having an impartial examination made of the whole case. For that reason, Sir, I propose that we should have a committee of this House consisting of Members appointed with the consent of the Leaders of the various sections, to go into the general question of the appointment of honorary Surgeons and Physicians in the General Hospital and even in the mufassal hospitals and to see how far, with reference to the kind of men we are able to get, we can utilize honorary agencies in the place of paid men, and in particular, with reference to some of the new appointments which are referred to in the budget motions this year. I think, Sir, my undertaking would give satisfaction to the hon. Members, and I can assure them that it is my earnest intention not to burke any kind of enquiry. We shall also welcome any suggestions that may be made with a view to help us to achieve the common end which I and all other Members in this House share, namely, to work our Medical Department on the most economical and efficient lines.

"I do not know, Sir, if I can have the time to refer to many of the points that the hon. Member referred to ; but I shall satisfy myself with referring to the School of Indian Medicine. The School of Indian Medicine, Sir, was started about three years ago on the recommendation of a committee on which my hon. Friend Dr. Usman Sahib served as the President. The committee examined many gentlemen on the indigenous and western systems of medicine and came to the conclusion that it was desirable to start a school of medicine in which, besides teaching the indigenous systems of medicine, students should also be given a course in Anatomy, Physiology and other similar subjects, without a knowledge of which no man can now be considered to be fit to practise the profession of medicine. It is obvious that the students should also be given a training in Surgery, in Ophthalmology, in Midwifery and so on. With that view, it is proposed to extend the present School of Indian Medicine so as to provide for teaching of students in the wards that are provided and have got to be provided there. So far, we have been guided by the best advice that we could get ; but, after all, it is an experiment, because although some people may call it a wild experiment and others call it a bold experiment, yet, it is a thing in the nature of an experiment, and it will be an experiment whether it is considered favourably or not."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Who is to report on it ?"

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Experience will show, Sir, whether the experiment is satisfactory. At the end of next year, Sir, we hope to have 100 students coming out of the school, and whether the school has been successful or not will be shown by the way in which the students coming out of the institution find employment and get popularity in establishing themselves as doctors in the rural parts. As I

25th March 1927] [Mr. R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar]

said, Sir, for the present I am certainly inclined to let the experiment go forward and I think it would not be right at this stage to stop it."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"As a matter of personal explanation, Sir. I never said that the school must be closed. I wanted it only to be run on purely Ayurvedic lines and stated that there should be no adulteration of the two systems."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"That is a large question, Sir, and I will leave it at that."

"Several budget motions refer to the question of general retrenchment in salaries and other things; and some motions are for a reduction of Rs. 100 and others of larger amounts. We had recently a retrenchment committee sitting in connection with the General Hospital and other hospitals in the city of Madras, and on their recommendation we did carry out certain retrenchments. A few years ago we had a Government Retrenchment Committee sitting over all the departments in order to examine the establishments, their scales of pay and so forth and they sent in their report which led, in many departments including the Medical Department, to drastic retrenchment. But still, Sir, the committee of this House which I propose appointing may have occasion to bring to our notice cases where it may be possible to effect retrenchment, and it is only with the greatest pleasure that I shall welcome their recommendations."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"In view of the fact that the hon. the Minister wants to have a committee to go into the question of honorary appointments as well as the question of retrenchment that can possibly be effected, I withdraw my motion, Sir"

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"As the time allotted for the demand has expired, I shall put the demand to the vote of the House."

"The question is

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 63.81 lakhs under Demand No. XX—Medical for the year 1927-28'."

The demand was put to the House and carried and the grant made.

DEMAND XXI—PUBLIC HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

'that a sum not exceeding Rs. 52.36 lakhs be granted under Public Health and Vital Statistics'."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 52.36 lakhs under Public Health and Vital Statistics for the year 1927-28'."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Sir, I propose to move

'that the allotment of Rs. 19,30,700 for grants and contributions be reduced by Rs. 100.'

12-15
p.m.

"My object is to discuss the Government Order prohibiting officials of the Public Health Department from doing any propaganda against the drink

[Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti] [25th March 1927]

evil. I am aware that the present Minister is not responsible for promulgating the order; but it rests with the present Minister either to own it or to disown it, for, the House is desirous to have an opportunity of hearing from the present Minister whether in view of the fact that it is a necessary propaganda for the health officers to carry on, the hon. the Minister for Excise will be pleased to say that he will withdraw the Government Order. I do not think it is necessary for me to add any remarks in commendation of this motion. It is one thing that the Government do not suppress the drink evil, but it is quite a different thing to discourage health officers from carrying on the propaganda against drinking. One of the rudimentary principles of health is to educate the people against evils of this sort. I hope that in view of the public feeling against this circular, the hon. Minister will be pleased to say that he would consider the propriety of withdrawing the circular and assure this Council to that effect."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I shall make my reply with your permission, once for all after hearing further speeches from hon. Members."

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"Mr. President, the hon. Minister says that he would make his reply after other Members had spoken. I thought that so far as one section of the House was concerned, an arrangement had been come to that the motion would be accepted. That would end all debate. I await the hon. Minister's reply."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, the health officers have a wide scope of duties. They are attached to districts and municipalities. Now, these health officers of the districts and of the municipalities give lectures wherever they go and on various subjects and also ask others to give lectures and on various subjects like smallpox and how to prevent the spread of diseases like smallpox and enteric. They have got general lectures also to give as to what habits they should pursue in order to maintain health. They are also connected with Baby Health week and similar institutions in the districts and they are sometimes secretaries of such institutions. We have got, in connexion with Baby Welfare, to preach on the evils of drinking, in any case, evils of excessive drinking and drinking bad liquors, or evils of drinking any liquor at all. That is one of the objects of the Baby Week. Unhealthy parents cannot get healthy children. If a father is addicted to drinking habits, his children cannot be healthy, but he will get rickety children. In order to have a really effective Baby Welfare work, one of the advices to be given to parents is by pointing out to them that unhealthy children are the result of evil habits, among which we must bear in mind this excessive drinking, drinking bad liquor or any liquor at all. We have got Health and Welfare associations in the several districts—there is also one association in my district of which I am elected president. It is one of the principles of the association that the health officers should preach on the subject not entirely of prohibition, but what we are more concerned with, of temperance habits, moderation in drinking, moderation in eating, etc. That being the object and the scope of the duty of health officers, I am really at a loss to see why the hon. Minister for Public Health, not the present Minister of Health, but his predecessor, went so far as to prohibit these health officers from carrying on the propaganda against the drink evil. To the several

25th March 1927]

[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

questions which I myself asked, he admitted that there was something political in this work. If we carry on a propaganda for prohibition, what is there political in it? Is it against the British Government? Is our policy of prohibition anti-British? This anti-drink policy is one for increasing the health of the people and the wealth of the people also. My hon Friend the former Excise Minister, Sir A. P. Patro, whose policy I thought was one of patronising intemperance rather than temperance, went so far as to prohibit his officers from doing anti-drink propaganda. These officers are only preaching to the people how to avoid ill-health. In doing this, he has done a great disservice to the State. When I asked the present Minister, he gave out that the order was standing still and when I asked him whether it would be cancelled, he replied in the negative and that it was still standing and that it could not be cancelled. Could he not say that he would cancel it? I cannot understand the policy of the hon. the Excise Minister. Though I have got the greatest respect for him, yet I have been wondering in what way his excise policy is any way better than or in any way an improvement on the policy of the hon. Sir Patro with all its patronage of liquor. I put all that as a test case and I have been very much exercised in our relations with that policy. I think the Minister ought to give an answer straightaway, but if he does not, it is a case to consider whether this Ministry should remain in power at all."

* Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM:—"Sir, this anomaly of a Government Order prohibiting the officials of the public health department from doing any propaganda work against drink evil arises from the fact that the Public Health and Excise portfolios are put in the hands of one Minister, so much so that the people outside have begun to ask what connexion there is between health and drink, while some people went the length of calling it '*sukhakkudi*'—*sukham* is comfortable living and drink is *kudi* and, health and drink added makes *sukhakkudai*, so that they put the interpretation that drinking contributes to health or health depends upon drink. Is it that you want to inculcate that idea into the country by your administration of the department in the Transferred half? Originally, the anomaly was that education and drink were tacked together in the same Minister; and now we see another farce of public health, drink and excise being clubbed together. Would it not be in your high intelligence to disconnect this drink and public health and put in drink portfolio into the hand of one and public health of another and thus do away with the calumny of drink. The result of the Government Order prohibiting officials, even public officials, from saying anything against drink is that you only put a premium on drinking. For, when you go to the public and speak about health and do not touch about drink, in a way you make them understand that drinking is not so harmful, that it is not a bad thing and that it is a sort of food. The moment you expunge this Government Order prohibiting officials from doing propaganda work against drink evil which is now really a blot on the administration of public health, I mean British administration in India, you ought to proclaim it from the house-tops that health officers have a right to go and tell the people that drink is a very bad thing. It may be said that the loss of $5\frac{1}{2}$ crores of revenue from this source should be made up. But, I assure you, Sir, the moment you put down drink, the moment you banish the drink evil, you will be doing away with ten Sessions Judges, two thousand police constables and half-a-dozen magistrates. The large amount of revenue which you derive from

[Mr. L. K. Tulasiram]

[25th March 1927]

this source would be compensated by the retrenchment which you will make in all the departments: and, you will have a happy India, a contented India and not an India which will curse the British administration for having taught our people to drink and encouraging them in the habit by prohibiting the health officers from propaganda work against drink. This state of things cannot continue long. You cannot deceive the public for all time. You have been deceiving the people all along. They have now opened their eyes and they look up to us, their representatives, who have invested large fortunes to go and sit here, not to simply hear your replies for, in that case really they would not have spent their money properly but to teach the Government and to force them to come down on their knees and make them feel that they repent for their past sins and do something to banish the evil of drink. We have not come here to sit at ease on these green leathered benches of this Chamber, but to see that the reins of Government are in our hands. The objections to the drink propaganda on the part of the Government would drive the people to extreme limits and I say, that the drink question is a question which has been touching the people most and it is high time that the Government took steps to banish the evil from this country and solve the problem without any delay for the good of the people at large."

* Mrs. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"Mr. President, I am surprised at the Government Order prohibiting public health officers from doing educative propaganda work. We all recognize, especially medical people, that intemperance is injurious to health and excessive drink acts like poison upon the human body, no organ being exempted from its poisonous effects. Thus, many diseases are induced which increase the work of the hospitals. Intemperance also gives more work to the Police department. If educative propaganda work against drink evil is undertaken by the health officers, there will be so much saving of money to the State and, also, improvement in the health and moral of the individual.

12-30
P.M.

"In the health scheme, educative propaganda must take a great share. That is what happens everywhere. Scientific knowledge must be made available to all classes of the people. It is not the monopoly of the medical people or specialists. Every man and woman must consider it his or her privilege and honour to make use of the knowledge he or she possesses for the good of the community. We all recognize that drink is an evil, and the various evils of drink should be explained to the people. People take to drink more out of ignorance than out of knowledge. If they really come to know the evils of drink upon their health and the serious effects it produces upon their system and upon their progeny, certainly they will never take to drink. So I think it is the duty of the public health officials to consider it part of their duty to do this kind of work. With these words, I support this motion."

* Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—"Mr. President, I should like to add the little weight of my word, I mean the word of the people of my province, in this matter. It appears to me, Sir, that this is a self-evident proposition about which there can be absolutely no doubt. As one of the previous speakers has stated, we are not able to understand the sort of halting attitude or the sort of hesitation which the hon. the Minister feels about this matter. If it is due to any nervousness on account of the exigencies of his office or due to the delicate situation in which he is placed, I may tell the hon.

25th March 1927] [Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu]

Minister that it is the chance of a lifetime. The feeling has gone to such a pitch that it amounts to a persistent belief that so long as excise revenue is going to be the feeder for all other departments, this Government is not to come to any good at all. Until and unless the excise revenue is wiped out it will not have the people's confidence. And to say that persons specially employed for public health work are to be debarred and prohibited from preaching against drink is a thing which no other civilized community can possibly allow. I cannot understand any hesitation or any halting attitude in this matter. I am sure that if the hon. Minister once realizes his position, he is bound to cancel the order."

* Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILIAI :—" Mr. President, Sir, it is said that the hon. Minister is nervous and that he feels some compunction with regard to this subject."

* Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" That is only a surmise of mine, Sir."

* Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILIAI :—" The hon. the Minister, Sir, as he has already explained, feels no compunction or feels no difficulty as to how to deal with this Government Order. This Government Order has been in existence since 1925 and it is surprising that the people who want to oppose it have not been as quick in coming forward to oppose it then. All the same, now that the question has been raised, I trust that the Minister will take it up and deal with it in the manner it ought to be dealt with. Sir, everybody is agreed that drink is an evil and ought to be put an end to. One of the ways in which it can be put an end to is by conducting propaganda work. Myself and members of my persuasion do feel that the cause of temperance and prohibition can be advanced effectively by health staff. What is stated on the other side is that all the public officials should be asked, along with their ordinary duties, to preach against the evils of drink. Of course, the Minister cannot go so far as that. The hon. Member, Mr. Tulasiram, stated that all the public officers must be allowed to preach against drink. I do not think it can be a very good proposition or that it would be nice to ask all officials to preach against drink. But at any rate there can be no difficulty to remove the ban which at present exists in regard to health staffs so as to see that excise reform and prohibition may be carried to the desirable extent. I support the motion."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Sir, it has been sufficiently explained why this Government Order should go. It has also sufficiently been explained why people should give up drink altogether, and also that it is in ignorance that most of the people take to it in excess. In the Rajahmundry municipality, we used to issue leaflets setting forth the various evils that will accrue from drink and we used to get these leaflets distributed through sanitary inspectors. After the advent of the health officers and after the issue of this Government Order, that distribution had to be stopped. It is really one of the duties of the health officers to see that the drink evil is put down as much as possible by gentle preaching. The Government itself has been professing for the last so many years that their purpose also is to see that this drink evil is put an end to gradually, and towards that end, wanted less consumption. If they really mean what they say, they should also help in exhorting the people to give up drink by the issue of such manifestoes as illustrated by me. It is clear that the Government do not want to do anything under this head, but they do want somehow or other to

[Mr. K. V. R. Swami]

[25th March 1927]

get more and more money. If really the Government want to be true to their professions, I do not think the Government will oppose this motion or the Ministers hesitate, seeing that all parties are agreed that this Government Order should go and the hon. the Minister for Public Health should not hesitate a minute more to cancel or withdraw this order. One thing must be kept in mind. It is stated by one of the speakers that the health officers should be allowed to do propaganda work outside their working hours. That is not our idea. This is one of their functions, and they should be allowed even as part of their duties to preach to the people the evils of drink and see, as far as possible, that they get sufficient knowledge of them. For these reasons, I recommend the withdrawal of the Government Order to this House."

* **MR. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU** :—" Mr. President, Sir, but for the interpretation sought to be given by my hon. Friend from Chittoor, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, I would not have risen to speak on this motion. His idea is that in conducting propaganda work in the matter of sanitation and health, public health officers should not do this propaganda against drink, at any rate, during their office hours. As president of a district board, he may have known that this health propaganda is not done during only office hours. It is not a question of office hours in the case of propaganda to be done by health officers. They will have to visit villages and there at the time most convenient to the villagers, they will have to preach to them about all health measures and courses of conduct which will ensure to them not only better health but also prevention of epidemics and other diseases. I do not know what the view of my hon. Friend from Chittoor is when he said that this work should not be done in office hours. I may say this, that no health officer, if he is to do health propaganda work properly, can omit to advert to the great evil that is being produced by alcohol to the human system. He will have to advert to it in his propaganda about the maintenance of due vitality in the body before and at the time of epidemics. He will have to advert to it in keeping them from insanitary conditions, and he will have to advert to this evil of drink in almost all the cases where drink is paving the way for the ill-health and misery of the people. And so he cannot but advert to this drink evil. And after all, even if this propaganda is to be carried on by the Health Department, I think in practice it will not be able to undo the mischief done by the other department at the same time, namely, the Excise Department, who want to encourage and push on this drink, and that with more power and vigour, and that cannot be undone even by this Public Health Department without great effort, spending money and time, both official and non-official, in fighting against drink. And so any limitations put upon these health officers by saying that such and such things or subjects should be tabooed, that they should not advert to the subject of drink even in their propaganda work, will not be a success. Anyhow, the health officers will have to speak about the evils of drink on the health of man, though they would not touch on the excise policy of the Government or any political issues connected with it, because it is their duty to educate the people with regard to the canons of health. Their duty is not to educate about the political views or anything of that sort. As long as it pertains to health, they have got the right to preach against this drink evil. As president of a district board, I insisted on pamphlets being distributed, pamphlets dealing with the evils of drink, and I may say that this Government Order did not prevent me from having the pamphlets distributed."

25th March 1927] [Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju]

through our health officers. As a matter of fact, I think the Government Order was intended for those people who do not wish to take up the right attitude in regard to this matter. These health officers who are responsible for the health of the people will be within their rights when they see that, in matters connected with health and incidentally, the evils of drinking are properly brought within the knowledge of the people."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Sir, I also want to add a few words. The hon. the Deputy President expressed surprise that there should be a Government Order like this. She is new to this Council but many of us are quite accustomed to such things and would have been surprised if such a Government Order had not been passed by the last Ministry. There will be more for surprise if I go further and say that the point was raised in this Council and the then Ministry and the Government justified that Government Order and that therefore it remains there. Our only justification for raising the point again is that there has been a change in the Ministry and we hope that instead of weakness and incapacity of the Ministers to do anything good they may at least be able to do this small thing now asked for. The hon. the Development Minister—I will try him again and give him a sporting chance—said that once he finds from that place that he cannot do anything useful to the public he would come back and join this side of the House. I hope that he spoke not only on his behalf but on behalf of his two Colleagues also. The hon. Member from Chittoor said that he would rather have preferred the Minister for Public Health to have his say on this subject before he had ours. I am glad, Sir, that the hon. Minister preferred to be silent and hear what we have to say. It may be that he wants to have the benefit of hearing what we have to say. On this point there may be no question whatever, namely, that the greatest immoral thing which the Government can do is to ask these health officers not to speak anything about health. I do not know the powers of the hon. Minister, but I have no doubt from what he has said since he has come to this place, the hon. Minister must have known that not only the opinion of this House but also the opinion of the whole country is that such a Government Order should at once be cancelled. What is more, if these health officers have to do anything legitimate in their work, they should preach all the twenty-four hours against the drink evil. If the hon. the Minister is not able to do it himself, or if he has not that power to advise the other Members of the Cabinet to do that, certainly, Sir, we will offer him a seat on this side and offer him a place as our leader. So far as this question is concerned, there seem to be some strong differences. Mr. Venkatapati Raju says that, so far as the health officers are concerned, they are merely subordinates of the district board.

"I do not know if the Government issued this Government Order without consulting the presidents of district boards. The president of one district board has just now said that he has been challenging the Government Order and that he has given instructions to go against this particular Government Order. I really pity and do not envy the position of Government. Now I hope the hon. Minister will rise from his place and say that he is convinced that the Government Order should go, that he is convinced that it is the legitimate duty of the health officers to preach against the drink evil and that he will take immediately all possible steps to withdraw the Government Order if it lies in his power or by persuading the Cabinet. Anything less

12-45
p.m.

[Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar] [25th March 1927]

will not satisfy this House. He will be creating a good deal of trouble to himself and to the Cabinet if he does not give any satisfactory reply. In that view, the Ministry will be inaugurating a regime of some usefulness, if they have the power to do that, both to us and the public. I hope he will be benefited by the opinions coming from all sides representing the interests of the country and give a satisfactory reply."

* Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support this motion on more than one ground. The Ministry has been pleased to say that minimum of consumption is their policy and they will have prohibition by successive stages. The Ministry having accepted that policy, Sir, I cannot understand why the health officers—I must also say the co-operative inspectors and supervisors in the economic interest of the country—should not be empowered to undertake propaganda work on prohibition. Again, Sir, the Ministry having once accepted the policy of prohibition, I consider even the abkari inspectors and assistant inspectors who are directly in the department should be asked to go about preaching temperance. Under the circumstances, I do not see why they should fight shy of that proposition. Then what is the difficulty of the Government in regard to this matter? Perhaps it may be this. Health inspectors are all Government servants. If the health inspectors should go and preach about prohibition in the villages any one with common sense will ask: 'Well, you are a Government servant and you are preaching about prohibition. The shops are leased by Government themselves. Why not close the shops?' That will be the question which will be put by any villager. I do not know whether it is to avoid this difficult position that Government feel shy to instruct their health officers to preach about prohibition. With these words, I support the proposition."

* Mr. K. KRISHNASWAMI NAYAKAR :—"அக்கிராசனரவர்களே ! உலகின்கண் உயர்ந்த கிரிகளும் புண்ணிய தூத்தங்களும் திவ்விய சூஷுத் திரங்களும், யோசிகளும் ஞானிகளும் நிறையப்பெற்ற நம் தாய் நாடாகிய பாரத தேயம் எனைய நாடுகளைவிட என் தென்பாக்கிய ஸ்திதிபிரகங்கின்று? மனிதனிட வாழ்க்கையைக் கெடுத்து, அன்னவனின் அறிவு, ஆண்மை, தைரியம் என்று சொல்லப்படு நின்ற பத்து அறிய புருட லக்ஷணங்களை அறவே ஒழித்து, பஞ்சமா பாதகங்களிலே மிகக்கொடியதான பாதகத்தில் அமிழ்த்தும் கட்டுடியே தேயத்தை மென்மேலும் தரித்திரத்தில் ஆழ்த்தும் பிரதம காரணங்களிலொன்று என்று யாவருக்கும் உணர்த்துகின்றனம். இப்பூவுலகின்கண்ணுள்ள இதர நாடுகளிலோ, இப்பாதக வர்த்தகத்தை அறவே ஒழிக்க அரசாங்கமே பகிரதப் பிரயத்தினமெடுத்துக்கொள்ளும்போது, இந்நாடு மாத்திரம் என் தயங்கிக் கொண்டிருக்கின்றது? இந்தியாவின் தெளர்ப்பாக்கியமே தெளர்ப்பாக்கியம்! கவர்ன்மெண்டின் பொக்கிஷத்திற்கு 6 கோடி ரூபா வருகின்றதேயென்ற பேராசையினால் கட்டுடியை அறவே ஒழிப்பதற்குச் சாத்தியமில்லையென்று கலால் மந்திரி கூறுகின்றார். தேய வருமானம் குறைந்து விடுமாம்! நம் இராஜதானியின் வருமானத்தை இதர வழிகளினால் என் விருத்தி செய்யலாகாது? அனாவசியமான சிலவுகளைக் குறைத்து, பயிர் தொழிலை அபிவிருத்தி செய்தும், நியாயமான வர்த்தகத் தொழில்களை அபிவிருத்தி செய்தும், கவர்ன்மெண்டின் வருமானத்தை அதிகப்படுத்தும் வழிகளை அனுசரிக்கும்படி மந்திரிகள் கவர்ன்மெண்டை என் வற்

25th March 1927] [Mr. K. Krishnaswami Nayakar]

புருத்தலாகாது? இத்தகைய முறையை அனுசரிக்க மந்திரிகளால் ஏன் முடியவில்லையென்று என்னைக் கேட்போர்களானால் இரட்டையாகியின் பலனையென்று விடையளிப்பேன. கலால் மந்திரி எப்படி இரண்டு பேருக்கு திருத்தியளிக்கமுடியும்? ஆனால் கலால் மந்திரியோ தன குகைப் புத்தியினால், எப்படி ஒரு மங்கையானவள் சோர நாயகனிடம் அன்பு செலுத்தித் தன கணவனிடம் சமாதானமாக நடந்துகொள்வாளோ அத் தன்மைப்போல், கட்டுடியை ஒழிக்க யாதொரு முறையையும் அனுசரிக்காமல் கவர்ன்மெண்டைத் திருத்தி செய்து, புன்சிரிப்பினாலும், நயவாத்தைகளினாலும் இச்சட்டசபையைத் திருத்திசெய்யப் பார்க்கின்றார். இதனால் சட்டசபை யேமாந்து விடலாகாது.

“கவர்ன்மெண்டு கட்டுடியை ஒழிப்பதற்கு யாதொரு வழியையும் தேடாமல், மபோனாலும் தேசத்தொண்டர்கள் அவர்களால் இயன்றமட்டும் பிரசார மூலமாகவும் மறியல் மூலமாகவும் இதை ஒழிக்க முன்வந்தால் அன்னவர்களைச் சிறைச்சாலைகளில் அடைத்துவிடுகின்றார்கள். இதனால் என்ன நமக்கு விளங்குகின்றது? கவர்ன்மெண்டுக்கு ஏழை மக்களிடம் கொஞ்சமேனும் தயைகூடையாது; கள்ளுருக்கடைகளையும், இதர வாகிரி வஸ்துக்களையும் விருத்திசெய்து, அவைகளை உபயோகப்படுத்தக் குடிகளை வறுப்புறுத்துகின்றது என விளங்குகின்றது. என்ன அநியாயம்! ஸ்ரமநிலைப் படைத்த விருத்திசெய்து பாடின இரகம்கூட ஆற்றிலைப் படைத்த மானிடருக்கில்லை. மாம் வாடினாலோ அல்லது மாத்திற்கு யாதொரு துன்பம் மேர்த்தாலோ இலைகள் தலைசாய்த்துத் தங்கள் அனுதாபத்தை வெளிக்காட்டுகின்றனர்! மாத்தை விடவா மனிதன் கேவலம்! அறிய பெரிப செயல்களைச் செய்யும் மந்திரங்களைக் கண்டுபிடிக்கும் சிறந்த சாஸ்திரிகளும், உலகத்தையே லேபித்து ஒரு குடையின் கீழ் ஆளும் படியான சாமாத்தியம் நிறைபெற்ற ஆங்கிலேய கவர்ன்மென்டால், கட்டுடியை மொழித்தல் என்ற சிறிய காரியத்தைச் செய்ப சாத்தியப் படவிலலை யென்று சொன்னால், நாம் மெப்படி நம்புவது!

“வரும்படியை முன்னிட்டுக் கவர்ன்மெண்டு கட்டுடிபை யொழிக்க முன்வரவில்லை. ஏழை மக்களிடம் ஸ்டீடுகளைப் பெற்று இரட்டையாகியை நடத்த முன் வந்திருக்கும் கனம் பொருந்திய மந்திரிகள், காவாசனாயிலும், சட்ட சபையிலும், கவர்ன்மென்டோடு ஒன்றுழைக்காமல் ஜனநாயகக் கருவிகளோடு ஒன்றுழைத்து கட்டுடியை யேன ஒழிக்கலாகாது. தங்கள் வத்தானங்களை உறுதிப்படுத்திக்கொள்ளவும், சுயநலத்தைக்கொண்டும், பட்டப்பதவிகளுக்காகவும் மந்திரிகள் அப்படித் தைரியமாய்ச் செய்ய முன்வரவில்லையென்பது சங்கையற யெனக்குத் தெரியும். இப்பாதக முறையால் வரும் தனத்தைக்கொண்டு அறச்செயலாகிய கலவியை அபிவிருத்தி செய்யலாமென்று அவர்கள் கூறுகின்றனர். பாபத் தொழிலால் சம்பாதித்தத் திரவியத்தைக் கொண்டு எங்கள் மாணவர்களுக்குக் கல்வி அளிக்கவேண்டாம். அதைவிட எங்கள் சிறுவர்களும், சிறுமிகளும் கல்வி அறிவில்லா மூடாத்தமாக்களாயிருந்தால் உலம்! நியாயமான வழிகளில் சம்பாதித்தத் தனத்தை நியாயமான வழிகளில் பிரயோகிப்பதே தர்மம். ஒருவன் மற்றவனிடம் திரவியத்தைக் களவாடி ஏழைகளுக்கு அன்னதானஞ் செய்தால், கடவுள் அவனைத் தண்டிக்காமலிருப்பாரா? கவர்ன்மென்ட் அனுசரிக்கும் முறைகளினால், கவர்ன்மென்டால்

[Mr. K. Krishnaswami Nayakar] [25th March 1927]

ரும், அவர்களிடம் பயிலும் எங்கள் மாணவர்களும் என்றும் மீளா நரகத்தில் வீழ்கின்றனர் என்பதற்குச் சந்தேகமேயில்லை. ஆகையால் கலால் மந்திரியானவா, கவர்ன்மென்டின் சூழ்ச்சிகளையும், தூண்டுதல்களையும் பொருட்படுத்தாமல், கட் குடியை யொழிக்க ஓர் சிறந்த முறையை யனுசரிக்கத் தெரியாமாய் சிங்கத்தைப்போல் முன் வருவாராக!”

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGIASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ Mr. President, I did not avail myself, Sir, of the permission you gave me at the commencement of this debate because if I had availed myself of your permission I would have lost the opportunity of gauging the feeling on all sides of the House in this matter. I may say that so far as I can see from the speeches delivered there appears to be almost a unanimity of opinion on this question. What surprised me was that, in this matter, my Friends in the Opposition below the gangway also have changed their opinion. They have in many matters showed a change of heart. It is all for the good and I welcome the fact that in this matter after all, after a period of two years since the Government Order was issued, they have changed their heart. As I said, Sir, I am glad to note there is unanimity of opinion in this matter. I had an opportunity in connexion with a question put in this Council and otherwise, of referring to this very subject. I think, Sir, that I then said that the question whether the present restriction should be removed was under the consideration of the Government and I am glad now to inform hon. Members, Sir, that it has been decided to remove this restriction altogether. (Hear, hear.) I hope that a Government Order announcing this decision will issue before long. Therefore, Sir, I have very much pleasure in meeting the unanymous wish of the House ”

Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapati Mudaliyar rose in his seat.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Is it a matter of personal explanation ? ”

* Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—“ Just to make the point clear whether the health officers will be authorized to take up this question and preach.”

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ In view of the very pleasing announcement made by the hon. Minister I have very great pleasure, Sir, to request your leave and the leave of the House to withdraw the motion.”

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

* Diwan Bahadur S KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—“ Mr. President, Sir . . . ”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ May I know the time the hon. Member requires ? ”

* Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—“ The usual time, 10 minutes, Sir. I rise to move the motion which stands in my name and in the names of several other hon Members. The motion is intended to express our dissatisfaction at the utter inadequacy of the provision made for rural water-supply and other schemes of rural reconstruction. In the course of his speech on the budget discussion the Third Minister referred to the report of the Financial Relations Committee to justify the inaction of the Government in respect of rural water-supply until the year 1925. I shall show presently, Sir, that there is nothing in that report which was a justification

25th March 1927] [Mr. S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar]

at all for that inaction. But my present point is that it gives me great pleasure to see that the Government do still recognize the authority of the Financial Relations Committee's report and invoke its aid when it suits their purpose to do so.

"I have a copy of that report in my hands at present, and if the ¹ p.m. hon. House would excuse me for mentioning it, I had the honour to be a member of that Committee also. The Committee, Sir, did not say, as the hon. the Third Minister observed, that it was not any concern of the Government to provide better water-supply in rural areas. On the other hand, if I read to this House some relevant portions of that report, the House will see that it recommended just the opposite of it. In dealing with water-supply they divided the question under two heads; water-supply so far as it related to municipal or urban areas, and water-supply so far as it related to rural areas, and with regard to the water-supply of the urban areas, they laid down a principle under which the financial responsibility for schemes of protected water supply for those areas should be distributed between the municipalities concerned and the provincial Government. We are not dealing with that at present. With regard to the water-supply for rural areas, the report said that 'the members consider that the provision of pure drinking water in rural areas should be regulated by more definite principles than have hitherto been observed.' They also observe in an earlier portion of the report, 'a protected water-supply is in our opinion one of the most pressing public needs which local bodies have to face' and lower down they said 'more clamant still is the need for pure water in rural areas' Holding as they did these views with regard to the urgent need for improving the water-supply in rural areas, they said that 'each local body should be required to prepare a three years' programme of schemes for rural water-supply and this programme should be revised annually and *the Government should set aside an annual allotment for financing such schemes.*' That was the recommendation of the Financial Relations Committee. It is said nowhere, either expressly or by implication, that it was not the concern of the Government to provide for better rural water-supply. They did not say this was not a fit object for provincial aid. On the other hand, as I said, Sir, what their report said was that the Government should year after year make an annual allotment for financing schemes of rural water-supply, that is exactly what we ask for, Sir,—the formation of a separate rural reconstruction fund. I am glad to say, Sir, that most of the recommendations, at any rate a good number of the recommendations of the Financial Relations Committee, were translated into action by the Government despite the fact that they were not in conformity with the previously accepted notions of the Government, and in spite of the large financial commitments which were necessitated by the acceptance of those recommendations. There are yet, Sir, some recommendations which have not been translated into action, and I am sorry to say this recommendation with regard to the rural water-supply comes in this category of recommendations which have not yet been accepted and acted upon. May I ask this House, Sir, whether from a Ministry like this, with a Chief minded as he is at present, we have any hope that this or any of the remaining recommendations of this humble Financial Relations Committee are going to be accepted and acted upon? We heard the other day, two days ago a very courageous and heroic exposition of the views which the hon. the Chief, Minister takes with regard to reports of this kind. He was not then dealing

[Mr. S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar] [25th March 1927]

of course with this particular report. But he was dealing with a report of a similar nature. I need scarcely tell this House what report I have in my mind and what report he was referring to. It was a report that was not yet before him, Sir, the report of the Tamil University Committee. That Committee, as the hon. Members of this House will remember, was ushered into existence by the Government with such a flourish of trumpets, as if the millennium of the Tamil Nad, Tamil learning and Tamil culture was dependent on the result of the deliberations of that Committee. It has for its President no less a person than the Raja of Ramnad a premier Raja of Southern India. Its deliberations have just started, and the evidence on which they have to base their conclusions was just now being gathered, and yet it was said on the floor of this House that if that report did not conform to the judgment which the hon. the Chief Minister had already formed it will be consigned to that dignified place in his office into which all the refuse of his office would go, viz., the waste paper basket. That was the pronouncement, Sir, which we had from the hon. the Chief Minister, and as I said, Sir, with a Chief who has a mentality of that kind in dealing with such reports, have we any large hope that those recommendations that still remain unaccepted and without being acted upon by Government, have any chance of consideration from this Ministry, Sir? This was a Committee of much humbler origin than the Tamil University Committee and, if I may say so, it contained a much humbler personnel also. It is impossible to hope that those recommendations will receive any consideration unless the hon. the Chief Minister is pleased to revise his own mind with regard to the way in which he is going to deal with such reports. I am sorry he is not here listening to what I say,—an honest expression not only of my feelings but of the feelings of a large section of this House which he has succeeded in irritating by the words that he used the day before yesterday. If he could, as he says, command the courage with which he rose to make that astounding statement on the floor of this House may I tell him, Sir, with equal courage,—with a courage born not of the proud consciousness of a high office but of a humbler feeling of pure self-respect—that during his term of office, be it short or long (as he himself said) no man or woman of self-respect in or outside this House would care to accept the membership of any committee whose report will be thrown into the waste paper basket. I appeal therefore to the hon. the Chief Minister to try and revise his opinion if he can, and then there will be some hope that this recommendation of the Financial Relations Committee will receive any consideration at his hands, or at the hands of his Colleagues, the Second Minister or the Third Minister. Again, Sir, he said the other day that invested as he is with the power of a giant he was determined to use it as a giant. May God save these poor local bodies that have been entrusted to his care? Let him not crush the little pygmies of these local bodies which depend on his mercy for their maintenance. Let him use the giant's power if he possesses it for the betterment of their condition, for the advancement of their finances and for making them really useful bodies which can do some good to the public. If he uses the giant's power he possesses for that purpose, he would certainly have earned the gratitude of the local bodies. Let him, Sir, fight with all the might of his giant power a foeman worthy of his steel, I mean, the hon. the Finance Member; let him subdue and conquer him if he can and get out of him all the money that these impecunious local bodies do require. I will appeal to him, Sir, and I hope the appeal will not be in vain, that a better and healthier mentality

25th March 1927] [Mr. S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar]

should be brought to bear on the demands of these local bodies for greater aid. Let the hon. the Minister for Public Health at least give a gentler and more tender consideration for the local bodies than his Chief is inclined to give. With these words, I move

' that the allotment of Rs. 19,30,700 for grants and contributions be reduced by Rs. 100.'

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ I am afraid, Sir, that I shall not be able to follow the hon. Member that just preceded me and go into all the ramifications into which he went. In speaking on this subject, instead of confining himself to the question of rural water supply, he started a tirade against the hon. the Chief Minister and that unfortunately when he was not here. I shall therefore not try to refer to them just now. Speaking about myself, Sir, I find that he has made a serious mistake. He states that I had stated in my speech on the budget that until the year 1925 Government were not making any grants for rural water-supply on the recommendations of the Financial Relations Committee. That was not what I said, Sir. What I said was that on the recommendation of the Financial Relations Committee, Government decided in 1921 that minor sanitary grants should cease, and that they should contribute towards rural water-supply schemes, where local bodies put forward substantial schemes. I did not say that Government were not contributing for rural water-supply schemes on the recommendation of the Financial Relations Committee. Anyhow, Sir, that is all old history, and I need not refer to it any further. As I said, Sir, in my budget speech, in the year 1925-26, Government made a provision of Rs. 6.25 lakhs for improvement of rural water-supply. Of this grant, Sir, only a portion, about Rs. 3½ lakhs, were spent in the year and a sum of nearly Rs. 2½ lakhs lapsed. It has been given again, and in addition during the current year further grants were given on account of the unsatisfactory season which led to the drying up of wells and village water supplies in many districts and in several villages. I need not give the House the details of such grants that we were in a position to make for this purpose. As the House is aware, for the current year we have put into the budget a sum of Rs. 2½ lakhs for the improvement of rural water-supply. As I explained in my budget speech, this amount should not be taken to represent the final demand of Government on this subject. We have already addressed local boards asking them to send us a three-year programme grading the works in their order or urgency. We have also asked them to let us know how much they could utilize during this year, so that we may know what the extent of the maximum demand will be in order to adjust the grants we may set apart for this purpose of improvement of rural water supply.

“ As I said in my budget speech, it is one of the most urgent and one of the most important things to be done and we fully recognize its importance ¹⁻¹⁵ and urgency. In fact, we have already proposals to budget for a sum, not of 2½ lakhs but of 7½ lakhs tentatively, and it may be that when we get the remission of provincial contribution and if we find the local bodies in a position to spend amounts that we are in a position to set apart, we may be able to ask for more funds. But in this matter, they are labouring under a disadvantage—may be for want of establishments. They are not able to ^{P.m.}

[Mr. R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar] [25th March 1927]

execute works to the extent of the allotment that Government is able to set apart. Local bodies are very often in a position not to find the requisite money that would enable them to earn the Government grant. We hope, when we receive their reports, we will be in a position to settle how much we ought to allot, and if we find that they are in a position to spend more money we may be able to give the necessary funds.

“ I think, Sir, the House ought to be satisfied with the announcement I have made. As I said, contingent on the capacity of the boards to spend further sums, we shall be in a position to budget for more later on. ”

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ Sir, may I know what provision has been made for the water-supply of the Walaja municipality ? A scheme was prepared and everything made ready, and even one of the Ministers had received an address in a silver casket. He made promises that the scheme would be put through immediately, but nothing has been done, and we are told that the 3½ lakhs has lapsed, but the town is still crying for water.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Order, order. It does not come under the head of rural reconstruction. ”

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I thank the hon. the Minister for Public Health for his sympathetic reply. Sir, I come from a village which is very badly off with regard to good water supply, and I can speak for 50 villages in the neighbourhood where the crying need is for good drinking water. There are three sources of supply. There is rain water collected in big eris or tanks, and owing to the nature of the soil the water is muddy. Luckily for the villagers, nature has provided them with a vegetable seed, which when rubbed against the hard surface of a pot full of water, causes the sediments to settle down and gives a comparatively pure water fit for drinking. And even that water is pure only as long as there is plentiful supply in the eri. When the quantity of water fails, common sense must tell them that they must no longer use that water. I am very sorry to find, especially the poor people and the depressed classes, making use of that water for drinking and other purposes. That is why when an epidemic breaks out in a village it works terrible havoc and exacts a very heavy toll. Another source is some springs dug in channels formed by the flow of rain water, and these springs are not taken care of, but they are used for all kinds of purposes, with the result that the water gets contaminated. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary, in villages where these are the only sources of supply, to provide wells. There ought to be at least two good wells, one for the caste people and the other exclusively for other classes. I am not for any distinction to be made, but unfortunately, if there is only one well for common use, members of the depressed classes are not allowed to take water at all times of the day. They are allowed only at certain hours to take water or they have to take it at night. Sometimes, owing to enmity we find all sorts of things thrown into the well so as to make the water unfit for drinking purposes. I need not dwell more at length on this point.

“ I come to the second point urged by the hon. the Minister. He spoke of the allotment lapsing. I hope he will allow all these amounts to be funded, because certain local bodies may not have the leisure, and the

25th March 1927] [Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar]

requisite staff for preparing a programme. If owing to these difficulties these sums are allowed to be funded, then they may form a large fund, as in the case of the famine fund, and the local bodies when they have the leisure, and the requisite staff may set up an elaborate programme with the least possible delay to meet the needs of the villages. They will then set about their work with earnestness and thoroughness, and we may have the satisfaction of seeing that no amount is suffered to lapse but that all amounts are funded and are sure to be fully and judiciously made use of for the purposes for which they are intended, namely, providing adequate water supply especially in the villages to which I have referred—villages which are badly off without a supply of good drinking water."

* **MR. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU**:—"Mr. President, Sir, with regard to the difficulties that are being experienced by the local bodies in carrying on the programme with regard to water-supply, one of the main difficulties which can very easily be averted by Government is asking these local bodies to finish up their water-supply programme before the end of March. As you know, all the amounts that are allotted for water-supply should be mostly spent on wells. Sinking of wells in this season is not possible. If they are to be sunk in the month of March, they will go dry in midsummer, and when once these wells are finished, it is impossible to deepen them afterwards. That is one of the main difficulties the local bodies are labouring under. The best season for sinking wells is June or in July when we have not early rains. Then the Government want a type design estimate. In some cases, even though we may estimate for a few hundreds, the soil may be such that we may have to spend a thousand. After all, what is wanted is a programme for sinking of wells where they are most needed. It is a pity that in the selection of villages adequate attention is not paid. There are villages and villages without water-supply and if they do not agitate they will not get water, whereas in places where there are some wells, by agitation they get provision for more wells. That was observed by me in some cases.

"There is another difficulty with regard to the carrying out of this water-supply programme. Government have stereo-typed notions with regard to these things. There are some villages where it is not possible to dig wells; either we do not get water within reach or the water that is got may not be suitable for drinking. And any amount of obstruction is thrown by the subordinate officers in the Health department, that water-supply schemes should be only for digging wells. And there is a rule which lays down that water-supply should not be from open tanks. There are some villages where the digging of wells is impossible, and in such cases they should have tanks for water-supply. I do not think it is the intention of the Government that simply because a village cannot have a protected water-supply or a well it should not have open tanks.

"In any future programme, facilities should be given to the local bodies and they should not be compelled to finish up their programme of water-supply or of digging wells before the end of March, but that they may be allowed to continue the programme even in the next year. That will go a great way towards solving the problem of rural water-supply. I am glad that the hon. Minister in charge has taken the initiative of increasing the very meagre grant that was allotted for this purpose and has made a

[Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju] [25th March 1927]

further promise that according to the requirements and capacities of these local bodies to spend the amount allotted he will proportionately increase the grant."

The Council then adjourned for lunch.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.).

* Mr V. Ch. JOHN:—"Mr. President, Sir, I speak from my personal knowledge regarding the district of Guntur. I know of hundreds of villages in which the poor and the oppressed people do not have a supply of good drinkable water. In many villages these people do not have any wells at all. They have to depend upon the mercy and the charity of the so-called caste people to give them some of this living draught and for this they have to stand afar and waste a good deal of time begging and begging so that some kind caste Hindu may take pity on them and give them some water. In some villages, even this much kindness is denied to them with the result that the poor people go five or six miles to get drinkable water. Many of them are satisfied with drinking some dirty water from some stagnant pond near by and become subject to all sorts of ailments incidental to drinking such unhealthy water.

"In many villages there are tanks from which these unfortunate oppressed class of people are not allowed to take water. Even cattle are allowed to drink and swim in these tanks but not the oppressed people. When people do not have sufficient water to drink, you can imagine their hardship with regard to bathing. In most of the villages the people that wield the greatest influence and enjoy the greatest power are the high caste non-Brahmans. These people while complaining against the Brahmins, themselves do no better with regard to the people below them. (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar: 'Hear, hear'.) May I say that these poor people look up to the Government for help in this direction? The oppressed people in asking for a good supply of drinkable water are only asking for the most elementary requisite of all creatures without which it is not possible even to live, let alone living well.

"May I request the hon. the Minister for Public Health to find his way to have separate wells sunk for the oppressed people where they have none, to have the old wells repaired where they have them, to have separate tanks dug for them where only tanks are possible and to have them deepened whenever it is necessary so that they may have a continuous supply of water throughout the year. I request the hon. the Minister for Public Health to treat this as most urgent and attend to it at once."

* Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Sir, I must thank the hon. Minister for Public Health for the sympathetic promise he just now gave in regard to rural water-supply. My hon. Friend, Mr. Arpudāsawami Udayar, has very vividly pointed out the sufferings undergone by the depressed classes in his district for good drinking water. This cry exists not in one district only but practically in all districts and especially in districts where there was failure of both the monsoons. The peculiar difficulties experienced by the depressed classes are due to the caste system; they are not allowed, in most places, to draw water from the public wells. If this very necessary thing for one's existence is refused, one can understand how hard it will be to live. A.

25th March 1927] [Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai]

the scarcity of water-supply is very keenly felt in the depressed classes hamlets and cheris, I appeal to the hon. Minister to see to it that the localities inhabited by the depressed classes are supplied with sufficient drinking water. I hope, Sir, no time will be lost in starting this special relief and that the hon. Minister will see that the amount provided in the budget for the purpose is utilized for affording the suffering depressed classes the small convenience sought by this motion which I heartily support."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"Mr. President, Sir, I think it is agreed on all hands that the question of rural water-supply is one which is engaging the attention not only of the public but also of the Government. The trouble is only with regard to the practical solution of the question. I will give some concrete examples for the hon. the Minister to look into and bestow immediate attention upon. In some taluks of the Guntur district, to be more specific, in the Palnad taluk, etc., both the monsoons have failed. In a place called Perinad in the Palnad taluk the depressed classes who are called Malas and Madigas have got one well. If the Malas use that well the Madigas will not be allowed to draw water from it. Although both of them are depressed classes, on account of caste prejudices, if one set uses the water, the other set will not. Therefore, the Madigas, after some trouble, succeeded in collecting some subscriptions from the charitable gentlemen of the neighbourhood and dug a well. Unfortunately they were not able to complete it. This matter was brought to the notice of the Government on the floor of this House several times. It was also brought to the notice of the district and taluk boards, but they were directed to the Commissioner of Labour for help. When they approached the Commissioner of Labour, he said that it was the Government that provided funds for these matters and that the local boards should be approached. All the authorities were approached and yet for the last 2½ years, these people have not been able to secure any help. I visited the place some four months ago and found the well in the old condition, viz., with a small quantity of water. It is only a little more money that is needed and that has not been forthcoming in spite of the existence of the Labour department, etc.

"Again, Sir, there are some tanks which these people have been able to dig by their manual labour in the summer season. I am perfectly sure the hon. Minister who was in these parts when he was in the Engineering department may know the difficulty of digging tanks under those conditions in the Palnad taluk. Therefore seeing that he has been generous enough to come forward with a demand for 7 lakhs, I request the hon. the Minister to give some relief to these people. As I am unwilling to take up the time of the House, I am not enumerating other instances where relief is urgently needed especially in this season when famine conditions exist in my district. Whether the taluk board gives contributions or not, I hope the hon. the Minister will see his way to give some direct contribution to such areas as might be willing to undertake this work with private help. This is very urgent. If this sum is forthcoming during this season when supply of water for drinking as well as for crops has failed, it would be a great relief to the suffering humanity. Therefore, in the name of humanity I appeal to the generous heart of the hon. Minister to take this very seriously into consideration and give that succour which our district very much needs."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"Sir, it is acknowledged on all hands that good drinking water is one of the tripods of life. Village sanitation, so

[Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar]

[25th March 1927]

far as it goes, leaves much to be desired. If only one makes up his mind to walk through the villages during the rainy season or winter, he will find most of the villages presenting the appearance of a regular pandemonium. At every turning the passer-by will have his nostrils assailed by filth, dirt and stink. That is the kind of thing which faces any on-looker or passer-by the moment he sets his foot into a village. That is the kind of attention which a paternal Government has been bestowing upon the condition of sanitation of the villages. Therefore this is a thing which must necessarily engage the attention of the hon. Minister ere long.

"Now, coming to water-supply, it seems to me, that the less said about it the better. It is true that some villages have the good fortune to possess big tanks. Speaking from experience, in my own district, I can say that there are many places where there is no water-supply worth the name at all. There are a number of villages in the interior of my district which have no water-supply, which have no wells worth the name. Even these wells become practically dried up in the mid-summer season so much so they could then be used more as granaries than as wells. That is the kind of thing which I came across and therefore I can speak with a certain amount of personal knowledge. There is not the slightest doubt that this statement of mine will be borne out by the hon. Minister who, I may say, has had the advantage of varied experience in my district. There ought to be more wells and if necessary a comprehensive scheme might be adopted calculated to better the condition of villages. I may also say in this connexion that often-times I have seen a number of persons in the early part of the day walking miles after miles to reach certain villages which are far more favourably situated in the matter of water-supply carrying pots on their heads and then returning home spending or wasting two or three hours of their precious time with a view to secure one or two pots of water. This is the situation. This is especially the case in the neighbourhood of Panruti and in the taluks of Gingee and Vriddhachalam where the scarcity of water is very great. I have no doubt that the hon. Minister will call for information, attend to the matter and give substantial relief to the people. People cannot live without the bare necessities of life and drinking water is one of them. Without pure air, decent food and good drinking water, it is impossible for one to live in this country."

Mr. M. V. GANGADHARA SIVA :—"Mr. President, Sir, I come from the Ceded districts as a representative of the depressed classes. The Ceded districts are called backward districts and the depressed class people living in such districts are much more depressed and backward. These people are shunted out from the ordinary villages to some unhealthy place where there is no water. They take water from some stagnant nasty ponds and become victims of so many dreaded diseases. They are treated worse even than lepers and dogs. I hope the hon. Minister will bestow his kind attention on these unfortunate people."

2-45
p.m.

* Diwan Bahadur P. C. KITHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—"Mr. President, many words are not needed from me to convince this House of the difficult state of affairs in the district from which I come. There is an old saying in my district, that every daughter that is born there who is found lazy and impertinent should be married in Guntur so that she might draw water from wells from 80 to 100 feet deep, as a sort of punishment. As I have already told the House, there are villages where not a drop of water can be got within

25th March 1927] [Mr. P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu]

a radius of five or six miles. The ryots coming home late in the night after a day's hard labour, will have to go eight or ten miles with their water carts, fill their barrels with water, bring them home, first utilise it for bathing, collect that water in a wooden tub and use it for their cattle and then use the remaining water for washing and other purposes. This is the woeful state of affairs existing in a portion of the district. There are wells no doubt in that portion of the district called Palnad. But to sink a well means that it is a matter costing six to eight thousand rupees. The local bodies are financially unable to construct even one well in two or three years. There are even so many tanks but there is not a drop of water in them. I brought to the notice of the Director of Industries a particular case, where after going 80 feet deep and after spending a considerable amount of money, no water could be tapped because they struck rocky strata at the bottom. He was of course kind enough to oblige us with a rock-boring drill and the work is going on just now. Something must therefore be done at once to remedy this state of things. We do not care for pure water; we do not want filtered water. Any water to drink will do. This is the actual state of things in the Guntur district. My hon Friend Mr. John was enumerating the difficulties of the depressed classes in the matter of getting water. May I tell him that the water his community is getting there is due entirely to the kindness of the caste Hindus who have made arrangements to supply these unfortunate people with water. It is a fact that Panchamas and Madigas have no separate wells. The hon. Member Mr. Anjaneyulu has told us just now that there is difference of opinion even among the Adi-Andhras and Madigas, and all of them would not take water from one and the same well. In this connection we must not omit to express our gratitude to those caste Hindus who really engage some men and arrange to supply these depressed classes people who go to the wells with water. I know that the hon. Minister has a heart for these suffering people and I am sure he would make some arrangements or other to afford drinking facilities in localities where it is now found difficult to get it. I hope he will be very generous enough to make liberal grants to the local bodies to meet this crying need for drinking water."

* Mr. C. OBI REDDI:—"Mr. President, I listened with great pleasure to the stormy attack of Mr. Reddiyar upon the policy of Government in regard to the allotment of funds for rural water-supply and also to the promise made by the hon. Minister for Public Health. But this promise is not like sunshine. The rules regarding the allotment are very rigid. The allotments are made rather late in the year and the boards, ill-equipped as they are in the matter of Engineering staff, are not able to spend the whole amount before the end of the financial year and a good portion of the allotment lapses to the Government. To remove this hardship grants made for water-supply, etc., should not be made lapsable at the end of the financial year. Further the application of the rule that before any allotments are made to a district board the district board should be in a position to contribute to the scheme an equal amount contributed by the Government works as a great hardship on poor boards like Anantapur. Out of an income of sixty to seventy thousand rupees, the Anantapur District Board has to maintain a large number of roads and there is very little left for such purposes as rural water-supply and medical relief. Even the taluk boards under the jurisdiction of the district board are very poor and every year, board after board has to come before the Government for compassionate

[Mr. C. Obi Reddi]

[25th March 1927]

grants in order that they may wipe out their deficits. The taluk boards are so poor that they cannot save any sum so that they may be entitled to get an allotment from the Government for rural water-supply. Therefore the rule stands in the way of poor taluk boards getting the amenities which Government intends to give by these allotments. Taluk boards with large sums of money at their disposal have been able to get a larger allotment than poor taluk boards and district boards like Anantapur. On the contrary, by virtue of their being poor and the failure of seasonal rains and so on they are much more entitled to a better treatment at the hands of the Government. If the principle of equality is applied, Anantapur will have no salvation whatever. It is not equality only but equity also that is denied. I urge that the rules have to be so modified that poor districts like Anantapur may get better treatment from the Government in regard to the allotment of these funds for rural water-supply."

MR. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, in the matter of the allotment of funds by the Government to the local boards for water-supply, it happens that indigent boards are not able to get very much. The rules framed by the Government in regard to these grants are not very generous. The application has to go through the Minor Irrigation Department; the construction should not be begun in anticipation of sanction. Naturally there is a circumlocutory process which takes a lot of time. If, at an opportune moment, a well can be sunk for 20 or 30 rupees it so happens that so much as Rs. 100 has to be spent upon it. Very often, on account of the delay in sanctioning construction and so on, the grant lapses. I request the hon. Minister to look into the matter and see that such restrictions, that the application should be sent through some sanctified authority, that the work should be left on contract and should not be begun before sanction is received, etc., are removed. Why not leave the matter to the control of presidents of local boards? Besides all this, expert opinion also comes in the way of the schemes, to the effect that the well should be closed, a pump should be installed and so on. If the pump goes out of order, then the people suffer. In many villages, where an attempt at protected water-supply has been made, the pump goes out of order and the whole thing becomes a failure. With the money spent upon such wells, i.e., two to three hundred rupees, we can sink six wells. If all this hide-bound system is put an end to, there will be more water-supply in the rural areas.

" Then again, Sir, there is another matter which is most important. Unless we restore the autonomy of the village and see that the village is responsible for the welfare of the depressed classes also, the political structure of the future will not be put on a proper basis. There is clear evidence to show that the welfare of the cheris inhabited by the depressed classes was also a concern of the village polity of old. Our inscriptions reveal that. Unless this solidarity is established in the village, there will be no enthusiasm in these people. I hope the hon. Minister will look into these matters and see that the restrictions at present imposed are removed."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. ABOGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I have already said that Government fully realize the importance of providing water-supply in rural areas. I do not think that in this matter anybody is keener than I am.

25th March 1927] [Mr. R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar]

"As I assured the House I shall do my very best to push forward the 3 p.m. scheme of rural water-supply so that we may be in a position to say that in the course of a few years, there were few villages left where there was no system of water-supply. At least that will be the ideal that will be kept before me. With a view to the realization of this ideal, as I have already said, we have invited the co-operation of the presidents of the district boards. We have asked them to send us programmes of works for the next three years marked in the order of urgency so that we might provide for these works large sums of money so far as our finance will afford. I hope that the House will accept my assurance that the Government will do all that is necessary in this matter and there need be no room for suspicion.

"Hon. Members have referred to a number of little points in their speeches. They have referred to the fact that the grants given to the local bodies so far, were not fully utilized and that at the end of the year, these grants lapse. We have recently issued a Government Order authorizing local boards to go on with their works even after the close of the financial year taking it for granted that the sums necessary for completing the works already taken on hand and remaining uncompleted at the end of the year, will be granted. I think that the question of lapse ought to disappear with the issue of this Government Order which, apparently, hon. Members are not aware of as it was only recently issued.

"Some hon. Members were apparently under the impression that Government took objection to certain kinds of rural water-supply. Some presidents of district boards referred to this point. I am aware of the fact that there are localities where the only system by which water can be supplied to the people in the village is by improving the village ponds. I cannot see any objection to the grant being utilized for the purpose of digging new ponds or improving existing ones.

"The question of the depressed classes was raised. I need only say, Sir, that the Government are anxious and I am sure the leaders of the people are anxious to improve their condition. There is not only one department of Government which is entrusted with the work of looking after the village water-supply. The Labour department which is working in many districts—it is working now in about 13 districts—and the department of Local Self-Government are dealing with the problem of providing water sources to the depressed classes. I admit there are a large number of areas where we have to provide for water-supply. I can only give the assurance now that the Government are quite anxious to solve this problem of adequate water-supply within the shortest time possible.

"I am afraid, Sir, that the Government are not in a position now to give relief to the daughters of Guntur who have to get water from a depth of 80 or 100 feet. I am afraid that any amount of grant will not solve that problem. It seems to me that getting water from a depth of 80 feet is better than getting no water at all. Certain hon. Members are labouring under a misapprehension that there are some hard and fast rules that the village works for providing water and wells ought necessarily to be executed by contract. The matter is left to the discretion of the local bodies. There is nothing to prevent them from carrying out the works by the agency of the villagers themselves or at the cheapest rate possible. One hon. Member referred to the irksome necessity of sending plans, estimates

[Mr. R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar] [25th March 1927]

and specifications. I am afraid it would not be possible to relax the rules with regard to this matter although presidents of district boards are invested with some discretionary powers. I have very little to add except to give the House the assurance that the Government are anxious, more anxious than hon. Members, to deal with this problem as early as possible."

Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" Sir, in view of the assurance given by the hon. the Minister—unequivocal as it is—I withdraw my motion."

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn,

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Sir, I move

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,30,700 for gran's and contributions by Rs. 100.'

"I should just like to draw the attention of the hon. the Minister for Public Health about one step which was taken by the Government, viz., the withdrawal of the permanent Health Officer from the Corporation of Madras. Here is an officer who has good experience and who was sent to England at the expense of the Corporation and trained as a Health Officer. He has served the Corporation for about 12 or 13 years. He was withdrawn without the consent of the Corporation and even without their knowledge, beforehand. When there was no job to which he can be appointed, a new appointment as Special Malaria Officer was created. He is sent for training at the expense of the Government. He has already sufficient knowledge. The Government must spend their money usefully. How many years more can this officer serve the Government? He should not be sent for training inconveniencing us and at the expense of the Government. The Government should not send him for training when he is 45 years old and when he is left only with five years more of useful work. Train a younger officer. Advertise for an officer who is already in the field and who is younger and send him for training at a less cost to the Government."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, I have very little to offer by way of explanation in this matter. The hon. Member has referred to an old question. I am not responsible for the removal of this officer from the Corporation. I am not in a position to give the reasons which guided the action of those who were responsible for his transfer. As for his employment on malarial duty, we find that he has had experience and training in this work. He has done several years malarial work and he is fit to take up the work."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" What I am objecting to is about sending him for training."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" He has not been sent for training."

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

* Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" Sir, I move

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,68,900 for grants for Public Health purposes by Rs. 100.'

"My object is, as is stated on the order paper, to discuss the unsatisfactory nature of the work of the Health staff and the need for extending

25th March 1927]

[Mr. K. R. Karant]

the scope of the Town-Planning Act and the work of the Town-Planning department. I am not going to refer to the first portion. I wish to confine myself to the activities of the Town-Planning department. I think that neither the Government nor the people seem to realize sufficiently the importance of this branch of work. Even though the Act was passed as early as 1920 and though, under the Act, as nearly as 24 municipalities had to submit schemes by January 1927, I am told that only 15 municipalities have submitted schemes and out of these 15 municipalities, not more than six have taken the work earnestly. My submission in this respect is that the staff of the Town-Planning Director is very much undermanned, and that he has not sufficient hands. I want that the Government should give him more assistance so that he may give the necessary help to the municipalities who apply for his help. I do not wish to say more, because there is not much time left."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, I am aware that the Director of Town-Planning has got a lot of work to do and very much more than he is in a position to do at present. The Director approached the Government for sanction of extra establishment. Recently, we sent up proposals to the Finance Committee to strengthen his establishment and they were turned down by them. That is the reason why we have not made provision to give him extra staff so as to extend the scope of his operations. I think, Sir, there is no complaint either about the volume or about the quality of the work that is turned out by that department. The Director has already done a lot. We shall send up proposals to the Finance Committee again and see if we cannot succeed next time. I hope that at some future time when the hon. Member raises the question, I shall be in a position to announce that the Director of Town Planning has adequate help and that he will be able to do much more work than he is doing at present."

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Mr. President, Sir, I move

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,68,900 for grants for Public Health purposes by Rs. 100.'

"I wish to say one word about the drainage schemes and about the Government providing funds for this purpose to the municipalities. If these schemes are not taken up the municipalities become malarial."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The time for this demand having expired, I shall put the Demand to the House."

The demand was put to the House and carried and the grant made.

DEMAND XXII—AGRICULTURE.

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move

3-15
p.m.

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 16.16 lakhs under Demand XXII—Agriculture.'

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 16.16 lakhs under Demand XXII—Agriculture for the year 1927-28."

[25th March 1927]

* Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA —“ Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move

‘ that the allotment of Rs. 46,300 for Direction be reduced by Rs. 100 to urge on the Government the necessity of extending the activities of the department throughout the Presidency.’

“ If we refer to Demand I—Land Revenue, we see that the Government receives Rs. 2,54,00,000 directly from ryots as land revenue. Here we see that the sum of Rs. 16,00,000 is spent for improvement of agriculture. In other words, for every Rs. 16 the Government gets from the ryots in the shape of land revenue, Re. 1 is spent in their interests

“ I know, Sir, that for the convenience of agricultural administration, the province is divided into circles of two districts each, each circle having a deputy director and his staff of demonstrators who go about all through their circle giving agricultural advice. Each circle being too large, the few officers at the disposal of the Government are unable to help the agriculturists with their advice to the extent of the needs of the agriculturists.

“ So far, there has been no Agriculture Act for our province the absence of which is greatly felt by the people at large. I sincerely hope that the hon. the Minister for Development who holds the portfolio of Agriculture will see his way clear to have an Agriculture Act passed by this Council before long and earn the goodwill and gratitude of the people.

“ For better and more effective administration, I suggest the following propositions —

“ (1) Instead of one deputy director for each circle there must be one for each district, and there must be in addition a vernacular agricultural middle school for each district for those who make agriculture their profession.

“ (2) At this centre, summer courses may be offered to the adult ryots in seed selection, conservation of moisture, rotation of crops and such other subjects the average Indian ryot is ignorant of. The agriculture farm plots will be of great use for practical demonstrations.

“ (3) As there are schools for Europeans under European management and labour schools under Labour management, agricultural schools under the Agricultural department may be started. In these schools agriculture and allied subjects may be taught along with the usual school courses from the lowest class in the Primary department to the highest class in the High School, so that the pupils of such schools may have the benefit of both the ordinary courses of study and an agricultural course

“ (4) Night schools in agriculture for the ryots may be started and encouraged by liberal grants from the Government.

“ (5) Although the Government has started giving agricultural loans to the ryots and has been establishing mortgage banks for the benefit of the ryots, only a few ryots know of these generous arrangements of the Government. It is highly essential that the existence of these useful institutions should be made generally known to the ryots by circulation of pamphlets and handbills and by beat of tom-tom in every village.

“ It is highly gratifying to note that leading persons and institutions have already begun to see the great value of this department and given expression to their feelings of appreciation in the press and on the platform.

25th March 1927]

[Mr. G. R. Premayya]

“Mr. J. Gray, I.C.S., once Registrar of Co-operative Societies, in his address delivered on the College Day of the Coimbatore Agricultural College two years ago, said :

‘To those of you who hope to enter the Agricultural department, I would point out that the co-operative organization, forming as it does a net work of societies throughout every district in the Presidency and consisting very largely of agriculturists, affords a most excellent vehicle for the dissemination of knowledge regarding improved methods, seeds, manures and implements, the value of which has been scientifically tested and proved by the Agricultural department.’

“Mr. Unni Krishna Menon, Assistant Director of Agriculture, Tellicherry, in his article on ‘Agricultural education among the masses’ expresses the challenge of agriculture to the educated person as also the importance of the educated person in the rural parts in the following words :

‘That education has been unmaking agriculturists was the complaint in many civilised countries like America.’ The tendency of the educated man to live in towns is not also confined to our country. It has been seldom possible here to get the really educated man to take to agriculture and to lead a contented and happy life in a rural area.’

“The *Hindu* in its issue of 2nd February 1927 says :

‘The Guntur District Educational Council has resolved that agriculture should be taught in schools under its control.’

“My own suggestions for the diffusion of agricultural education among the masses may not be out of place here :

“(1) Travelling agricultural libraries of booklets and handbills will give them up-to-date ideas.

“(2) Agricultural bulletins free to all agriculturists will put the ryots in touch with the department.

“(3) Centres to sell manures in each district will be a great convenience to the ryots.

“(4) Non-officials as honorary agricultural deputy directors will be a great asset to the department.

“(5) Agricultural exhibitions once a year in each district will create great interest in the rural population.

“All these may be conducted at the least possible expense and yet under efficient management they may prove of the utmost benefit to rural population.

“In conclusion, I wish to quote two statements in support of my contention as to how important agriculture and its improvements are for our country. To quote the Marquis of Linlithgow, Chairman, Royal Commission on Agriculture, from his inaugural address delivered at the first meeting of the Commission :

‘The history of the Agricultural departments in India and of their successful endeavours, in recent years, to graft upon the parent stock the new growth of progressive and scientific practice, gives good ground for the hope that the future of Indian agriculture is a bright one.’

“In the words of His Excellency Lord Irwin, our present Viceroy, spoken at the conference of Ministers and Directors from Provincial Governments in Simla last June :

‘The Indian agriculturist is the foundation upon which the whole economic prosperity of India rests and upon which the structure of her social and political future must in the main be built.’”

[25th March 1927]

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Sir, I am very much obliged to my hon. Friend, Mr. Premayya, who is speaking with a certain amount of practical knowledge in these matters, for the observations he has made in speaking on the motion under discussion. I am entirely at one with him, Sir, in thinking that agriculture is the most important industry in this country, and nothing that is done to promote this industry in this province would be too much. When we are agreed on that point, Sir, the only question which arises is how far we are able to put into action what we have in our minds, and how we should carry out our objects. He suggested, Sir, for example, that we should have a Deputy Director for each district and an Agricultural Middle School for each district, and that these schools should be under the management of the Agricultural department and that night schools in agriculture should be started, so that the ryots may get the benefit of instruction during their leisure hours in regard to cultivation. These and many other things he suggested. All of us would be only too ready to carry them out, if we had the necessary facilities to do so. But, Sir, he as well as any other Member of this House knows that all these are not possible of achievement this day or to-morrow, indeed for some time to come. But that should not deter us from making every exertion we can to work up to the ideal we keep in view. There are other things also which he has omitted and which have to be taken note of; for example, the increase of the staff who have to deal directly with the masses such as agricultural demonstrators and officers of that sort. These facts have certainly to be kept in view by us in working to the ideal. I may also say, Sir, that my hon. Friend is one of the members of the committee which has been appointed to advise us in these matters, so that there is a wide scope for him to bring these matters to the notice of the Government and to press them constantly and persistently on the attention of the Government and to do all that lies in his power to make his suggestions a reality. In most of such endeavours, Sir, I may assure my friend that he will not find us lacking in sympathy.”

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ Sir, my motion comes next to this. It is more or less the same as that of my friend, Mr. Premayya. It is a friendly motion intended to strengthen the hands of my friend, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. He said, in answering the observations of my friend, Mr. Premayya, that it was not possible to carry out all the suggestions made by my friend, Mr. Premayya. I hope that my Friend the Minister in charge of Agriculture will, in spite of the difficulties that he sees in his way now, make an honest endeavour and an earnest effort to obtain more funds from the hon. Mr. Moir. It is after all a question of funds. The amount that has been allotted for the administration of the Agricultural department proper for the year 1927-28 is only about Rs. 16.16 lakhs. This amount is quite inadequate, Sir, and I may tell my friend—probably it is not necessary to tell him, because my friend knows it as well as myself—that in spite of the fact that this department has been in existence for some time and in spite of the fact that it has no doubt done some good to the country, it has not been able to make an impression on the people of the Presidency as a whole, and that fact, viz., that it has not made its impression in the country, is due to want of funds, want of hands and want of agencies. For, Sir, the people, the ryots and the cultivators, are generally intelligent people. They do not care for theory; but if they really find that the experiments carried out by the Agricultural department are for the benefit of the people, they are quite ready to adopt the

25th March 1927]

[Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar]

experiments and act up to the advice of the officers. It must be brought home to them that the experiments are for their good, and in order that these things are brought home to them, it is necessary that the department must employ more officers in the lower ranks than in the higher ranks. For instance, they must employ a very large number of agricultural inspectors to go amongst the people, to speak to them, to go to their homes, to go to their fields, to show them the utility of scientific manure and scientific methods of agriculture, to move with them and to convince them that these methods which the ryots are likely to regard as results of new fangled ideas are really beneficial to them. For that purpose, Sir, it is necessary to employ a very large number of agricultural inspectors. After all, agriculture, as my friend has himself admitted, is bound to be the main industry of this country. About 70 per cent of the people live either directly or indirectly on agriculture.

“Then with reference to manure we have often found on the floor of this House, particularly when Forest matters were discussed, the difficulty of getting green-leaf manure and it is becoming necessary more and more to use artificial manure. For that purpose artificial manure depots or places where artificial manure can be had must be established in different parts of the country and in very many places in each district, so as to enable the ryots who are willing to purchase it to get it easily. Now, often those who are willing to purchase this manure find it impossible to find places where this manure can be got.

3-30
p.m.

“Then again, there must be demonstration farms. The number of demonstration farms in this country is very very small. In each district there must be a large number of demonstration farms so as to demonstrate to the people how by adopting the scientific methods of agriculture, they could improve cultivation. There again is the question of funds. Now, there are only two agricultural schools in the whole of the Presidency, one in the northern part of the Presidency and one in the south. That is quite inadequate. At least there must be one school in each district and unless the number of agricultural schools is very largely increased, the benefits accruing from these schools are not likely to be great. It is all a question of funds. If my hon. Friend, instead of stating that there is difficulty in getting funds, makes an earnest attempt to get funds, I think it must be possible for him to get funds this year, more funds than the paltry sum of about 16 lakhs. My hon. Friend Mr. Moir stated in the course of one of his speeches that suggestions to spend more than 165 lakhs which this Government have received have been made by several speakers. If he only takes into consideration the relative importance and the urgency of the various demands, certainly I do not think that anybody in the Cabinet, either in the Reserved half or in the Transferred half will say that there is any subject or demand which is more urgent or more important than agriculture. I hope that in spite of the difficulty for more funds it will be possible to increase the present allotment at least to 30 lakhs, so that something may be done. I therefore submit that it is really necessary that more funds should be devoted to this department. I wish to emphasize this point. It is essential and it is necessary to infuse confidence into the minds of the agricultural ryots. After all the department exists not for the purpose of issuing bulletins, but it exists really for the benefit of the people. The success of my friend's department depends upon the amount of confidence that he and his officers are able to instil into the minds of the ryots. With these observations I support the motion.”

[25th March 1927]

* Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI —“ Mr. President, Sir, during the past years when I had the privilege of hearing the speeches of the hon. Member Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar as a Member from the Opposition I was so much pleased with the exposition that he was making on behalf of the country and the agricultural population. I had nothing but admiration for the advocacy that he was holding forth in those years on behalf of the agricultural population. But, now, Sir, we have him on the Treasury Bench and the development so far as he has shown is not satisfactory at all. For the whole Development Department the total estimate for 1927-28 is 30 lakhs 55 thousands and the budgeted estimate for 1926-27 is 30 lakhs 15 thousands for the development of the whole Development Department. Now, Sir, for the coming year it is only an increase of 40 thousands. That shows the lack of sympathy; that shows, the moment an hon. Member assumes office he forgets what all he says. The development is only 1 per cent development. That really is not the development that this country or this House would expect of a practical politician like my friend Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.

“Turning to the pages of the Civil Budget Estimate, we see last year, provision has been made for 134 agricultural demonstrators and for the coming year we have got 137 and that grand figure of three that we have before us is taunting us with hopes, I may say, with a hopeless future. I shall now go to read from a passage of the hon. Member Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar which was delivered when he was in the Opposition. I am going to show that his argument for lack of funds will be nullified when once this passage is gone through. Attacking the hon. Development Minister of 1926, the hon. Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar said like this ‘What attempts did he make and what response did he receive? Was he satisfied with the explanations that may have been offered him for more money not being found? I think he was not satisfied. If he were, I do not think, Sir, he would have appealed to this House that they should have supported him by passing resolutions and that they should have strengthened his hands so that he might have put up a better fight and got more money. I do not want to enter further into these as these are constitutional matters about which I was warned not to go into too much details. I would leave it to the Minister to tell us all about it.’

“I leave it to the present Minister to tell us—

‘If he does not tell us any of these things, I think he has no reason to complain and say that he could not do more because he failed to secure more funds. I think the Act unsatisfactory as it might be, does not leave the Minister quite helpless’—Note the words—‘unsatisfactory as it might be does not leave the Minister quite helpless. I think he has got remedies under the Act and under the rules framed under it by which he could have achieved what he wanted.’

“And now I make a present of this speech of my hon. Friend Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, the Member, to the hon. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, the Minister. That shows that the enthusiasm that prevailed when he was an ordinary Member of this Council does not continue when he is on the Treasury Bench; that is my chief complaint.

“Now, I shall make one or two observations which will go to prove the necessity of increasing the number of agricultural demonstrators. As it is, 134 demonstrators for the whole presidency are not at all sufficient for carrying on the work of propaganda in rural areas. In my district (Nellore) there

25th March 1927] [Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi]

are only three demonstrators, who are entirely keeping themselves to the deltaic areas and do not go into the non-deltaic and dry portions of the district. I think that the deltaic portions of the district will be usually in affluent circumstances. It is the non-deltaic portions that we have to look into more carefully. I may point out that those people require that this expert advice should be taken to their homes. They are illiterate but not unintelligent, and being intelligent they would certainly take the advice of the experts placed at the disposal of the district. I hope the hon. Minister who knows more about it than I could think of telling him, will certainly understand the spirit with which I say these things. These demonstrators have to take an interest in those dry taluks and have to give advice regarding the manure, seed, and also about mechanical appliances, which will certainly be to their advantage. As far as I know, many portions of my district do not know that there are mechanical appliances that will cheapen the labour, that will mitigate the difficulties under which they are now suffering. If only propaganda work is carried on in such taluks, certainly they will be benefited and I hope the hon. Minister will note this point.

"I may be committing the mistake of repeating, nay, I have the privilege of repeating what had been said by the hon. Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. He said that if the hon. Minister wants the vote of this House that should strengthen his hands we on this side are quite prepared to give him that vote and strengthen his hands so that he may put up a strenuous and successful fight with the Government to earn more money for his department."

MR. L. K. TULASIRAM — "Mr. President, on a point of order, Sir. It is more than 7 or 9 minutes. The President's ruling was that no Member should exceed the time-limit."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT — "If it is the question of time-limit, it is the business of the Secretary."

MR. L. K. TULASIRAM :—"The Secretary was reading his papers."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT — "The Secretary says there is one minute more." (Laughter.)

MR. L. K. TULASIRAM .—"I wish my clock also went like that."

MR. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI — "I am glad, Sir, that I have got one minute more because I wanted to say one or two words about the Swarajists and that one minute will do for me. As I have already pointed out, the vote of this House will strengthen the hands of the hon. Minister and I hope the Swarajist Friends on this side will certainly help me in pressing this motion."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya :—"Mr. President, Sir, it is with unmixed pleasure that I was attending very carefully to the speech so ably delivered by my hon. Friend from Nellore. For my part and speaking even on behalf of my party, I say that we are not the least sorry for the grant for which the hon. Minister for Agriculture and Development has asked us. I see from the budget that the grant that we have for this year is slightly more than what it was last year and I for myself do believe that in a province like Madras agriculture should be the main look-out of the Government of Madras. It is not alone my view, but it is the view held by very prominent experts like the late Director of Industries, Sir Charles Innes. The

[Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo] [25th March 1927]

8-45
P.m.

departments of Agriculture and Industries were under the direction of one man. All the progress, I now see, is that there are two directors and a host of additional staff in the name of progress. My friends who now cry for more money never opened their lips either for more money or for the reorganization of this department. The result is that the Justice Ministry which was in office for the last six years, instead of evolving a policy out of chaos, has practically added its quota to the chaos in existence. Instead of asking for more money and utilizing the same for the benefit of the ryot, as I shall presently show, Sir, they have allowed large sums of money to lapse year after year. Thus, from my question No. 557, it can be seen that ever since they assumed charge of this department, large sums of money ranging from $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to 3 lakhs were year after year allowed to lapse without being utilized for the purposes for which they were intended. If it is the self-same policy of the present Justice party as it was the policy of the Justice party when it was in possession of the Treasury Bench for five or six years, to take more money and create new offices, may I in all sincerity ask the leaders who now guide and shape that policy, why on earth they should have allowed the money allotted to them to lapse without being utilized for their proper purposes? There is thus nothing to see that this move is sincere. To quote the speeches of Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar as to what he had said serves here no useful purpose. I for myself hold no brief for the Ministers. We as a party are out to destroy diarchy and its votaries and the Ministry when the occasion or chance permits. So, there is no question of our holding any brief either for the present Ministry or for our friends of the Justice party. But I put before you these stern and plain facts that when you were in possession of the Treasury Bench you had a sufficiently long period within which to shape your policy and direct the activities to the best advantage of the people and the ryot of this province. You have failed to do any of these things. I want more for this department, if only present machinery is overhauled and becomes a department really useful to the ryot. I was harping upon this point year after year. As I was a member of the Public Accounts Committee, I placed the facts before that Committee, and wanted that these facts should be brought to the notice of this hon. House, but it could not be done owing to the opposition of the Members that represented the other side. These being the facts, I think it is you who are responsible to the country for having allowed a rotten machinery to run with high-paid staff and the moneys to lapse. This is the policy that you have inaugurated. You are to be ashamed of it. Much has been said about the demonstrators. The less said about them the better. I for myself claim to be one of the biggest ryots in the Ganjam district and I know nothing about the activities of the Agricultural department. All that I have heard about the activities of these people is their distribution of certain pamphlets, as if we do not know what blessed things they are going to teach through the distribution of pamphlets. I shall be glad to see and I welcome the day when the whole department is overhauled, when the department is maintained for the use of the agriculturists and is guided by a man who has a heart for the agriculturists. Then alone will there be a higher and greater demand for the activities of this department, and we on our part will not spare any time, will not spare any occasion to vote down the grant if the Minister comes forward with a small grant. Till then we shall be justified in voting against even the smallest amount that would be found necessary to run on the show; looked at now from the point of view of the people, it is useless, it is unnecessary, it is expensive

25th March 1927] [Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo]

to run on this department as it is, and under these circumstances, I do not agree with the motion that has been so ably moved by my hon. Friend from Nellore."

MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur —“ Sir, we are now discussing the demand for the allotment of Rs.16.16 lakhs for the Department of Agriculture. But the existence of this department is not known to 90 per cent of the people of the Presidency. That is the case at least with regard to my district. The only thing that some of us living in the mufassal headquarters have come to know of the activities of this department is that sometimes we see a deputy director passing in the train on his way to the headquarters of the districts, and some time afterwards he may be going back also. Another activity of this department is this. We have got two or three farms in our district. Why the farms are there, what they are doing inside the farms is not known to many. People do not know whether these farms are for making any profit, and so they are being kept up as valuable property for the Government or whether they are intended for the teaching of agricultural methods to the people. (A voice ‘Why don’t you look at it?’) Yes, some of us do go into those farms, and they did not seem to have been made use of by the people and didn’t serve the purpose. In a farm which I saw, there were two or three demonstrators or managers. People do not know where they demonstrate and to whom they demonstrate and what they demonstrate. If the department ought to be worked usefully for the people, I do not suppose there is any use in publishing so many bulletins, calendars or books and so on. The only way in which this agricultural knowledge can reach the people is to send these agricultural demonstrators or instructors to each village and ask them to teach the agriculturists the methods of cultivation, the proper manures to be used, the method of single-seedling plantation, improved methods of sugarcane plantation, etc. All these things should be brought home to the agriculturists. These instructors or demonstrators must be asked to keep a diary and show that they have at least visited each village at least once in a year. Unless they are able to visit the village once a year, nothing tangible can be done. I do not think there is much use as my hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnan Nayar wants, in starting so many agricultural colleges and schools and turning out so many diploma-holders. As soon as they come out of those colleges or schools, they want some employment from the Government. Where can you give employment under Government for all these that come out of the agricultural schools and colleges? It is not for the purpose of having diploma-holders and for conferring Government employment that these agricultural colleges and schools are started. We want sufficient men to go into the villages and show to the people improved methods of agriculture. We have got enough schools, but we have not employed such men in sufficient numbers at all; those that come out of these schools are swelling the ranks of the unemployed. What I say is that agricultural instructors or demonstrators employed must visit every village and teach the people better and scientific methods of agriculture, manuring, and use of improved implements, etc., which only will benefit the agriculturists of the province. There are one or two managers of the farm in the Kasaragod taluk. These at least have taught their methods to the people in the villages adjoining the farm.”

(At this stage the gong was sounded.)

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR.—“ May I request you to allow me just two or three minutes more, Sir? I am sorry, Sir, that the administration

[Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar]

[25th March 1927]

of the department which concerns fully 88 per cent of the population of this Presidency is one long continuous sad story. If a visitor from a foreign country were to come to Madras and see what is going on in the province, he would wonder whether it is Indian agriculture that is pursued here or whether it is some Patagonian or some other agriculture. Because if one would go to some progressive country like Japan one would find naturally almost all the departments of scientific and practical research being manned by the people of the country. But unfortunately it has been left to this benighted province that all the heads of all the important research and practical work are Europeans. Therefore, I say, Sir, that sometimes one can wonder whether it is after all Indian agriculture that is pursued in our institutions. I am not one of those that would shut their gates against foreign scientific research. But while in certain matters we ought to welcome scientific research, in the matter of pure agriculture, the traditional knowledge, habits and customs, the conditions of life and the requirements of the people can best be served only by a larger employment of Indian professors. But how have Indian professors and workers been treated in the department? Take the case of Rao Bahadur Rangachariar. Even when he was in the best of health, he was sent out of the department to seek employment elsewhere, and he did not reach anywhere near the height to which his unique ability entitled him. Then, take the case of the Principal of the Agricultural College. The traditional want of courage of the predecessor of the present Minister for Development did not rise to the height of making Mr. Ramaswami Sivan take the place of the Principal of the College of Agriculture for which he was entitled and for which he was qualified head and shoulders above the other people who are appointed to that place. I can congratulate the present Minister on the small measure of courage he had to make the appointment at least just when Mr. Sivan is retiring. You can understand how the appointment of a European not acquainted with the country affects us. I shall give one instance. Recently during a visit to the Agricultural College in October last year, I think, I found a notice on the notice-board that no student will be given any leave for Dipavali. Sir, it is almost as bad as an Irish student being denied leave to attend the St. Patrick's Day celebration. It is as absurd as that, and this is due to the head of the institution being a foreigner unacquainted with the habits, sentiments and customs of the people over whom he is set. I am told that afterwards owing to some agitation, somehow the notice was removed from the notice-board. I do not claim any virtue for doing it, but it shows how the Principal who does not know anything about our habits and customs, much less probably about the agriculture of the country which he is said to teach and improve will manage things. We all know especially those of us who attended the recent celebrations of the 50th year or Jubilee of the introduction of agricultural education in Madras when His Excellency opened the Freeman buildings some time last year at Coimbatore and the wonderful exhibition that was put up of research products made mostly by Indian workers, how the Indian students and research workers have been doing splendid work in this department, whether in the practical side of animal husbandry, agricultural pests, conservation of manures, plant nutrition or in the more purely scientific side. Our Indian young men have made wonderful progress in the matter of research. If you go on appointing European after European, whether qualified or not, simply for the sake of patronage and colour, I ask you what is to become of the various young men that are devoting the best in them for the advancement of scientific agricultural research in this country. Sir, I contented myself with

25th March 1927] [Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar]

giving only one or two instances. Even in the matter of occupation of buildings intended for professors within the Agricultural College compound what has taken place? I ask the hon. the Minister for Development this question. Is it not a fact that until two or three years back certain bigger bungalows were reserved only to Europeans, and no Indians were to occupy them? Some of these buildings, I learn, went to ruin for want of an occupant, but still they would not be given for occupation to any Indian. It was only two years back that Mr. Thadulinga Mudaliyar was allowed to occupy one of the buildings which till then had not been desecrated by Indian feet. I can give other instances also. Our policy should be the development of agriculture on Indian lines by the Indians and for the Indian people. That is the goal to be pursued, and it can be achieved only by the larger employment of and greater encouragement to Indian workers. There is another and even more important point, namely, European workers, if they come here even with the best of intentions and carry on very good research work, will after all be carrying away the results of their experience and research to Europe. It is only when you encourage Indians that the results of research and the higher knowledge will remain in the country, and they will also in their turn train numberless young men and take care that they are used for the agricultural development as in other parts of the world. I have known the present Agricultural College for about thirty years. I have known it since the time when it was under Mr. Robertson and Mr. Subba Rao, and I also know how things are going on now. One thing I would appeal to the hon. the Minister for Development is to see that the college in its personnel, in its teaching and higher management is made as far as possible Indian.

“This measure of justice is due from him not only owing to his being an Indian but also to the high principles which the hon. Minister treated us with only a few days back. I am, therefore, appealing to him to make agricultural knowledge more available to the people because it must be admitted that the departmental reports, so far as the actual ryot is concerned, are next to useless and it is sometimes thought that they may even cease publication. Reports have been brought to my notice where for the sake of statistics the demonstrators sometimes purchased seeds from the bazaar and sold them to ryots as improved seeds. The activities of the department are very often restricted to the distribution of a few leaflets which many of the ryots do not read or cannot understand. As regards the establishment, beginning with the lowest cadre, the demonstrator, he is paid a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 10 and I appeal to the hon. Minister to tell me what kind of demonstration and how much could be expected from these poorly paid men. Therefore what happens is that the demonstrator never stirs out of his headquarters and if he does he goes to distances within 4 or 5 miles from his headquarters and of course he has to write wonderful reports of the practical demonstrations of what he learned in the college for two or three years. What is now being done in this department is to pamper the higher paid officers and to starve the lower-paid men. The result is that the research-learning stops at the college laboratories whereas the common knowledge which the ryot wants is after all entrusted to a low-paid officer with absolutely no travelling allowance. In these circumstances, how can bulletins and reports from the headquarters reach the actual ryot? Unless you improve the state of affairs, you cannot justify the existence of the department. The department should try to get at the actual ryot.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT.—“I am afraid the hon. Member is travelling far beyond the tabled motion.”

[25th March 1927]

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR.—“ I bow to the Chair, Sir. I appeal to the hon. Minister to see that more Indianization is carried out in the department.”

Mr. A. B. SHETTY —“ The hon. Member who moved this motion and the hon. Member who supported it have rightly drawn attention to the need for more men and money. That is exactly what we need. As the report of the Agricultural department itself admits, there is a crying need for more demonstrators. At present each demonstrator is in charge of two or three taluks and for lack of funds he is not able to move far from the headquarters so that he has to confine himself to the neighbourhood of the place where he is. Of course, the report says that the ideal which they wish to work up to is to have a demonstrator for each taluk. We hope that they will be able to work up to that ideal very soon. It has also been pointed out that the jurisdiction of each circle officer is too large and unwieldy. I myself have stressed this point in my budget speech. If it is not possible to reduce the jurisdiction of each circle officer to a single district, we could at least have a redistribution of work among these officers and their assistants. At present there are eight circles in the Presidency and each circle officer is in charge of two to four districts. For instance, the first circle has four districts and the two officers who are in charge of it—the Deputy Director and the Assistant Director—are both at Waltair. In the third circle again there are four districts and both the officers are at Bellary; for the four districts in the fourth circle the two officers are both stationed at St. Thomas Mount; the two officers in Madura are there for three districts; in Tellicherry there are two officers for two districts. I suppose it would be better to have these officers, the Assistant Director and the Deputy Director, stationed at different headquarters so that they may be in charge of smaller circles instead of placing both of them at the same place. This would also reduce travelling allowance for them.

“ It has also been pointed out that demonstration farms are what we need most. The relation that should exist between the research station, the experimental station and the demonstration farms has been set forth in the report itself. The ryots must see for themselves the advantage of the new methods and therefore it is necessary that we must have demonstration plots at least one in each district headquarters where the important crops of the district grown according to the new methods of the Agricultural department could be demonstrated. The other thing most needed with regard to agriculture is water. I was listening the other day, Sir, to an experienced officer on this matter and he said as a result of his long experience he had come to conclude that water is one thing most needful to the ryot and if you give him that he will do the rest. We must try to supply the necessary water to the ryots by means of irrigation works or by means of wells or otherwise and that is the one thing most needed. I do not understand why the pumping and boring section should form part of the Industries department. It must come under the Agricultural department and I feel that the rules made with regard to the pumps and drills should also be relaxed and made more elastic. I feel sure that the hon. Minister for Development under the limitations he has to work will try to do his best for the development of agriculture.”

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Sir, I agree entirely with the suggestion made by my hon. Friend, Mr. Balakrishna Shetty, the Member for South Kanara. At the same time, I am sorry I have to disagree with some of the remarks

25th March 1927]

[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

made by the hon. Mussalman Member for South Kanara, Mr. Schamnad. I would bring to his notice the two farms at Kasargod and Nileshtar. He ought to have gone inside and judged the work of the Agricultural department from inside and not judge it from what he heard outside; that is what I gather from his remarks. Our cry, as put by my Friend, Mr. Balakrishna Shetty, is for more farms, not only farms in one or two places in a district but at least one in each taluk headquarters, if not more. Not only do we want more demonstration farms but demonstration farms with adequate staff. Take, for instance, the demonstrator. He has to cover two taluks. In one taluk he has got a maistri. There are 60 maistries for the whole Presidency. I do not find any peons. I believe they have to engage coolies and for that they have got a pittance of the contingent allowance. How can the demonstrator go round all the places, carrying quantities of seeds and improved implements without a peon at least? The maistri also has to go round. I often tried to find out a demonstrator to ask his opinion. I am not an agriculturist. I tried to benefit others. Once the demonstrator was not in town. Then when he comes I am not at home. Most of the time he has to go about. When I go to the office to see if there is anything, it is housed in some dark room of a Collector's office or a taluk office. I do not find any board to show that there is such an office there. There is no museum and there is no store-room. If you want seeds the demonstrator must write for them. Then there is the correspondence to Coimbatore and other places and so much of the time is spent in correspondence or going about doing little here, little there. When some gentlemen go to see him he has hardly time to attend to real demonstration. Besides this, there are no experimental farms or demonstration farms at each headquarters. What can he show to any educated people that go to him? Educated people are especially the creators of public opinion in favour of agricultural improvements. If a lady who is particularly interested in agriculture goes to him, he cannot show anything, he cannot teach anything, and there is no demonstration even in the headquarters of the district. In fact, we have got an immense Director's establishment mostly for supervising and directing. Supervising and directing what? Very little in fact. The whole range of the work of the department costs 12 lakhs for which we have got a supervising and directing staff at the top costing 2½ lakhs. So there is a Director of Agriculture, so many Assistant Directors and Deputy Directors, a director for livestock and a director for what not. All what to direct? In fact, there is very little to direct. What I most urge is that we must have much more for these directors to supervise and direct."

* The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI — Mr. President, Sir, as I have already said in this House, agriculture is the backbone of India. However much we may try to industrialise the country, we cannot supersede the importance of agriculture as a factor of production of wealth. Every Indian is hereditarily imbued with ideas of agriculture however crude they may be. In time of yore people used to live on fruits and fish; when men went for fishing and gathering fruits, the women used to till the land and sow the seeds as a pastime. As they used to live in nomadic times, they used to reap the harvest and leave the place. But as population grew, it was not able to sustain itself on fruit gathering and fishing. The elders of the tribe met and discussed the problem as we discuss the labour problem of to-day. They thought that the agricultural pursuit would give food to sustain them to an extent. Therefore they took to agriculture in a very crude form. That is so far as history of agriculture is concerned.

[The Zamindar of Gollapalli]

[25th March 1927]

"Now, let us consider the present stage of agricultural development on which a sum of Rs. 34.25 lakhs is being expended. Except in a very few limited circles all over the Presidency, the crude form of cultivating the land by expending maximum labour and getting minimum profit is in vogue. No better and scientific methods of agriculture have been introduced by the department especially in the mufassal. Many of the villagers do not know whether this department is existing or not. How much of their taxes has been expended for the department? Such is the remoteness and obscurity of the department. Sir, I went through the village calendar sent to me by the Director of Agriculture which contains nothing but entries regarding sales of some seeds and admission of some students in schools. There is no propaganda work. The mufassal should be educated. So the department is drudging on without any usefulness. Sir, to make it useful to this country, there must be more propaganda work by this department made in the villages."

4-16
p.m.

MR. ABBAS ALI KHAN — "Mr. President, Sir, there is no country in the world as India where unemployment is rampant among the educated classes. The cry of all educated India and all Young India should be 'go back to the land,' for as India is an agricultural country, the salvation of the country would depend upon the educated and young Indians taking to agriculture. No doubt, the Agricultural Department at Coimbatore is turning out very useful work; it has to award various species of grain, such as paddy, cotton and other things. But the advantage and benefit of the research work that is being carried on at Coimbatore is not brought home to the practical agriculturists, with the result that a practical farmer does not know to distinguish between F. G. 24 or F. G. 25, or F. G. 35, and unless and until you have got demonstration farms in all important and convenient centres, it is no use of your spending lakhs and lakhs on these headworks, if I may say so, which you call the Agricultural College at Coimbatore and other places. In my own district of Ramnad, we have got an extensive agricultural system, and thousands of acres are growing paddy under the Periyar system. Still there is not a single demonstration farm to show the ryots the advantages and utility of having F. G. 24 or F. G. 35, or some strain which will give the maximum yield.

"Secondly, Sir, in all civilized countries, especially in America, the Agricultural Department does what is called mapping springs, and there is no district in our Presidency except perhaps the South Arcot district where the springs are mapped out, with the result that at present people pitch upon any place to dig a well spending one thousand or two thousand rupees without being able to get water. There is practically no difficulty at all in this matter, and this could be attempted by the Agricultural Department by sending young men with power drills to map as it were the whole Presidency, so that the people may know in what particular locality when they dig a well they could strike fresh water. Secondly, in Germany and other countries—I have gone there myself because I am myself a keen practical agriculturist (hear, hear), and in my spare hours I attend to my beautiful garden where every plant will grow (Mr. S. Satyamurti. 'What do you grow'), where everything will grow including Mr. Satyamurti (laughter), (Dr. B. S. Mallayya: 'Brains?')—in those countries there is what is called a plant scout, and a boy is to go about all other countries and secure novel and new plants that might grow in his own country. That is the work the plant scouts are doing there. We should therefore have many agricultural and horticultural farms spread all over the

25th March 1927]

[Mr. Abbas Ali Khan]

country in order to teach practical agriculture. Thirdly, Sir, I find that co-operation is still a separate department from agriculture. As regards agricultural co-operation, the Government say they are going to open new land mortgage banks. If you want to relieve the ryots from their indebtedness and from the hands of the sowcars, it is not enough if you have only two land mortgage banks in the whole Presidency; every town and every village must have a land mortgage bank. Then and then only will the ryot be free from the clutches of the money-lender and after clearing his indebtedness have a balance for his own family."

* MR. K. KRISHNAN —“ Sir, I thank the hon. the Minister for Development for the assurance that he has given us that he will try his very best to improve this Department of Agriculture which is for the present under his care. My hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnan Nayar, urged the necessity of starting places where manure could be had by the ryot at cheap prices. In this connexion, I should like to bring to the notice of the hon. the Development Minister that among the artificial manures about which my hon. Friend Mr. Krishnan Nayar mentioned, the cheapest artificial manure is the fish guano, and unfortunately a large quantity, I believe 90 per cent of this manure, is now being exported to Japan, and the people here are not able to make use of it. Every year the prices are going up steadily, and Japan is offering higher price every day, with the result that the poor ryots are not able to compete with the competitors from Japan, and thus, Sir, this valuable manure is not being made available for the ryots in this Presidency. Of course, it is not possible for this local Government to put an embargo upon the export of this manure. But it is quite possible for this Government to appeal to the Government of India and see that at least an export duty is placed upon this, so that the ryots may be able to get this manure at cheap prices. I know it was selling at Rs. 35 a ton about three years ago, and now I believe it is Rs. 160 or Rs. 170 a ton. Even at the rate of Rs. 35 per ton, the persons who were manufacturing this manure were making a profit, so that even if the Government is going to impose a fairly high export duty, it is not likely that the industrialists connected with this industry would suffer, and at the same time the agriculturists would be able to get the manure at a cheap price, especially as Mr. Krishnan Nayar remarked, the other kinds of manure are getting more and more scarce, and there is considerable difficulty in getting them. Therefore, it is only fair that in the interest of agriculture this important manure that is being exported to foreign countries largely should be made available to the ryots in this country.

“ As regards the other points that have been suggested, I do not think it is necessary for me to dwell upon them, or ask the hon. the Minister for Development that he should increase the number of demonstration farms and so on. But only one suggestion I have to make. I do not know whether it will be practicable, possibly it might be,—and that is to attach to some village schools a small experimental farm of a very limited nature. This may be started so that the students and the teachers themselves may be able to look after it. It is not a very big concern that I suggest. One acre of land which the Government could easily get on lease may be attached to the elementary school, and the staple product of each district, say paddy in Malabar, may be grown there. The experiment may be made so that boys may be able to study practical methods of agriculture. There is another advantage also, and that is the outlook of the boy going to the elementary school may be

[Mr. K. Krishnan]

[25th March 1927]

changed and the aim with which he enters the elementary school may be fulfilled. He may be at least made to understand that after all he is not going to enter higher studies but that on his own land and in his own village he will be able to make a living out of the industry which has been neglected by the agriculturists themselves, and you will create an enthusiasm for agriculture which alone will conduce to the betterment of the agricultural classes. I am only suggesting an experiment. At least as an experiment it may be tried in a very few elementary schools and if that is found successful it may be extended to other schools. The hon. the Minister for Development has assured us that he takes considerable interest in the matter of agriculture. I take him for his word, because immediately after he assumed charge of his office, when he came to Malabar the first place he visited was the agricultural farm at Taliparamba, which fact alone goes to show his interest in agriculture, and I believe he will be able to give a very good account of his work at the time we meet for the next budget session."

* MR. K. SARABHA RIDDY — 'Sir, several hon. Members have already said enough on the need for agricultural improvement in this country, and they have also made very valuable suggestions as to the best methods of agricultural improvement. But I regret I have to give expression to a misgiving, and it is this. During the last Council the Opposition were always very active in trying to shoot arrows of criticism at the Members of Government, and also their complaint then was, as hinted by most of them, that the Ministers and the Members of the Executive Council always tried to be happy members of the same happy family and so the country could not get anything out of the combined Government. But now everywhere in the country we hear it said with great regret that the Swarajists and the Ministers have become members of one happy family and that the country could not therefore expect any good from the Ministry."

MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHEPPI — "On a point of order, Sir. May I know the relevancy of the feeling that Swarajists are helping the Ministers, to agriculture which we are discussing?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am just trying to follow the hon. Member as to the relevancy of what he was saying."

MR. K. SARABHA RIDDY :—" From all that was said outside this House and from the speeches I heard on the floor of this House, that is the impression created in me. What is there if I give out my impression. I think I have got a right to do so. Now, the fear is that as long as this attitude of the Swarajists continues, the prospect of getting anything from the Government for any improvement of agriculture—because that is the subject we are now talking on (laughter)—is very limited. So my personal request to every one of my friends on the Opposition is to behave as they were behaving last time in the Council with a view to have a hard fight for getting from the Government whatever is needed for the welfare of the country.

"Also coming to the subject — ('Hear, hear' and laughter) there is nothing particular for laughter — I think the most important reasons why the agriculturist is not able to improve his lands, to carry on intensive cultivation and to reap good harvests are want of water, want of manure and want of adequate knowledge of improved methods of cultivation. I know the hon. the Minister for Development is very keen about doing something to the agriculturists, and I have every confidence that he will do it. But still I appeal to him and

25th March 1927] [Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi]

request him to bear in mind those particular needs of the agriculturists I mentioned, to get as much as possible from the hon. the Finance Member and to spend it on the improvement of agricultural conditions in this country. Time forbids further speech. With these words, I resume my seat."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM —“ Mr. President, Sir, I rise to speak on this subject of extending the activities of the Agricultural department throughout the Presidency ; I have seen that the Government have always an interest in including in the agricultural activities the activities of the Industrial department also, by bringing in drilling machines, boring machines and other things for agricultural purposes. The whole interest of the Government is to raise industrial crops and to call it agricultural development, so much so that what they call development is really development of industrial crops, development of cotton, development of jute, hemp, etc., to be fit for being exported to England. They say that a sum of Rs. 16.6 lakhs is to be spent, but they have not actually done much. As has been pointed out by hon. Members from Madura and Ramnad there is no agricultural farm worth the name in Madura and Ramnad districts. After the Periyar passes through Madura district, a lot of experiments can be made. The district is suffering without much being done to improve the agricultural activities in that district. 4-30 p.m

“ Sir, punnak which is a very good manure for agriculture forms a valuable export to other countries. We welcome the proposal of the hon. the Development Minister that we should make it a point not to export punnak manure to other parts of the country. But no effect has been given to that. It has been represented by the hon. Member representing the Malabar interests, Mr. Krishnan, that fish guano has gone up from Rs. 30 per ton to Rs. 116, and I know there are offers for even Rs. 200 a ton, because that is a very valuable manure. And unless something is done to put a stop to the export of this manure, I am afraid the interests of Malabar also will suffer a good deal. Taking wheat, the important crop of Northern India, the average yield, in South India is not even one-tenth. This low percentage is due to not disseminating the improved methods of cultivation which are used in those parts of India, like the Punjab. No doubt there is a bright year dawning before us, now that the Agricultural Commission is sitting in India and we are glad to note that our present Viceroy who is really interested has come with a mandate to improve agriculture. They are all very good signs. But with all that, it is the duty of the Government to enter heart and soul into the matter and see that the improvements are adopted in all the districts, and not merely to confine themselves to the agricultural farm at Coimbatore or the Taliparamba farm or the Pattambi farm or the Samalkot farm. The real test of your sincerity is that you should subject your operations to the criticism of the public by introducing these improved methods in places where there are capable agriculturists. I would say that the real agriculturists who are interested in these things are those living in typical places like Avanashi, Rajapalayam, Attur, etc. We know, Sir, that the cotton which is grown in Avanashi is the best of its kind. And if improved methods are introduced there, those people would adopt them. But nothing has been done. We find that the Manur channel has not been cut for the last 60 years. The whole sluice has given way and there is a breach which has not been repaired. Estimates were called for in 1906 and it was stated that the repairs would be done in the course of a week. Now, it is 20 years since and no improvements have been made to the Manur channel. These are things which the Minister

[Mr. L. K. Tulasiram]

[25th March 1927]

must take note of and see that the grievances of the ryots are attended to. He should also see that in improving agriculture he is also improving the industries."

* Subadar Major S. A. NANJAPPA Bahadur :—" Mr. President, Sir, for a dry place like Salem from which I have come, we must have experts in agriculture. They must be specialized in it. The ryots should be helped with irrigation facilities. I heartily support the speech made by my hon. Colleague, Mr. Balakrishna Shetti, regarding introduction of boring plants for supplying water to ryots at a reasonable cost, instead of allowing them to spend lots of money in sinking deep wells and go disappointed. I am glad that the hon. the Minister had made a speech which is full of encouragement and promise for the development of the country."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Sir, regarding this question of extension of the activities of the Agricultural department, I want to make one suggestion. It will be well if our farmers are educated and able to understand what is published in the bulletins that are issued by the department of Agriculture. If that is done in a few years we may have more demonstrators and maistris and more experimental stations in the Presidency. The educated ryots will be able to take to these improved methods more rapidly. It is advocated that employing teachers who have had experience as farmers, who have had some technical knowledge of scientific agriculture would help a great deal in the way of dissemination of knowledge of scientific methods in agriculture. It is true that a great many of the children that attend the primary schools forget even the elementary knowledge that they had acquired by the time they are 4 or 5 years out of the school. I think, Sir, if these children were shown books that contain knowledge about improved methods of farming, it will benefit them a great deal. It was said a few days ago that the Indian Christian community, even after they leave school, kept themselves in touch with books. If the agricultural knowledge that is in books is made available to them, they would be very much benefited. There is a great difficulty in getting a large number of teachers with technical knowledge of scientific agriculture. But I suppose, Sir, that agricultural schools and colleges must be made to accommodate a greater number of students, so that when they come back to the villages they could put their knowledge to actual practice and be successful farmers. If these people were to go and teach in the ordinary elementary schools, they would be able to influence the children and create a real interest in them for agriculture on improved lines."

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I think I must congratulate my Friend, Mr. Krishnan Nayar, on the fact that when he spoke, the Treasury bench on this side was better represented than it is now. What he has said, has been heard by all the Members of the Government, and I have no doubt that his appeal has fallen on attentive ears. He urged upon us the need for having more demonstrators, so that the people might come to know of the benefits of improved cultivation. It is true, Sir, that the masses as a whole are a conservative set of people. And I for my part attach no blame whatsoever to them. After all, they cannot carry on experiments, which are doubtful in their nature and which may prove or may not prove successful. They depend for their bread on produce of their lands. And if unfortunately they carry on experiments of some kind or other which may not prove successful, a heavy responsibility will rest on the people who advised them to do so. So, it follows that before these people are advised to

25th March 1927] [Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar]

adopt one method of cultivation, or one set of implements in preference to another, the fact must be abundantly proved beyond doubt that the particular method of cultivation, or the particular set of implements is undoubtedly beneficial and may be recommended with confidence. For that purpose, we do require a vast army of demonstrators who would go and preach these things to the people.

“Some of my friends set before me the ideal of appointing one demonstrator for each taluk. I know we are yet far from reaching that ideal. But I will say this, even if we reach that, I shall certainly not be satisfied; I would go even further, and have a demonstrator not only for each taluk but for each firka. The difficulty is we have to lay out a policy with regard to this matter. We have to take stock of the whole situation and find out what things we are doing now, what experiments we are carrying on and determine what further things will have to be done and what further steps taken in our onward march. That is the thing which is engaging my attention. If only my friends who have taken part in this debate will help me with their ideas and suggestions, I shall try new experiments in the light of those suggestions and concentrate all my efforts on them.

“My hon. Friend, Mr. Schammad, referred to the fact that people knew not where these demonstration farms are, not even those who live in their neighbourhood. I am very sorry if that is the case in the district he comes from. But I venture to think from the little that I know of the district, as the result of my recent tour, his picture is perhaps a little overdrawn. I have been not merely, Sir, to places bordering on railway stations, but I have gone far into the interior and I have gone to those farms, not merely farms run by Government but farms run with the help of the presidents of district boards and private individuals. And I should certainly say that in the West Coast districts these demonstration farms are seen in larger numbers, and the people have followed the methods recommended to them by the department and with great profit. I do not say that the agricultural farm has done all that might have been or ought to be done, but I do deprecate the attempt not to give credit where it is really due.

“Sir, the plea was put forward for more agricultural schools. There are two agricultural schools and, as I have already confessed before this House, they are not working as satisfactorily as one would like. But we are not stopping short. There is a school which is proposed to be opened at Kalahasti and another at Usilampatti. I suppose if these experiments prove successful, surely more schools of this sort will be opened elsewhere also.

4-45
p.m.

“My hon. Friend, Mr. Ramachandra Reddi, did me the honour of paying considerable attention to what I have said in the past. Sir, it is a thing for which I am grateful. I am not one of those who think that any man can say that he is perfect, that he has learnt all that there is to be learnt and that there is no danger ahead of him. I would rather humbly say that he should examine his conduct from day to day with reference to the ideals he has set before him and see how far he is striving to reach them. Perhaps I may say to my hon. Friend, Mr. Ramachandra Reddi, that I am obliged to him and to the others who are constantly trying to place before me the facts and things that I have said before, so that I may not lose sight of them in the turmoil and pressure of my present work. I am indeed grateful to him, Sir.

[Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar] [25th March 1927]

"Then again, he told me and the House that, he is quite satisfied that even within those two or three months I have gone back upon all that I have said before. I ask him whether he is fair to me or even to himself, Sir. Does he really believe, Sir, that I have had the time to ponder over things, to formulate schemes and to push them forward? Does he not know that these schemes have to be formulated and placed before the Finance Committee for consideration? Does he not know the time when the budget estimates are prepared? Does he not know all these things? Does he still say, Sir, that if I wanted to do this thing or the other, I could have done and that I have not done? If I am disposed to say, Sir, I may mention, what other people have failed to do and I have perhaps succeeded in doing. That is not the game that I am going to play even to the demand of my hon. Friend Mr. Ramachandra Reddi. When I took office I knew what I was succeeding to. I am not going to throw any blame on those who preceded me. I want to be judged by my work and, whether ultimately I swim or sink is a matter for me and for the House to judge. Instead of giving me a chance and instead of trying to see how far I am going to vindicate myself hereafter, he comes and makes a statement that I have gone back on what I have said before and that if wanted 200 demonstrators I could have had them, but that I did not make that attempt and so did not have them! Is that fair on his part, I ask him.

"Then, he was good enough to say that he would give me all the support he could if I had come forward with a scheme of one kind or another. In my simplicity I at first took his word to mean what they conveyed on the surface. But the truth gradually revealed itself as he proceeded further and asked the Benches opposite to join with him in pressing for the cut which my hon. Friend had moved in a friendly way and wanted to have the cut made. I asked him whether that gesture of his, whether that intention of his was really consistent with his profession of friendship for me and for the department in my charge."

* Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI —"I wish to point out, Sir, that what I said is quite consistent with the speech that I read out to the House."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT —"I am not able to find any personal explanation in it."

* Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"My consistency was questioned and therefore I wanted to point out to the hon. Minister that I was consistent with the speech that I read out to the House."

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I did not quarrel with him that he did not read correctly what was printed in the proceedings. But I say that his gesture of friendship should have been backed by something better than what he said

"Sir, many an hon. Member pointed out that more money should have been provided for demonstration farms. I agree and as funds permit, surely nothing will be wanting on my part to add to their number. But in the meanwhile I must request my friends to lend a helping hand in this great movement. After all who is so small that he cannot lend a helping hand for this great movement? A ryot here or a ryot there could help me. He might place 5 acres of land or 10 acres of land at the disposal of a demonstrator who is touring in his taluk and agree to try the improved methods of cultivation on those particular plots? He must be a well-to-do man

25th March 1927] [Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar]

obviously, because the poor man as I have already said, cannot afford to take risks which such an experiment might involve. But to my rich friends, the loss of yield from a few acres for a particular period may not mean anything at all. I appeal to them to come forward, place at the disposal of the department some acres of land and try these new and improved methods of cultivation for demonstration to the people. Such things, I am glad to say, have been already done in the West Coast which I had the pleasure of visiting recently. I think what has been done in those districts is surely possible elsewhere. If only friends will co-operate, I daresay we can add much more to the demonstration work than has been possible so far. I would also urge upon the presidents of district boards if they cannot afford to do something in this direction. There are travellers' bungalows and there are watchmen attached to them and, I take it, in some cases there is also a bit of land attached. If an acre of land is added to the compound and the watchman who has really nothing to do is put on it, it might result in a small income to the local body apart from its being a source of instruction to the people living in the vicinity. I wish that where facilities are available in this direction, they may be explored and attended to.

"My hon. Friend Mr. B. N. Das, out of chivalry, took up my cause and pleaded for me. I am thankful to him. I hope that I may be worthy of his support hereafter also and, if I am not, let him fling the first stone at me.

"This year, Sir, there has been an increased provision by 1·5 lakhs. But as I have already said, it is but a drop in the ocean of our necessity. I only hope that out of the released provincial contribution a big slice can be got for this department.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Adinarayana Chettiyar, referred to the Indianisation of the services. That is a subject which was discussed threadbare and about which, so far as I can see, there is no difference of opinion. (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar The Raja of Panagal). I beg your pardon. At least there was none till recently. Well, Sir, while I am one with my hon. Friend, Mr. Adinarayana Chettiyar, in saying that as far as possible we must have Indian officers to look after the affairs of this land, still he would be the first to concede—he did, in fact, concede—the point that we should not do injustice to foreigners who are already in our country. I would be wanting in fairness if I did not concede that. I must say that under our present Director of Agriculture, the department has made considerable progress. It is also true that the experience gained by him when perhaps the time comes for them to retire will not be available to this country. What does that mean? It means that our policy should be such as to enable Indians to be trained by them so that they may take the vacant offices when the opportunity comes and their knowledge of the department may be available to the people even after retirement. This aspect of the matter, I do not think, has been stressed so much hitherto as it should be.

"My friend, Mr. Shetty, wanted that the work of the Deputy Directors and Assistant Directors should be redistributed. May I tell him, Sir, that that aspect of the matter is already being attended to by us? Wherever we have got an Assistant Director who has been well trained and who can be trusted to be, so to speak, in independent charge of a portion of the area attached to each circle, we are apportioning the work in the circle between him and the

[Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar] [25th March 1927]

Deputy Director. Where there are competent assistant directors, we are placing them in not *de jure* but *de facto* charge of portions of circles, so that they may develop their power of initiative and feel responsibility for their work and not be simply signing fair-copies in the office and doing other routine work, as personal assistants to the deputy directors.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Abbas Ali, mentioned, Sir, that only two mortgage banks were going to be established. I do not know where he got the information from. I shall be obliged if he will show the reference. So far as I am aware, we have not decided upon the number yet. The only limitation is that people should come forward, organize themselves, satisfy the rules and apply for registration. Nothing will be wanting on the part of the Registrar to encourage such efforts wherever they are found.

"There was a proposal made, Sir, that the experiment of attaching small experimental farms to village schools should be tried. If my hon. Friend would tell me of any case where you have got a good and competent teacher who might be entrusted with this work, I am willing to try the experiment in such a place. I do not know if I will be in order in going further. It is nearing 5 o'clock."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT.—"It is not 5 yet. There is one minute more."

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR—"I have only to refer to my hon. Friend, Mr. Sarabha Reddi. He began by saying that the Members who had preceded him had made useful suggestions from all parts of the House. I fear, Sir, he did not follow the example that had been set to him by others. He failed to make a single practical suggestion which I can accept and give effect to. Not only that. He went into the irrelevant domain of Swarajists and Independents forming compacts. . . ."

5 p.m. * The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It being 5 o'clock of the last day of the ten days allotted for the discussion of the demands for grants I have under Rule 29 (3) of the Legislative Council Rules to put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connexion with the demands for grants. I shall now first put the two questions that are before the House.

"The question is that the allotment of Rs. 46,300 for direction be reduced by Rs 100."

The question was put to the House and lost.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding 16.16 lakhs for the year 1927-28 under Demand XXII—Agriculture."

The demand was put to the House and carried; the grant was made.

DEMAND XXIII—CIVIL VETERINARY SERVICES.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT: - "The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 6.80 lakhs for the year 1927-28 under Demand XXIII—Civil Veterinary Services."

The demand was put to the House and carried; the grant was made.

25th March 1927]

DEMAND XXIV—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 7·75 lakhs for the year 1927-28 under Demand XXIV—Co-operative Societies."

The demand was put to the House and carried ; the grant was made

DEMAND XXV—CINCHONA.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1·54 lakhs for the year 1927-28 under Demand XXV—Cinchona "

The demand was put to the House and carried ; the grant was made.

DEMAND XXVI—INDUSTRIES.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 12·03 lakhs for the year 1927-28 under Demand XXVI—Industries."

The demand was put to the House and carried ; the grant was made.

DEMAND XXVII—FISHERIES.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 7·80 lakhs for the year 1927-28 under Demand XXVII—Fisheries."

The demand was put to the House and carried ; the grant was made.

DEMAND XXVIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 17·67 lakhs for the year 1927-28 under Demand XXVIII—Labour including factories."

The demand was put to the House and carried ; the grant was made.

DEMAND XXIX—CIVIL WORKS (GRANTS TO LOCAL BODIES).

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 57·70 lakhs for the year 1927-28 under Demand XXIX—Civil Works (Grants to Local Bodies)."

The demand was put to the House and carried ; the grant was made.

DEMAND XXX—CIVIL WORKS—TRANSFERRED.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 114·07 lakhs for the year 1927-28 under Demand XXX—Civil Works—Transferred."

[25th March 1927]

The demand was put to the House and declared carried. A poll was demanded by Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu and the House divided thus.—

Ayes.

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| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 25. Mahmud Sahamnad Sahib Bahadur. |
| 2. „ Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 26. Mr. Muppil Nayar. |
| 3. „ Khen Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 27. „ E. Nagan Gowda. |
| 4. „ Mr. T. E. Moir. | 28. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur, M.V.O. |
| 5. „ Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. | 29. Mr. Al. Ar. Narayanan Chettiyar. |
| 6. „ Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 30. „ T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| 7. „ Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 31. „ C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 8. Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi. | 32. „ N. Siva Raj. |
| 9. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar | 33. „ M. V. Gangadara Siva. |
| 10. Mr. J. F. Hall. | 34. „ W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar. |
| 11. „ P. L. Moore. | 35. „ S. Subrahmanya Mooppanar. |
| 12. „ P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 36. „ Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. |
| 13. „ G. T. Boag. | 37. Rao Sahib P. V. S. Sundaramurti Pillai. |
| 14. „ V. Pandrang Row. | 38. Mr. S. V. Vanavudaiya Goundar. |
| 15. „ S. H. Slater. | 39. „ S. Venkayya. |
| 16. „ C. B. Cotterell. | 40. „ K. Krishnan. |
| 17. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazul-lah Sahib Bahadur. | 41. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 18. The Zamindar of Seithur. | 42. Mr. G. R. Premayya. |
| 19. Mr. Abbas Ali Khan | 43. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur. |
| 20. „ H. B. Ari Gowder. | 44. Swami Sahajanandam. |
| 21. „ A. Balakrishna Shetti. | 45. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 22. „ J. Bheemayya. | 46. Sir Alexander MacDougall. |
| 23. Rai Sahib M. Hampayya. | 47. Mr. J. Mackenzie Smith. |
| 24. Mr. V. Ch. John. | 48. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. |
| | 49. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| | 50. The Raja of Ramnad. |

Noes.

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| 1. Mr. K. Koti Reddi. | 11. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 2. „ S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. | 12. Muhammad Khadir Mohideen Sahib Bahadur. |
| 3. „ P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 13. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 4. „ K. V. R. Swami. | 14. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 5. „ D. Narayana Raju. | 15. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 6. „ A. V. Bhanaji Rao. | 16. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| 7. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | 17. Mr. Abdul Razaak Sahib. |
| 8. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | |
| 9. Mr. P. T. Rajan. | |
| 10. „ T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. | |

Neutral.

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| 1. The Zamindar of Kallikota. | 7. Dr. B. S. Mallayya. |
| 2. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 8. Mr. J. A. Saldanha. |
| 3. „ C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 9. „ C. Obi Reddi. |
| 4. „ G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 10. „ A. Parasurama Rao. |
| 5. „ C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 11. „ P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu. |
| 6. „ Abdul Hamid Khan. | 12. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur. |

Ayes 50. Noes 17. Neutral 12.

The demand was carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XXXI—PENSIONS.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 57.54 lakhs for the year 1927-28 under Demand XXXI—Pensions.”

The demand was put to the House and carried ; the grant was made.

25th March 1927]

DEMAND XXXII—STATIONERY (FOR RESERVED DEPARTMENTS) AND PRINTING.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT. —“ The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 17.63 lakhs for the year 1927-28 under Demand XXXII—Stationery (for Reserved Departments) and Printing.”

The demand was put to the House and declared carried.

A poll was demanded by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao and the House divided thus.

Ayes.

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|---|---|
| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 27. Mr. R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 28. Subdar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur, m.v.o. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 29. Mr. Al. Ar. Narayanan Chettiar. |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 30. " T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. | 31. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 6. " Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 32. " N. Siva Raj. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan | 33. " M. V. Gangadhara Siva. |
| 8. Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi | 34. " W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar. |
| 9 Mr. T. R. Venkataraina Sastriyar | 35. " S. Subrahmanya Moopnar. |
| 10. " J. F. Hall. | 36. " Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. |
| 11. " P. L. Moore. | 37. Rao Sahib P. V. S. Sundaramurti Pillai. |
| 12. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai | 38. Mr. S. V. Vanavudaiya Goundar. |
| 13. " G. T. Boag | 39. " S. Venkiah. |
| 14. " V. Pandrang Row. | 40. " K. Krishnan. |
| 15. " S. H. Slater. | 41. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 16. " C. B. Cotterell. | 42. " Kallikota |
| 17. Khan Bahadur Mubammad Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur | 43. Mr. G. R. Premayya |
| 18. The Zamindar of Seithur. | 44. " Tajudin Sahib. |
| 19. Mr. Abbas Ali Khan. | 45. Swami Sahajanandam. |
| 20. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowler. | 46. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 21. " A. B. Shetty. | 47. Sir Alexander MacDougall. |
| 22. " J. Bheemayya. | 48. Mr. J. MacKenzie Smith. |
| 23. Rao Sahib M. Hampayya. | 49. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. |
| 24. Mr. V. Ch. John. | 50. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| 25. Mahmud Sahamnad Sahib Bahadur. | 51. The Raja of Ramnad. |
| 26. Mr. Muppil Nayyar. | 52. Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao. |
| | 53. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasahapati Mudaliyar. |

Noes.

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| 1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 12. Mr. D. Narayana Raju. |
| 2. " S. Satyamurti. | 13. Dr. B. S. Mallayya. |
| 3. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar | 14. Mr. J. A. Saldanha. |
| 4. " K. Koti Reddi. | 15. " C. Obi Reddi. |
| 5. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. | 16. " A. Parasurama Rao Pantulu. |
| 6. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 17. " P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu. |
| 7. " J. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 18. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur. |
| 8. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 19. Mr. L. K. Tulasiram |
| 9. " C. N. Muthurenga Mudaliyar. | 20. " K. R. Karant. |
| 10. " Abdul Hamid Khan. | 21. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 11. " K. V. R. Swami. | |

Neutral.

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| 1. Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 8. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 2. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | 9. Mr. Khadir Mohidin Sahib. |
| 3. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayyar. | 10. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 4. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razaack Sahib Bahadur. | 11. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 5. Mr. P. T. Rajan. | 12. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 6. " T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. | 13. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| 7. " S. N. Dorai Raja. | |

Ayes 53. Noes 21. Neutral 13.

The demand was carried and the grant was made.

[25th March 1927]

DEMAND XXXIII—STATIONERY (FOR TRANSFERRED DEPARTMENTS).

* The hon. the **PRESIDENT** :—" The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3.11 lakhs for the year 1927-28 under Demand XXXIII—Stationery (for Transferred Departments)."

The demand was put to the House and carried ; the grant was made.

DEMAND XXXIV—AGENCY TRACTS.

* The hon. the **PRESIDENT** :—" The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 22.58 lakhs for the year 1927-28 under Demand XXXIV—Agency Tracts."

The demand was put to the House and carried ; the grant was made.

DEMAND XXXV—EXPENDITURE IN ENGLAND OTHER THAN ON STORES.

* The hon. the **PRESIDENT** .—" The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 4.30 lakhs for the year 1927-28 under Demand XXXV—Expenditure in England other than on Stores."

The demand was put to the House and carried ; the grant was made.

DEMAND XXXVI—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

* The hon. the **PRESIDENT** :—" The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 91.96 lakhs for the year 1927-28 under Demand XXXVI—Loans and Advances by Provincial Government."

The demand was put to the House and carried ; the grant was made.

* The hon. the **PRESIDENT** :—" The House will now adjourn and meet again on Monday, the 28th instant at 11 a m."

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 536 asked by Mrs. S. Muthulakshmi Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th March 1927, page 887 supra.]

PRESS COMMUNIQUÉ.

Dated Fort St. George, the 30th March 1926.

[**SUBJECT.**—Construction of a medical school for women and extension of the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Triplicane.]

To meet the urgent demand for greater facilities for the medical education of women in this Presidency, the Government decided in 1922 to provide a separate medical school for women in Madras, to

25th March 1927]

be attached to the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Triplicane. Pending the provision of permanent buildings, the school was opened in the Victoria Buildings, Egmore, where it still continues.

2. When, however, the Government wanted to take up the question of constructing permanent buildings for the school, they found themselves hampered by financial difficulties. Two influential committees which had in the meantime been formed in connexion with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and with the erection of a suitable memorial of the Great War, had resolved to devote the funds which they had collected (amounting to Rs. 6 lakhs) to the construction of a children's hospital with a Victory Hall attached. These proposals led the Government to consider the question of linking up the two schemes (the Medical School scheme and the Children's Hospital scheme) with the object of securing a joint management and staff. It was accordingly decided, with the consent of both committees, to construct the combined institution on the Marina immediately to the north of Lloyd's road and to replace the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital by a larger and more up-to-date hospital to be provided under the scheme, making over its existing buildings to the Presidency College for use as a hostel.

3. A special committee was appointed to scrutinize the plans and estimates prepared by the Consulting Architect. The committee, after a careful examination of the scheme, effected a saving of $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the estimated cost and recommended that the Government should accept a scheme costing about 23 lakhs (19 lakhs for buildings and 4 lakhs for furniture and equipment). Of this 6 lakhs were to be met out of the subscriptions collected by the Prince of Wales' Children's Hospital and the Victory Hall Committees and the remaining 17 lakhs to be provided by the Government. The proposal was approved by the Government.

4. Subsequently doubts began to be expressed as to the suitability of the site for the purpose. The proposed site had for a long time previously been used as a sewage farm, and was in close proximity to two burial-grounds; it was far from the railway, and not within easy reach of the class of persons for whom the new hospitals were intended. The Surgeon-General also considered that the scheme has been planned on a much more elaborate scale than was actually necessary and he was of opinion that the number of beds proposed for children (104) was excessive and that they would never be filled. In view of these considerations and of the fact that the original proposals involved a large expenditure from Provincial funds, the Surgeon-General and the Consulting Architect devised

[25th March 1927]

an alternative scheme not only to meet the objections enumerated above but also to fulfil the objects which the committees had in view.

5. According to the revised scheme, the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital is to be retained on its present site and enlarged by the addition of an operation theatre, a post operation ward (ten beds), a children's ward of thirty beds, a general ward of twenty beds and a delivery room and labour ward of twenty beds making in all an addition of eighty beds. A medical school building with a hostel for students and quarters for servants is to be built on the vacant land to the north of the existing Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital. A complete unit for the medical education of women will thus be created at a considerably reduced cost of between $8\frac{1}{2}$ and 9 lakhs. The Children's Hospital and the Victory Hall contemplated by the committees are not however included in this part of the scheme.

6. The Surgeon-General has suggested that, in view of the inadequate provision for the treatment of tubercular patients in the Madras City, the funds of the Children's Hospital and the Victory Hall Committees should be spent on the construction of two tubercular wards on the Spur Tank, Egmore. These wards will be in addition to the ward to be provided by the Government for the King Edward VII Memorial Tuberculosis Institute on the same site. The three wards will be used respectively for the treatment of men, women and children. The execution of this scheme will give the City of Madras a complete tubercular colony on the Spur Tank.

7. In its resolution dated the 22nd February 1925 the Prince of Wales' Children's Hospital Committee has agreed to the utilization of its funds for the construction of a tubercular ward for children on one flank of the Tuberculosis Institute to be called 'The Prince of Wales' Hospital for Children'. The Victory Hall Fund has been wound up and the money and records have been transferred to the Marina Hospital Committee which after careful consideration of the proposals at two meetings resolved unanimously on the 6th March 1925—

(1) that the Marina Hospital scheme be abandoned in favour of the scheme of improvements and additions to the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital outlined above ; and

(2) on behalf of the Victory Hall Committee, that a tuberculosis ward of 36 beds for women should be built at the expense of the Victory Hall Fund on one flank of the existing Tuberculosis Institute so as to conform to the proposed hospital for children, the block being given a separate approach and being separately named

25th March 1927]

the 'Victory Memorial Hospital for Women'. The revised proposals therefore make adequate provision for the commemoration both of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Madras and also the Great War of 1914-18.

8. In view of the numerous advantages (besides the important one of economy) which the revised scheme has over the original scheme, the Government have after careful consideration come to the conclusion that the Marina Hospital scheme should be abandoned. As already stated the cost of the works connected with the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital and the Women's Medical School is estimated at between $8\frac{1}{2}$ and 9 lakhs. It is proposed to meet the cost of the scheme to a small extent from the sum of about two lakhs which will be realized by the sale of the securities standing to the credit of the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital and to provide the balance from Provincial funds.

9. These proposals were placed before the Finance Committee at its meeting held on the 8th January 1926. The Committee expressed the opinion that as the scheme involved an expenditure of at least $8\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of public money the assent of the Legislative Council should be obtained. The Government accordingly propose to place the scheme before the Legislative Council at an early date.

10. As the funds of the Victory Hall Committee have already been made over to the Marina Hospital Committee for expenditure in connexion with the original scheme and as the former Committee has ceased to exist, it is considered necessary, in order to satisfy technical objections which might otherwise arise, to obtain special sanction for the utilization of the Victory Hall Fund towards the construction of the proposed Tuberculosis ward for women on the Spur tank. Separate action is being taken to this end by the institution of a formal suit in the High Court by the Advocate-General.

F. NOYOR,
Secretary to Government.

[25th March 1927]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 539 asked by the Raja of Ramrad at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th March 1927, page 892 supra.]

List of works connected with the new Headquarter Hospital, Madura.

Main ward	...	Male—100 beds—Operation theatre—X-ray room.
Do.	...	Female—60 beds—Operation theatre—X-ray room.
Administration block	..	
Maternity ward	..	24 beds.
Ophthalmic ward	...	48 „
Septic ward	...	16 „
Venereal ward (male).	24	„
Venereal ward (female).	16	„
Special ward	...	12 „
Mortuary.		
Out-patient dispensary.		
Kitchen block.		
Dairy.		
Laundry.		
Electric lights and fans.		
Sanitary fittings.		
Water-supply and drainage.		
Quarters for one matron and three sisters.		
Quarters for fifteen nurses.		
Quarters for ward attendants and midwives (35).		
Quarters for sub-assistant surgeons (6)		
Hostel for 50 students, including kitchen and bathroom.		
Compound wall, road, etc.		
Garage.		
Unforeseen works.		

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 549 asked by Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th March 1927, page 899 supra.]

PRESS COMMUNIQUÉ.

[Kistna district—Irrigable ayacut—Dry lands—Inclusion—Levy of a fee.]

In October 1920 the Government ordered the levy of a fee of Rs. 25 an acre in respect of all dry lands to be included in the irrigable ayacut of the Kistna Eastern and Godavari Western deltas, subject to the exception that in the case of 'Eksal' lands (lands irrigated on annual permits) which had been under irrigation for five or more years continuously, the fee should be Rs. 12-8-0 an acre.

25th March 1927]

2. During the tour of the hon the Revenue Member in the Kistna district in October 1921, a deputation of ryots that waited on him at Bezawada urged the cancellation of the order. The hon. Member promised to examine the whole question again. After a careful consideration of the matter, the Government came to the conclusion that there was no ground for refraining from the levy of the fee except in the case of lands to which water rights had been transferred from 'excluded lands' by sale or by exchange.

3. At its meeting held on 8th February 1924 the Legislative Council passed a resolution moved by Mr. P. Peddiraju, recommending the cancellation of the notification directing the levy of the fee. The question has again been examined with reference to the speeches made in the Legislative Council. The main considerations for the levy of the fee are dealt with in the following paragraphs.

4. The inclusion of dry land in the irrigable ayacut gives that area the right to be recognized as wet and the right to be irrigated continuously for wet crops. Over 72,000 acres of dry land are proposed for inclusion in the irrigable ayacut in the Kistna Eastern and Godavari Western deltas. The inclusion of such a large area necessitates the widening, regrading, remodelling and in many cases the extending of the canals, channels and distributaries of a large percentage of existing works to secure an adequate supply.

5. It was in order to meet the cost of these improvements which are required almost wholly in the interests of the area proposed to be included in the wet ayacut, that the inclusion fee was proposed by the special officers and accepted by Government. The cost was estimated in 1914-15 at Rs. 15 lakhs and at present rates will be considerably more. Even the fee proposed is not likely to cover the expenditure fully.

6. At present an inducement rate of rupee one an acre is charged on dry lands cultivated with wet crops in Government villages. As soon as the inclusion proposals are finally given effect to, included lands will be treated as settlement wet lands and will no longer have to pay the inducement fee. The loss of revenue to Government on this account is estimated approximately at Rs. 63,000 per annum.

7. If the cost of work of this kind is to be thrown on the general revenues, the difficulty in financing new projects will be increased and if the burden is not to fall on the general tax-payer, the only course left open to Government, in case the levy of a special fee is to be dropped, will be to withdraw the proposals for the inclusion of the lands in question. Such a course is, however, undesirable in the interests alike of the ryots and of the Government.

8. In these circumstances and in view of the fact that the increased value of the lands to the ryots due to the inclusion is several times more than the fee fixed, the Government see no reason to accept the resolution to cancel the order directing the levy of the fee. Should there be individual cases of hardship such as in the case of lands of poor quality the Government will be prepared to consider such cases on their merits.

[25th March 1927]

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 558 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th March 1927, page 909 supra.]

69 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that permits for manure leaves were not issued this year in North Arcot district;

(b) whether it is a fact that permits were issued last year at Rs. 2 per cartload; and

(c) why the removal of manure leaves was stopped this year?

A.—(a) & (c) There was no change in the policy relating to the removal of green leaf for manure in the North Arcot district. The forests in the district were closed for the removal of leaf manure with effect from 1917. The removal of shrubs and creepers was however allowed with effect from 1922 on a three years' rotation in the forests under the forest village system in Tiruvannamalai range of the old South Vellore division. Panchayats under the forest village system were abolished with effect from 1st March 1926 in the case of reserves which were recommended for retention under departmental control. The possibilities of reviving the forest village system in these reserves are under the consideration of the Chief Conservator.

(b) Yes. Permits in accordance with the decision of 1922 referred to above were issued.

V. PANDRANG ROW,
Secretary to Government.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Monday, the 28th March 1927.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. President (the hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu) in the chair.

PRESENT:

Ramaswami Ayyar, K.C.I.E., The hon. Sir C. P.	Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Mubammad.
Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. N. E.	Neston, Rev. Dr. W.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad.	Moor, C.I.E., Mr. P. L.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. T. E.	Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
Subbarayan, The hon. Mr. P.	Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A.	Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara, Mr.
Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur.	Muttaya Mudaliyar, Mr. S.
Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	Muthukeshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.)
Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur	Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.	Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subdar-Major S. A.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.	Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.	Narayanan Chettiyar, Mr. Al. Ar.
Basbeer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur	Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.
Baz-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, C.I.E., C.B.F.,	Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Khan Bahadur Muhammad.	Pandrang Rao, Mr. V.
Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P.	Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.	Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman	Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Boag, Mr. G. T.	Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.	Rajan, Mr. P. I.
Congreve, Mr. C. R. T.	Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
Cotterell, C.I.E., Mr. C. B.	Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.	Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.	Ratnasabapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr.	Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.	Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.	Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. O.	Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Hall, O.B.E., Mr. J. F.	Seturatnam Ayyar, Mr. M. R.
Hanapayya, Rai Sahib M.	Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.	Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.	Siva Rao, Mr. P.
John, Mr. V. Ch.	Slater, C.I.E., Mr. S. H.
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.	Smith, Mr. J. Mackenzie.
Kameswara Rao Nayudu, Mr. V.	Soundarapandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.
Karant, Mr. K. R.	Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Mubammad.	Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.	Statham, Mr. R. M.
Krishnan, Mr. K.	Subrahmanya Moopanar, Mr. S.
Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.	Sundaramurti Pillai, Rao Sahib P. V. S.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.	Swami, Mr. K. V. R.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur.
MacDougall, Kt., Sir Alexander.	Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.	Tulasiam, Mr. L. K.
Mahmud Mohammad Sahib Bahadur.	Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
Mallayya, Mr. B. S.	Vanavudaiya Goundar, Mr. S. V.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.	Venkatapati Raja, Mr. P. C.
Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C.	Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
	Venkatarama Sastri, C.I.E., Mr. T. R.
	Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.

[28th March 1927]

PRESENT—*cont.*

Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
 Venkataratnam, Mr. B.
 Venkiah, Mr. S.
 Wood, Mr. C. E.

Zamindar of Gollapalli.
 Zamindar of Kallikota.
 Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
 Zamindar of Seithur.

I

NEW MEMBERS.

The following new Members made the prescribed oath and took their seats :—

Mr. R. M. Statham.

Rev. Dr. W. Meston.

II

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[*Order made by the President of the Madras Legislative Council under Standing Order No. 15.*]

1. Starred questions to be put at a meeting of the Council with their answers shall be printed and placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat.

The President will call out the name of each interpellator in the order in which the names are printed, specify the serial number of his question and make a sufficient pause to give him or any other member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place and putting a supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.

2. If a member responsible for a starred question happens to be absent when it is called, it will be open either to him or to any other member to put supplementary questions thereon after the other starred questions for the day have been answered, provided question-time is not thereby exceeded.

3. Questions, not starred, will not be called in Council, but they will be printed with their answers and placed on the table of the House along with the list of starred questions. Oral supplementary questions will not be allowed in regard to unstarred questions.]

STARRED QUESTIONS

Civil Justice

Suits disposed of by the District Munsif's Court of South Kanara and Malabar districts.

* 564 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to place before the Council a comparative statement showing—

(a) the number of suits for eviction of tenants instituted by janmies in 1924, 1925, 1926;

(b) the number of suits disposed of in favour of the janmies in each of those years, in each of the District Munsif's Courts in the Malabar district;

(c) the number of eviction suits by other parties than the janmies in those years;

(d) the number of eviction suits in the neighbouring districts of South Kanara and Malabar in those years; and

(e) the total number of other suits in the South Kanara and Malabar districts in the District Munsif's Courts in the same years?

A.—The Government have no information for these years.

28th March 1927]

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA.—“ May I enquire whether the Government have called or will call for information on the points referred to in the question, as they are very important in view of the proposed Bill ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR.—“ We have got the figures from 1891 to 1923. We shall call for the figures for 1924, 1925 and 1926. ”

Alleged memorial from the copyists of Civil Courts.

* 565 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state

(a) whether Government received a memorial from the copyists of Civil Courts last year, praying their pay may be fixed at a minimum of Rs. 20 per mensem ;

(b) whether Government have passed any orders thereon and when ;

(c) whether the copyists have also requested that their service may be made pensionable ;

(d) how many passed men are employed as copyists ; and

(e) whether they are eligible for promotion to superior service after their twenty-fifth year, if they had been made permanent as copyists before their twenty-fifth year ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 339

(c) Yes.

(d) The Government have no information

(e) Copyists are not regular Government servants, but a copyist who has passed the twenty-fifth year may be taken on to the superior pensionable service with the sanction of the head of the department, if he is otherwise qualified for the appointment.

Mr S. SATYAMURTI :—“ As far as I remember, with reference to the previous answer referred to in clause (b), may I ask whether the Government propose to consider the case of these people sympathetically and pass orders making them members of the permanent service with benefits of pensions, etc. ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ On the recommendation of the hon. the Judges of the High Court, their minimum pay was increased from Rs. 14-8-0 to Rs. 20 and that increase has been embodied in the present budget. So far as the request of these copyists to be deemed to be members of the permanent service is concerned, certain proposals have been made and are under consideration of the hon. the Judges of the High Court. The proposals will be considered by the Government as to the institution of Provident Fund or, in the alternative, pension, with regard to these officers. ”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ May I ask whether the High Court have not yet reported on the question that these people should be made members of the permanent service under the Crown ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Not yet, Sir. ”

[28th March 1927]

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ May I ask, when the High Court reports, whether the Government will bear in mind the very strong feeling of this Council, in the interests of not only these people, but also in the interests of the efficient administration of justice in this province, that these people deserve to be treated better and not as mere coolies ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR .—“ All I can say is that we have received a number of petitions and during all my tours one of the items of business is to receive a number of copyists in deputation putting forth their grievances, some of which are undoubtedly legitimate.”

Mr S. SATYAMURTI —“ Will the hon. Member take necessary steps so that during his future tours, these people will not ask him for redress of grievances, but will thank him for the redress of those grievances ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR —“ That is a suggestion for action ”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI :—“ Is it not a fact that the Copyists' Department is a source of considerable revenue to the Government ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I would deprecate such questions. You cannot take the Copyists' Department alone separately or some other department and say that this particular department is a source of revenue to the Government and therefore it should be paid better. You must take the Administration of Justice as a whole.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI :—“ May I ask if there is no justification to improve the lot of these people who contribute to the revenue of the Government apart from the consideration whether as a source of profit to Government each should be considered separately or not ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR —“ It is legitimate and I may say it is an adroit suggestion ”

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I ask, whether along with the question of pension, he will consider the question of leave also ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ That also will be considered.”

Shifting of the Munsif's Court at Madurantakam.

* 566 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madurantakam District Munsif's Court which was originally located at Madurantakam was shifted to Chingleput within a short period of six months after its location and if so, for what reasons ;

(b) whether the jurisdiction of that court was first confined to the area south of the Palar river which is the dividing line between the two revenue taluks of Chingleput and Madurantakam ;

(c) whether it is a fact that after its removal to Chingleput, two firkas of the latter taluk were added to its original jurisdiction and if so, on what grounds ;

(d) whether Chingleput is outside even this extended jurisdiction ;

28th March 1927]

(e) how many courts in all were in existence at Chingleput during the last three years ;

(f) what steps have been taken by Government to follow the decisions of the Judicial Retrenchment Committee in regard to the removal of the concentration of a number of courts in the town of Chingleput itself ; and

(g) whether Government will take steps to shift back the said court to its own place ?

A.—(a), (b), (c), (d) & (g) Under sections 5 and 10 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, the location and local jurisdiction of district munsifs' courts are determined by the High Court.

(e) A statement is appended. ^a

(f) The recommendations of the Judicial Retrenchment Committee were communicated to the High Court.

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR — “The hon Law Member has not given answers to the specific questions asked. The omnibus answers given may mean anything or nothing ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :— “The question of my hon. Friend is not understood. The answer that is given is that the location and the local jurisdiction are, under the statute, solely matters to be regulated by the High Court, and what the High Court have done has been indicated in the appendix, and the suggestion for action made to the Government in certain of these questions could not be considered for that reason. The debate, if I may call it so, will be communicated to the High Court.”

Mr M A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR — “Am I to understand that, if any specific instance of injustice is brought to the notice of the hon. the Law Member, he has no power either to recommend or to call for the information ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“My hon. Friend is perfectly correct that we have no legal powers.”

Rent appeals pending in Ramnad District Court.

* 567 Q.—The RAJA OF RAMNAD: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many rent appeals are pending in the Ramnad District Court ;

(b) whether the Government are aware that the District Judge, Ramnad, is not able to devote any appreciable time to rent appeals as his hands are full with Sessions cases ; and

(c) whether he will consider the desirability of one of the Subordinate Judges of the Ramnad district at Madura being invested with the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge so as to give relief to the District Judge and enable him to dispose of rent appeals ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have no information. The High Court is being addressed on the subject.

[28th March 1927]

Criminal Justice

Investigation of St. Thomas' Mount Tragedy

* 568 Q.—The RAJA OF RAMNAD. Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the result of the investigation of the shooting tragedy at the St. Thomas' Mount Railway station?

A.—No clue was obtained and the Magistrate ordered that no further investigation need be made as the case was undetectable.

Warrantees evading appearance before trial courts.

* 569 Q.—The RAJA OF RAMNAD: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of warrantees who were absconding and evading appearance before the trial courts of criminal jurisdiction in this Presidency;

(b) how long these warrants are pending, i.e., how many are under one year, how many under two years and so on; and

(c) whether the Government propose to take any active steps to secure the arrest of these absconding warrantees?

A.—(a) & (b) The information is not available with Government.

(c) The question does not arise.

Irrigation

Construction of an anicut across the River Langulya

* 570 Q.—Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether he will be pleased to call for proper estimates for the immediate construction of an anicut or regulating dam across the River Langulya for the improvement of existing irrigation facilities under the Dusi, Wadada and Urlam channels;

(b) if there is an estimate already prepared, whether the Government will be pleased to provide funds for the work to save the large area from drought and scarcity of water-supply, and begin work at once; and

(c) whether the Government has received memorials from the ryots of Chicacole division, and if so, what action has been taken to comply with their prayers?

A.—(a) & (b) An estimate amounting to Rs. 6 lakhs for the improvement of irrigation under the Dusi and Wadada channels was submitted for the orders of Government. The scheme was dropped in 1925 as, apart from the difficulties that would arise in connexion with vested interests that would be affected, the anticipated return on capital outlay was less than 4 per cent. It has since been referred to the Chief Engineer and the Collector for a further examination of certain points.

(c) Memorials were received by the Government in 1924 and they were duly considered before orders were passed on the scheme in 1925.

29th March 1927]

Papanasam Reservoir scheme.

* 571 Q.—Mr. D. THOMAS: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) at what stage the Papanasam Reservoir scheme (in the Tinnevely district) stands;

(b) whether the survey operations for the scheme have been completed; and

(c) if not, when the survey will be completed?

A.—(a) The Papanasam scheme is in the stage of preliminary investigation to enable actual execution of the work to be put in hand.

(b) & (c) The field surveys connected with the scheme are understood to have been completed.

Proposed diversions in the Erode-Mettur road.

* 572 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Law Member, the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is a proposal to have diversions in the Erode-Mettur road in several places and to acquire new lands and put up new bridges;

(b) whether the estimates for the diversions have been separately sent up to the Government and permission taken for such diversions;

(c) whether the cost of diversions is likely to be very high and whether it has not been included in the original estimates;

(d) whether the road that is being used has been in existence for several decades and if so why diversions have now been proposed;

(e) whether the Government have considered the desirability of giving up these diversions if a new railway line is opened from Salem to Mettur;

(f) whether in any case the Government have any objection to postpone the diversions for some time till the question of the railway line is finally settled;

(g) whether memorials have been received from interested parties that the proposed diversions cut their lands unnecessarily into small portions causing much loss and inconvenience to them;

(h) whether a communiqué will be issued by the Government giving some details of the various diversions and their cost; and

(i) whether one of the Superintending Engineers in charge of the works suggested that these diversions might be postponed for some time and taken up only if they were found absolutely necessary?

A.—(a) to (g) & (i) The Government have no information except that in order to avoid the congested road from Erode to Bhavani, diversions have been or are proposed to be made in this section using the existing roads as far as possible.

(h) The Government will call for a report.

[28th March 1927]

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ With reference to the answer (h), may I ask the Government whether they do not publish the notifications about acquisitions of lands ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Yes : they are published.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ If that is so, may I ask whether the Government will have no information as to why all these lands are being purchased ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ These acquisitions are, as my hon. Friend is very well aware, published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. If my hon. Friend will look at the answer to question No. 611 down below regarding the Salem-Mettur Railway, he will realize at what stage the matter is. As soon as we get something definitely about the further progress of the Salem-Mettur Railway, this question will be considered in part.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ That is exactly my object. May I ask the Government not to proceed with further work, so far as the diversions are concerned, in view of the fact that the diversions may become unnecessary if the proposed railway becomes an accomplished fact ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ It will not be wholly unnecessary. My hon. Friend may take it from me that the Government would not introduce any reduplicating work, if the railway will only serve the same purpose.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ The Public Works Department seem to be very much interested in this matter. In view of the fact that large tracts of nanja lands are being acquired and prepared for road at a very great cost, will the hon. Member issue orders not to proceed with these road diversions until the question of the railway is settled ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ This point will be investigated.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ May I ask if he will look into a note that has been prepared by one Superintending Engineer to the effect that no expenditure should be incurred on the diversion until the railway scheme has been decided ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ My hon. Friend with his omnivorous knowledge seems to be more thoroughly acquainted with the Superintending Engineer than I am. I am not aware of the notes ; but I will make inquiries.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ May I ask if Mr. Bhaskara Ayyar has not stated that this diversion should not take place pending the question of the railway extension ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I am indebted to my hon. Friend for the information ; I did not know that Mr. Bhaskara Ayyar had prepared a note. But I will call for information regarding it.”

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know if any diversion has been made on the Bhavani-Mettur section of the road ? ”

28th March 1927]

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Yes ; a very small diversion, I am told."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask whether the abandoned portions will be given to the adjoining landowners ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir. "

Proposed pumping installation on the bed of the river Palar.

* 573 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company are contemplating the establishing of a big pumping installation on the bed of the river Palar for the supply of water to the Jalarpet railway station ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the ryots of Vadakkupatti, Ekkasapuram, Sankarapuram, Kodayanchi, Ambalur and other villages in Tiruppattur taluk, North Arcot district, are likely to be adversely affected by such a pumping installation by the probable diminished supply of water to their fields ;

(c) whether the Collector inspected the site of the installation recently ;

(d) whether he has consulted the ryots about their interests ; and

(e) whether Government have received a memorial from the ryots whose lands are likely to be affected protesting against the establishment of such an installation by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government do not think that is the case.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Government have no information.

(e) Yes.

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI :—" May I know whether it is not a fact that an alternative site has been suggested for the pumping station nearer the Jalarpet station and far more distant from the cultivated fields of the ryots than the present one ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Possibly so."

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI :—" Will the hon. Member examine the question of finding another site which is less injurious to the irrigation interests of the ryots of the area than the present one ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, after this question was answered, I looked into the matter and the position is this : Permission was granted to the railway company subject to the following conditions, that the interests of the existing irrigation under the spring channels and irrigation wells are not prejudiced and that if existing irrigation is prejudiced, the company would compensate the persons whose interests are prejudiced. I shall have the matter looked into again."

[28th March 1927]

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI :—" Will the hon. Member enquire whether there are other sites far away from the irrigated lands ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" The matter will be considered."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI :—" With reference to the answer (d), may I ask whether he will kindly ascertain whether the proposal will affect the irrigation interests of the ryots before any sanction is given to the railway company ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" That will be noted."

The Muniyeru project.

* 574 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any proposals to expand the irrigation under the Muniyeru project, Nandigama taluk, Kistna district, by constructing a reservoir near Magallu ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the ryots of the dry lands that can be irrigated offered to pay some contribution for this work ;

(c) at what stage it is ; and

(d) whether the Government will hasten the scheme in view of the fact that dry crops have failed this year in Nandigama taluk owing to scarcity of rain ?

A.—The Government have no information but have called for a report.

Legislative Council

Privilege of Members of Legislative Council of sending letters under ' Service Unpaid system '.

* 575 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state whether the Local Government have urged on the Government of India the revival of the concession given to the Members of the Legislative Council till now of addressing their letters to Government officers on matters relating to Government under the ' Service Unpaid System '.

A.—The answer is in the negative.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire whether the Government considered the question whether the Members of this Council are entitled to this privilege or not ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I think my hon. Friend was not here during the budget discussion"

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I was here, Sir."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Then, he has overlooked what I then said. The Government of India sent a letter to us saying that we were mistaken in the interpretation of the rules and asked us to go back upon that concession."

28th March 1927]

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ May I ask whether the Government thought it fit to find whether the Government of India would not change the existing rule and give us the concession ? ”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ Did not the hon. Member state in the same budget discussion that he would draw the attention of the Government of India and correspond with them with regard to the suggestion that was made that service stamps should be given to the Members who should account for the stamps given? Has the hon. Member taken any steps in that direction ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I said I would transmit the discussion through the proper authorities, for action.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ May I request the Government to consider whether they cannot permit the Members of the Legislative Council to carry on correspondence by the ordinary unpaid system ? ”

Mr. P. SIVA RAO . —“ Will the hon Member consider the desirability of supplying service labels to the Members ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ All these matters will have to be considered. I cannot give an answer now.”

Agency

Alleged representation from the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam Agency.

* 576 Q.—Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU . Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representation from the present Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam Agency, has been received requesting for—

(i) an Additional Agency Sessions Judge or

(ii) a Sub-Judge and a Personal Assistant ;

(b) the estimated cost of the two proposals ;

(c) (i) the number of sessions cases tried by the Agent since the abolition of the Additional Agency Sessions Judge, Vizagapatam, and

(ii) the number of such cases tried by the District Judge, Vizagapatam ; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken on the representation ?

A.—(a) & (b) The present Agent has asked for a Personal Assistant in addition to the Agency Sub-Judge who has been appointed. The annual cost of a Personal Assistant would be Rs. 14,844 if of the I.C.S. and Rs. 8,133 if a Deputy Collector.

(c) (i) & (ii) The Government have not got these figures.

(d) The request has been referred to the Board of Revenue for detailed examination with reference to the total volume of the work to be done by the Collector and Agent.

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—“ With reference to the answer to (a) and (b), will the hon. Member be pleased to state whether any representation was made for an Agency Sessions Judge ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ No, Sir.”

[23rd March 1927]

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"Did not the Agent ask for a Personal Assistant of the Indian Civil Service cadre with more than ten years' standing?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"Notice, Sir, for more particulars."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"Will the hon. Member be pleased to state whether, in his opinion, if he granted an Additional Sessions Judge, it would not at least be a step towards the separation of the judicial and executive functions, instead of giving him a Personal Assistant?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"There is no proposal, Sir, to give a Personal Assistant. The Government have not decided to give a Personal Assistant. It is only a proposal of the Agent. There is no statement made here that Government propose to give him a Personal Assistant."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"Was not the sanction of the India Government obtained for giving him an Additional Sessions Judge?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"There is no such sanction existing."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"Will not the cost of the Sub-Judge and the Personal Assistant be far more than the cost of an Additional Sessions Judge?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"It would be, Sir, if both were appointed."

Debts outstanding in the Sivaganga Estate.

* 577 Q.—The RAJA OF RAMNAD: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what is the exact amount of debt standing against the Sivaganga Estate on 1st January 1927;

(b) what amount of debt was repaid to the Government and to the Imperial Bank of India in the previous year;

(c) the receipts and expenditure for the last five years;

(d) the cost of the establishment for the same period;

(e) what is the pay of the present Estate Collector, and what are the concessions allowed to him in addition to his pay; and

(f) whether it is a fact that all his taxes are paid from Estate funds and if so, for what reason?

A.—(a) Rupees 7,00,000.

(b) Government Rs. 1,00,000.

Imperial Bank of India—Nil.

(c) & (d) The hon. Member is referred to the Court of Wards Administration Reports which have been published.

(e) Pay on 1st January 1927 Rs. 1,200.

Overseas pay £25.

Special pay Rs. 100 per mensem.

Free quarters.

(f) The answer is in the negative.

28th March 1927]

Public Service

Government Order No. 949, Public, dated 5th November 1926, regarding public service

* 578 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state why specific orders were not issued in G. O. No. 949, Public, dated 5th November 1926, on the points referred to in paragraph 3 (iv) of G.O. No. 773, Law (Education), dated 3rd May 1926.

A.—G.O. No. 949, Public, dated 5th November 1926, merely reviewed the consolidated lists of exemptions sanctioned by heads of departments and submitted to Government under paragraph 3 (ii) of G.O. No. 773, Law (Education), dated 3rd May 1926. The question of giving retrospective effect to orders sanctioning exemptions was not therefore dealt with in that Government Order.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN.—“Are the Government not prepared to give retrospective effect to the orders sanctioning exemptions?”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—“I believe, Sir, that question has been independently asked and answered. If I am mistaken, I must ask for notice. I cannot give the answer off-hand.”

Village Establishments

Village officers in South Kanara district.

* 579 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of the offices of patels in the South Kanara district before and after the recent Restoration Act;

(b) the number of Shanbogues and of Ugranis therein; and

(c) the total salary of these officers before the recent cut and the same after?

A.—The Government have not the particulars asked for but have called for a full statement of details as to the result of the measures taken in each district. When that is received it will be published and laid on the table.

Depressed Classes

Elementary schools for fishermen boys and girls.

* 580 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of elementary schools that exist now for educating the fishermen boys and girls in various kuppams along the sea coast from Madras to Tuticorin; and what is the amount spent on such schools if any; and

(b) whether the Government have any idea of opening elementary navigational schools in all sea port towns under the control of the Port Officer to impart to fishermen and boatmen elementary knowledge of their daily avocation in life?

A.—(a) The Government have no information.

(b) No.

[28th March 1927]

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR :—"Is it to be inferred, Sir, from the answer to clause (a), that there are no records from which the Government could get the required information?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Sir, the Government have no information."

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR :—"Sir, has any amount been allotted in this year's budget for educating fishermen boys and girls in the West Coast?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Notice, Sir, I suppose there must be some budget provision, but I do not remember."

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR :—"Then, Sir, why is it that this kind of distinction is made with regard to both the Coasts?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Notice of the question, Sir."

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR :—"Will the hon. Member kindly call for a report and communicate it to the Members of this House as early as possible?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I do not think any useful purpose will be served by it, Sir."

Government aid to Adi-Dravidas of South Kanara.

* 581 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Adi-Dravidas of South Kanara are too poor to spend any money in effecting any improvements on the plots assigned to them; and

(b) whether Government can help them by giving at least half a dozen coconut seedlings free of cost from their coconut farms in the district to each person who takes up land on darkhast?

A.—(a) Yes, in some cases.

(b) The suggestion will be considered.

Emigration

Mappilla colonization of the Andamans.

* 582 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what is the number of Mappilla prisoners that have settled in the Andamans as free settlers;

(b) how many have taken their wives and children only, and how many have taken their parents, brothers, sisters and other relations;

(c) what is the number of non-Mappilla prisoners that have settled now in the Andamans;

(d) how many Mappilla and non-Mappilla convicts were transferred to the Andamans from Indian jails from the year 1922 till now;

28th March 1927]

(e) how many non-Mappilla convicts have taken their wives and children alone, and how many have taken their parents, brothers, sisters and other relations ;

(f) whether the Government have allowed non-Mappilla prisoners to come to India to induce their wives, children and relations to accompany them to the Andamans as they did with the Mappillas ;

(g) how many Mappilla prisoners died in the Andamans during their stay in these years from 1922 onwards and what are the various diseases from which they died ; and

(h) how many non-Mappilla prisoners died from various diseases from 1925 ?

A.—(a) The number of Mappilla prisoners who settled as self-supporters in the Andamans up to December 1925 was 379. Up to date, figures are not available.

(b) The Government have no detailed information. The number of relatives and dependents of Mappilla self-supporters in the Andamans in December 1925 was 468 (wives 130, children 226, other relatives 112).

(c) The attention of the hon. Member is drawn to the concluding portion of paragraph 6 of the resolution of the Government of India, Home Department (Jails) No. F-20, dated 27th February 1926. The total number of self-supporters in the Islands in December 1925 was 4,377, of whom 379 were Mappillas.

(d) The number of Mappilla convicts transferred to the Andamans from Indian jails since 1922 is 1,317. The Government have no information as to the number of non-Mappillas so transferred.

(e) The Government have no information.

(f) No non-Mappilla prisoners have come from the Andamans to this Presidency to take their wives and children.

(g) The number of Mappilla prisoners who died in the Andamans during the period from 1922-25 was 90. Later figures are not available.

(h) The Government have no information.

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR :—" Sir, with reference to the answer to clause (e), do not the jail authorities in this Province keep any record of the number of prisoners that have been sent to the Andamans ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" To get correct information, we must address the Andaman authorities."

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR :—" Will the Government call for a full report and communicate it to the Members of this House at an early date ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I shall consider the suggestion, Sir."

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR :—" With reference to the answer to clause (f), may I know the reason why this kind of distinction is made between one class of prisoners and another class of prisoners ? "

[28th March 1927]

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I do not know what distinction it is, Sir, which the hon. Member refers to."

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR :—" It is stated in clause (f), Sir, that no non-Mappilla prisoners have come from the Andamans to this Presidency to take their wives and children ", whereas it seems Mappilla prisoners alone are brought to India to take their families? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Sir, this concession to the non-Mappillas was recently given. So, if the non-Mappilla prisoners want to come here to take their wives and children and if they make a request to the Andaman authorities to that effect, it will be considered."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" In answer to clause (a), Sir, it is stated that the Government have not obtained the figures ever since December 1925. Does it mean, Sir, that the Government do not keep themselves informed as to what happens about the Mappillas in the Andamans? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The Government know what is happening there."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" Then, if they know everything that is happening there, Sir, why is it that the Government are not acquainted with the figures that have been asked for by the hon. Member regarding the settlers in the Andamans? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" It is a matter for which we will have to address the Andamans authorities. If hon. Members desire to have the information on the subject, then I am quite prepared to call for it."

Education

Compulsory medical inspection in secondary schools for girls.

* 583 Q.—Mrs S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the scheme of compulsory medical examination of pupils has been confined only to secondary schools for boys, Government or aided;

(b) why such examination has not been insisted on in the case of the secondary schools for girls; whether it is due to want of a sufficient number of qualified lady doctors; if not, for what reasons;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Government do not make any grant towards the cost of medical inspection of aided secondary schools for girls even when the management make satisfactory arrangement for medical inspection; if the answer be in the affirmative, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government have at any time considered the desirability of introducing compulsory medical inspection in the case of secondary schools for girls at least in the City of Madras if qualified lady doctors are not available in sufficient numbers for serving the schools in the whole Presidency; and

(e) whether the Government have considered the desirability of employing Government travelling lady doctors for the purpose of inspection of secondary schools for girls in the Presidency?

28th March 1927]

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) One reason was the insufficient number of qualified lady doctors ; another was that the scheme was an experiment and it was considered advisable to restrict its operation during the experimental stage to secondary schools for boys.

(c) Yes ; the scheme does not apply to girls' schools for reasons given above.

(d) The suggestion will be considered.

(e) No.

Mrs. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—“ In answer to clause (b) of my question, it is stated that the ‘ scheme was an experiment and it was considered advisable to restrict its operation during the experimental stage to secondary school for boys. ’ May I know when the experiment was started and how long has it continued ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN . —“ The experiment was started about five years ago, Sir. ”

Mrs. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI —“ With regard to the answer to clause (c), may I know how long the experiment will continue ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ The whole thing is a question of finance, Sir. So, the question of costs has to be studied before any conclusion can be arrived at. ”

Mrs. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—“ With regard to question (c), Sir, the answer is ‘ the scheme does not apply to girls' schools for reasons given above. ’ The reason is that there is an insufficiency of qualified doctors and that the scheme is only an experiment, but why did the Government not extend it to those aided schools which employ their own doctors and where medical inspection is going on properly ? Why was that not done ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ As is stated in answer to clause (d), Sir, the Government are considering the desirability of introducing the scheme in girls' schools. ”

Mrs. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—“ May I know when it is going to be introduced ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I cannot say definitely when that will come into force. ”

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU . —“ With reference to answer to clause (d), was not this experiment confirmed in respect of boys and made compulsory ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I believe so, Sir. ”

Compulsory medical inspection of elementary schools aided by local bodies.

* 584 Q.—Mrs. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government ever considered the question of compulsory medical inspection of pupils in the elementary schools for boys or girls in the Presidency, maintained by local bodies, or aided from local or municipal funds ;

[28th March 1927]

(b) whether the Government have issued instructions to the local bodies in regard to the desirability of conducting periodical medical inspection of pupils in the elementary schools;

(c) whether the Government are aware that travelling doctors are employed by some missionary bodies for conducting periodical medical inspection of pupils in the schools under their management; and

(d) whether the Government have ever considered the desirability of appointing Government travelling medical inspectors for conducting medical examination of pupils in the elementary schools for each district or groups of districts?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No

(c) The Government have no information

(d) No.

Mrs. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—“ With reference to clause (a), the answer is in the affirmative. May I know whether it applies to elementary education? ”

The hon. Dr P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ There again, Sir, as I said in answer to question No. 583, it is a matter of cost to the State, and the question of cost has to be carefully worked out before any step in that direction can be taken. ”

Mrs. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—“ May I know why Government have not started it in the secondary schools? In England they have begun with the primary schools for the obvious reason that any signs of disease have to be arrested at an early stage. May I know why the scheme has been begun with the secondary schools here? ”

The hon. Dr P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Because it is a matter of cost, as I have said? ”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ Arising from the answer to the question of the hon. the Deputy President, Sir, may I ask the hon. the Education Minister as to when he is going to start on this great work of the medical inspection of our pupils in the elementary and secondary schools? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I believe that is being done at present. ”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ May I know by whom? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ By the educational advisers of the Government. ”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ By the Director of Public Instruction? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I presume so, Sir. ”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ It is not a question of presumption. I am putting a question of fact. May I ask the hon. the Minister not to presume too much, but to answer a question of fact, as to who is the adviser of the Government in this matter, whether the adviser of the Government is doing the work, if so, what progress has been made, and when that work will be finished? ”

28th March 1927]

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“I thought the hon. Member was as aware as anyone else that the Director of Public Instruction is the adviser to the Government and that he is having it under consideration.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“Sir, I am not aware of the exact functions of the Director of Public Instruction, but I am asking my hon. Friend whether, with regard to compulsory medical inspection of pupils in elementary schools maintained by a large number of local bodies, any scheme is now being worked out with special reference to the financial liability involved; if so, what is the progress made and when that scheme is going to be finished and when we are going to have a report on the scheme?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“Notice, Sir.”

Complaint against medical inspection in Government or aided schools.

* 585 Q.—Mrs. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any complaint against the way in which the medical inspection is conducted at present in the Government or aided schools;

(b) whether the medical practitioners now employed for medical inspection have received any special course of training to enable them to carry on a thorough medical examination of pupils; and

(c) whether the report of such examinations and the advice given by such medical inspectors for the medical treatment or surgical operations of individual pupils are being communicated to the parents through the heads of the schools concerned, and whether the heads of schools have been asked to watch the progress of such pupils in regard to their health?

A.—(a) In 1926 the Director of Public Instruction brought to the notice of Government that many of the reports on medical inspection of pupils submitted to him and the Surgeon-General showed evidence of hurried inspection. The Government have issued the necessary instructions to ensure that inspections are conducted in a satisfactory manner.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to paragraph 1 (3) of G.O. No. 641, Law (Education), dated 29th April 1925, and G.O. No. 44, Law (Education), dated 9th January 1926, which have been placed on the Editors' Table. No special course of training is considered necessary.

(c) Copies of inspection cards should be sent to the parents of pupils in all cases wherein treatment is recommended. Heads of schools are expected to watch the progress of pupils in their health and no special instructions are considered necessary.

Mrs. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—“Sir, if the Government are convinced that medical inspection of school pupils is a preventive side of medicine, may I know if they would introduce inspection into all schools as early as possible, because they have now got a surplus amount at their disposal?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“We are not so sure of the surplus.”

[28th March 1927]

Mrs. S MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"With reference to clause (a), the answer is that 'the Government have issued the necessary instructions to ensure that inspections are conducted in a satisfactory manner' Will the Government issue orders to the effect that qualified and experienced medical officers should be employed for this special work?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The question will be considered."

Composition of District Educational Councils of South Kanara, etc.

* 586 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to place before the House a statement of the names of the members of the District Educational Councils of South Kanara, Malabar, The Nilgiris, Salem and Coimbatore showing their educational qualifications, the schools or educational interests which they represent, and to state—

- (a) whether managers or teachers of schools could not be nominated in place of non-educationalists;
- (b) whether an institution called Mahila Sabha in Mangalore has a representative in the South Kanara Educational Council;
- (c) what its character and objects are;
- (d) what the number of pupils educated in that sabha is; and
- (e) whether Indian Catholic and Protestant schools in the above districts have representatives in their educational councils in proportion to the number of boys and girls educated in them, and if not, why?

A.—Lists of members of the District Educational Councils, South Kanara, Malabar, The Nilgiris, Salem and Coimbatore are placed on the table. The Government have no information as to the educational qualifications of the members

- (a) The question of according representation to teacher-managers will be considered after district associations composed of such teacher-managers have been formed and are found to work satisfactorily. The Government will consider the question of nominating qualified teachers to the district educational councils when a suitable opportunity arises

(b) Yes.

(c) The objects of the sabha are—

- (1) to supplement the educational facilities afforded by Government in the cause of women's education;
- (2) to afford opportunities to its members for improving themselves and their homes, and thus to enable them to be of service both in and outside the institution;
- (3) to bring ladies of the different communities closer together and thus to promote sisterly feelings among them.

(d) The Government have no information.

(e) The hon. Member is referred to the list laid on the table. The privilege of representation has been conferred on all educational agencies deserving of the concession. The Government are unable to entertain the suggestion that the number of representatives elected by each educational agency should be proportionate to the number of pupils who are under instruction in the schools maintained by it

28th March 1927]

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ With reference to clause (d), may I enquire what is the number of pupils educated by the Mahila Sabha ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN .—“ I do not know, Sir.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Is it not a fact that there are more than eight pupils educated by that Sabha ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN .—“ I shall have that matter enquired into.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ With reference to (c), may I know on what basis or footing, Government wish to nominate or have nominated representatives of educational interests to the Educational Council ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I do not quite follow the question of the hon. Member, Sir.”

Mr J. A. SALDANHA :—“ I ask on what footing are the nominations made for representing the educational interests in the Educational Council. If I may make myself clear, the Catholic educational authorities there maintain about 110 schools and they have got only one representative; whereas the Mahila Sabha has got only one school with a few pupils . . . ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I am afraid the hon. Member is making a speech.”

Mr J. A. SALDANHA —“ I am putting a question, Sir I want to know the principle on which nominations are made ? ”

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I believe, Sir, the Mahila Sabha was given a representative as generally representing the Hindu ladies.”

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU .—“ Are there any educational qualifications required for membership of these Educational Councils ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ No qualifications are prescribed.”

Alleged harm to Muslim education by increase of fees.

587 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have received representations regarding the immense harm that has been done to Muslim education by the enhancement of fees; and

(b) if so, what does the Government propose to take to relieve the Muslim community of this hardship?

A.—(a) & (b) There has been no enhancement in the standard rates of fees. Rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules provides that fees in all institutions shall be levied at half the standard rates from Muhammadans, Oriyas, girls and pupils of backward classes and castes whose parents or guardians are so poor that the grant of the concession is necessary to enable them to continue their studies. Representations were made to Government that the half-fee concession admissible under the rules should be granted to all Muhammadan pupils irrespective of poverty. The Government have been unable to entertain the proposal.

[28th March 1927]

Mr ABDUL HAMID KHAN :--“ May I know from the hon. the Minister what are the conditions which necessitate a deviation from Rule 92 ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :--“ I want notice of the question.”

Mr ABDUL HAMID KHAN :--“ Is the hon. the Minister for Education aware, that because this concession has been taken away from the poor students, they have been asked to produce certificates of poverty, and that a large number of poor students who, under Rule 92, would have got this concession, have had to go without it and have had, as a result, to give up their education ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN .—“ I shall have the matter enquired into.”

New Hostel rules in the Queen Mary's College Hostel.

* 588 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN : Will the hon the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the complaints that have been appearing in the Madras newspapers regarding the new Hostel rules that have been imposed in the Queen Mary's College Hostel ; and

(b) whether the hon. Minister will be pleased to institute an enquiry into the matter and redress the grievance of the inmates of the hostel ?

A.—(a) The Government have since perused a communication to a local newspaper on this matter.

(b) The Government have called for a copy of the rules of the hostel and perused them. They seem suitable. No intimation of any grievance has been received from any inmate of the hostel.

Local Boards

Issue of licences to run buses by the Salem District Board.

* 589 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state, with reference to the answer to question No. 43 answered on 25th January 1927, —

(a) whether it is a fact that licences to run busses have been given to buses running within the North Arcot district by the North Arcot District Board ;

(b) if so, the reason why the Salem District Board should refuse to give licence for running buses on the portion of the same road running through Salem district ;

(c) whether it is a fact that even the Salem District Board have issued such bus licences to one or two buses but not for others ; and

(d) if differences of opinion exist between these two district boards about the conditions of this road, whether Government will suggest the appointment of a mixed committee of the two district boards to settle the matter ?

28th March 1927]

- 4.—(a) In a petition received from the proprietor of a bus service it was stated that the North Arcot District Board had granted him permission to run a bus service on the road in question within the limits of that district board. The Government have no authentic information on the point.
- (b) The President, District Board, Salem, states that the portion of the road within the Salem district is not designed to carry motor traffic.
- (c) The Government have no information.
- (d) The Salem District Board will be addressed in the matter.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI :—“ Sir, the road is covered by both the North Arcot and the Salem districts. The North Arcot District Board has given licence for the portion covered by its area, and the Salem Board says

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member is making a speech.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI :—“ May I know, Sir, how a very large portion of the same road may be fit for motor traffic, while only 12 miles of it may not be fit for traffic ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN : “ As I have said in the answer it is a matter for the District Board ; and I have also said in answer to clause (d) that ‘ the Salem District Board have been addressed on the matter ’.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI :—“ In view of the fact that the public are put to a lot of inconvenience on account of the buses not being able to run . . . ”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member is again making a speech.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI : —“ May I request the hon. the Minister to draw the attention of the Salem District Board forcibly to this inconvenience to the public ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ It will be done.”

Local bodies not utilizing the grant for village communications.

* 590 Q.—The RAJA OF RAMNAD: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state the names of local bodies, with the amounts and date of sanction, who did not spend 4·80 lakhs out of the grant of $6\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs for village communications ?

A.—A statement* showing the information required is laid on the table.
The amount which was not spent by the local boards in 1925-26 out of the grant was Rs. 1,66,254 not Rs. 4·80 lakhs.

Municipal Councils

Alleged irregularities in the Madura Municipal Administration.

* 591 Q.—The RAJA OF RAMNAD: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state why the Government have not deputed the Inspector of Local Boards and Municipalities to

[28th March 1927]

look into the affairs of the Madura Municipal Administration and to investigate the various irregularities including the kerosene-oil fraud and submit a full report, and whether they will be pleased to do so ?

A—The Government have passed orders in the matter of kerosene-oil frauds.

If the hon. Member will give details of other irregularities of which he is aware, the Government will consider the necessity of having an inquiry made.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI :—“ Is it a fact that soon after the 1926 elections in November, a large number of hands were dismissed by the present Chairman of the Madura municipality ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I want notice.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI :—“ Is it a fact that most of those that were dismissed were Brahmans and men of considerably long standing and experience in the municipal administration of Madura ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ It is not possible for me to say anything about it, Sir.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI :—“ Will the Minister be pleased to get the information.”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I will get the information, if necessary ”

Industries

Recruitment of officers in the Industries department.

* 592 Q. —**Mr. S. SATYAMURTI** : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) what are the principles governing the recruitment of officers as experts or as inspecting staff in the Department of Industries ; and

(b) whether they have varied at times, and if so, for what reasons ?

A.—(a) The principles are that the officers recruited should possess the qualifications required for efficient discharge of duties attached to the posts for which recruitment is made.

(b) No.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ Sir, may I ask the hon. the Minister for Development whether he is satisfied, on investigation, that the officers referred to in the question do possess the qualifications mentioned in the answer to clause (a) of the question ? ”

The hon. **Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR** :—“ I could not make the answer more specific, Sir, but if the hon. Member for the University will be so good as to invite my attention to any specific case, I shall be able to give him perhaps a more satisfactory reply.”

28th March 1927]

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Deputy Director of Industries has got any technical qualifications and, if so, what those qualifications are ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ He has got certain technical qualifications. What exactly they are I cannot say just now.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ May I ask, Sir, whether besides being a foreman, he possesses any industrial qualifications ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ As I already said, I should like to have notice, Sir.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ May I know, Sir, what are the qualifications of the Assistant to Mr. Pinto, Chief Engineer ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Notice, Sir.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ May I know, Sir, if there are any rules guiding the appointment of these officers, or is it left to the sweet will and fancy of some of the authorities ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ The question of specifically mentioning the qualifications required is under consideration.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ The question is whether there are any rules at present. I know they are under consideration, but what I want to know is whether there are any rules now in force to ask for some qualifications ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ I request notice, Sir.”

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—“ Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether members of the industrial communities are taken as experts in connexion with the formation of the weaving parties ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ If experts are available in those communities whose traditional occupation is the particular industry for which we need experts we shall have no objection to consider their claims.”

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—“ May I ask whether the hon. Minister for Development is not aware that there are more than four or five experts who have had their degrees—degrees in the Manchester College of Technology and who have been declared as experts, available for these weaving parties ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ When there is a next vacancy I shall be glad to consider their applications.”

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—“ Is it a fact that an officer possessing a technical qualification in Chemistry has been withdrawn from the Chaliyam factory and an ordinary clerk was put as the Manager of that factory ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Notice, Sir.”

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—“ Is it a fact that the Tanur factory is going to be amalgamated with the Chaliyam factory ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ I have no knowledge of that factory, Sir. It pertains to the department of Fisheries.”

[28th March 1927]

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"Is it a fact that one of the supervisors appointed in the department four years ago has been transferred to six districts in these four years? Is it not harsh, Sir?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Perhaps, it is an extreme case and I would like to have notice of it."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Is a draftsman with no qualifications fit to hold the post of Assistant Engineer in that department?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I want to have notice to answer that, Sir."

Qualifications of experts in the Industries department.

* 593 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether the manning of the department of Industries by experts or in the inspecting line is consistent with the responsibility attached to each post, and whether the persons appointed possess the qualification required for those posts?

A.—Yes.

Power-boring plants in this Presidency.

* 594 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) when and how many power-boring plants were imported into this Presidency by Government;

(b) in how many cases have these plants been used for the purpose of finding out subterranean water for irrigation purposes;

(c) in how many cases they have been successful, giving particulars of the nature of the soil, in each case;

(d) in how many cases the Director of Industries has permitted the free use of the plants for the said purpose in exercise of the power vested in him under the rules; and

(e) what is the total cost of each power-boring plant?

A.—(a) There are nine power drills; three drills were imported about 1911; two about 1912; one purchased locally in 1921 to be used as a hand drill but converted later into a power drill and the rest in 1925.

(b) In 1926-27, twenty-five applications have been complied with. Separate statistics for the previous years are not available.

(c) Nineteen cases have been successful, the strata bored through in each case being hard rock.

(d) None

(e) The cost of the drill purchased in 1921 is about Rs. 2,000 and that of the three drills purchased in 1925 is £5,000.

Cotton cultivation in Gudiyattam taluk.

* 595 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the area under cotton cultivation in Gudiyattam taluk, North Arcot district, in the years 1924, 1925 and 1926, respectively;

28th March 1927]

(b) whether it is a fact that cotton cultivation was introduced in this taluk by the department of Agriculture, after the starting of the Gudiyattam farm;

(c) whether it is a fact that Gudiyattam cotton fetched very high prices in the Tiruppur market;

(d) whether it is a fact that cotton growers in Gudiyattam taluk have ceased to get remunerative prices after the introduction of the rules under the Cotton Transport Act;

(e) whether it is a fact that the cotton growers of Gudiyattam taluk petitioned to the Government for the removal of the restrictions imposed on them under the said Act; and

(f) what objection Government have to complying with the request of the Gudiyattam cotton growers?

A.—(a) 2,162 acres in 1923-24.

5,016 „ in 1924-25.

3,185 „ in 1925-26.

(b) Good strains of Cambodia Cotton were distributed from the farm for sowing. The area under Cambodia increased under the stimulus of record prices from 201 acres in 1917-18 to about 1,200 acres in 1918-19 and stood at about that figure till 1921-22 when it fell to 368 acres. It rose to 5,016 in 1924-25 but has since decreased owing to falling prices.

(c) It fetched a good price.

(d) The fall in price is not due to the working of the Act. The fall is due to large American production in two successive years. The price depends largely on the American crop.

(e) & (f) No petition was received by the Government after the restrictions were imposed.

Public Works

Tender for pipes for the Tuticorin Municipal water-works.

* 596 Q—MR. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development and the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that an order was placed for French cast-iron pipes for the Tuticorin Municipal water-works with Messrs. Best & Co. without calling for tenders;

(b) whether any tender was made for Indian-made pipes;

(c) if so, why French articles were preferred;

(d) when are those pipes expected to be used;

(e) whether the prices of iron articles are going down, and what is the reason for the hurry with which this transaction was completed;

(f) whether the Government authorized the Chief Engineer to conclude the transaction, or whether it was done by the Chief Engineer without the Government sanction;

(g) if the Government had sanctioned the transaction, why the Chief Minister preferred French goods to indigenous goods; and

(h) what is the total value of articles ordered?

[28th March 1927]

A.—(a) An order for French pipes was placed with Messrs. Best & Co. after tenders had been invited by public advertisement.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Chief Engineer considered Best & Co.'s tender the most favourable.

(d) Next official year.

(e) The Government have no information about the trend of prices, nor are they aware that there was any unusual hurry in the transaction.

(f) The placing of the order required the sanction of Government under the rules. The Chief Engineer referred the case to Government but misconstrued their instructions as authorizing the placing of the order forthwith. The Government have since called for all the tenders and examined them and are not prepared to say that the Chief Engineer's selection was not the best.

(g) Does not arise.

(h) About 8·75 lakhs The order will be spread over two years.

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I ask the hon the Minister whether the price at which the tender was accepted was the same as mentioned in the tender or was it altered ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ I think it was the tender price.”

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I ask the hon. Minister, with reference to clause (a), whether tenders were called for and subsequently prices were altered and the tender finally accepted was at the altered rates ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ No, Sir. The pipes were called for to be delivered at the work-site and in the case of those tenders where the cost of transport to the workspot had not been included, it was added to the tender rates, so that we may have a uniform standard to compare.”

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I ask the hon. Minister, what was the cost of the Indian-made pipes and the cost for the pipes supplied by Messrs. Best & Co. ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Notice, Sir.”

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—“ Will the hon. Minister say whether the Chief Engineer considered Best & Co.'s pipes most favourable? Was it favourable in the sense that the price was lower than that of the other tenders or that the Chief Engineer thought that the quality was better ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Partly that.”

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—“ Partly what ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Lower price.”

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—“ A part from the question of price, was it considered that the quality was better ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ The quality was not inferior.”

28th March 1927]

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" I am asking whether the quality was better and I do not ask whether it was not inferior ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Taking all things into consideration, I have to say that that was not inferior."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" What I want to know is whether taking all these things into consideration, they considered the Best & Co.'s pipes better "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Price and quality were the two things considered and the tender of Best & Co. was preferred."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" The two things taken into consideration according to the Minister, are price and quality; may I ask him, in regard to quality, was it better or equal ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" The quality was the same."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" The hon. Minister seems to have forgotten that tenders for Indian-made pipes were also made. I want to know whether he compared the quality of the Indian-made pipes with those of the English pipes "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Pipes made in India are also to British specification."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" If they are all of the same specification, in what way were those found superior ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" The price was lower."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" I am asking about quality. I am not concerned with the price; I am only concerned with quality. I wish the hon. Minister does not confound the two."

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I am sorry I have not understood the hon. Member. But, though the price was lower, if the quality was inferior, I should not accept the lower tender."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" That is not what I mean. I am not asking any hypothetical question, but I am asking the hon. Minister whether the quality was inferior or superior to Indian-made pipes."

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I have already said there was no difference in quality."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" Then, does he say that the materials were the same ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" It follows."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know what was the price tendered for the Indian and Best & Co.'s French cast-iron pipes."

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I want notice."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" With reference to the answer to clause (f), may I know whether the wording of the Government order is capable of being misconstrued ? "

[28th March 1927]

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I do not know, but the Chief Engineer misconstrued the instructions "

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" Will the hon. Minister be pleased to furnish a copy of the Government order that was misconstrued by the Chief Engineer ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Not necessary, I think. "

Mr T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI :—" Is it a fact that the final tender for the Tuticorin Municipal water works are about 30 to 40 per cent cheaper than the accepted tender for the Coimbatore water works ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I am not aware, Sir. "

Mr T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI :—" Will you kindly make an enquiry ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I do not see why my hon. Friend suggests that I should do so. "

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" With reference to the answer to (e), Government say they have no information about the trend of prices. How did they arrive at the conclusion that the tender accepted by them was proper ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I do not know what the prices are now. "

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask the hon. Minister, in view of the suggestion in the question ' whether the prices of iron articles are going down and what is the reason for the hurry with which this transaction was completed ' and the answer given that the Government have no information about the trend of prices, etc. I am now asking the hon. Minister, if these pipes are likely to be used in the course of the next two years, whether the Government are not bound to take into consideration the fact that there is a tendency for prices to go down ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" We wanted the pipes urgently and there was no time for delay. "

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, I would invite the hon. Minister's attention to the answer to clause (h) which states that the order will spread over two years. I take it that the pipes are intended to be used during the course of two years. If pipes are going to be used one or one-and-a half years after Government have purchased them and, if the prices have a tendency to go down, why could they not have waited and placed the order in 1929 ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" The work was to begin in April and so we had to purchase the pipes and I could not place the order some time hence. "

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" That is why I am asking the Minister whether he has enquired about the tendency of the market. "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I could not anticipate the market price. If it had gone up, then the hon Member would have blamed me. "

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" Did the hon. Minister make any enquiries ? "

28th March 1927]

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ To the best of my knowledge, enquiries were made about the then prevailing prices.”

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I ask whether he attempted to make any enquiry in that direction ? ”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ May I know when this order was given effect to at Tuticorin ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ 22nd February, Sir.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ May I know who gave these instructions.”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ The Government gave the instructions.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Government in what department ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Public Works Department.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ When were the instructions issued.”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ In February, as I told you, Sir.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Has the Government now looked into these instructions and seen whether there are any instructions which are capable of being misunderstood ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ This has already been dealt with.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ I do not think it was dealt with. It was simply stated that Government had called for and examined all the tenders and were not prepared to say that the Chief Engineer's selection was not the best. May I take it that the orders of Government were capable of being misunderstood ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ It was understood.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ May I know whether this cost 8.75 lakhs includes import duties.”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Notice, Sir.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ To the question, namely, what is the total value of articles ordered, the answer given is about 8.75 lakhs. I wanted to know whether this included import duties and the hon. Minister wants notice. He may ask for notice, but I may appeal to you, Sir. . . . ”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ When the hon. Minister wants notice, the hon. Member may give notice of a fresh question as to whether customs duty is included or not and await an answer.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ May I ask whether the Government can say when the price was fixed the import duty was also included in it ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Included, Sir.”

[28th March 1927]

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—“The hon. Minister for Development was pleased to say in answer to question (b), that tenders were made for Indian-made pipes. May I know what are the Indian firms that have tendered for the pipes?”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“One from the Bengal Iron Works.”

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—“May I know how their rates compared with those of Best & Co.?”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“I submit to you, I wanted notice about these matters.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“May I know from the hon. Minister whether French pipes are equal to or superior to the British pipes?”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“Same specification, as I have already said more than once.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“If they were of the same specification, what made you go in for the French pipes, Sir?”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“Lower price.”

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—“May I know whether the hon. Member will be pleased to lay on the table the price of Messrs. Best & Co.'s tender for the French cast-iron pipes.”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“I will consider, Sir.”

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—“Has he any objection to place on the table the price at which Messrs. Best & Co.'s tender has been accepted for these French cast-iron pipes?”

Construction of the Coleroon bridge.

* 597 Q.—The RAJA OF RAMNAD : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that bricks either not properly burnt or half burnt are used in the construction of the bridge over the Coleroon near Srirangam; and

(b) who supervises this work, and whether the hon. the Minister will depute a qualified person immediately to inspect the work and submit a report?

A—(a) The Government have no information.

(b) A resident Engineer of the rank of Executive Engineer, who is a fully qualified Engineer, is supervising the construction of this work under the general control of the Chief Engineer and the Government see no necessity to take the action suggested.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“In view of the answer to clause (a) of the question, may I ask the hon. Minister for Development why the Government have not made any enquiries after the somewhat serious allegations made in clause (a) of the question that bricks either not properly burnt or half-burnt were used in the construction of the bridge over the Coleroon near Srirangam? May I ask the Government to enquire into the matter, as to our is human and as Government also are liable to err?”

28th March 1927]

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"The question of the hon. Member will be brought to the notice of the Chief Engineer for action."

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Survey of Muslim religious endowments in the Presidency.

* 598 Q.—BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether any elaborate survey of all the Muslim religious and charitable endowments existing in the Presidency of Madras has at any time been made by the Government, and if so, whether the Government will place a copy of the report of the survey on the table of the House ;

(b) whether district devasthanam committees for Muslim religious endowments and charitable trusts were at any time appointed by the Government, and if so, for what districts and for what duration and with what powers ; and whether the Government will place on the table papers connected with the matter ;

(c) whether any of the said committees are functioning at present, and if not, the causes which led to their having become defunct ;

(d) whether the Government has at any time attempted to revive the said devasthanam committees and whether the Government are aware of any effort on the part of the Muslims in the districts to revive the said committees ; and

(e) whether, in view of the Government's proposal to extend the provisions of the Mussalman Wakf Act of 1923 to the Presidency of Madras, the hon. the Minister proposes to direct an exhaustive and elaborate survey of the existing Muslim religious endowments and charitable trusts being made at an early date ?

A.—(a) No. In connexion with the proposal to extend the Mussalman Wakf Act, 1923, to this Presidency, Collectors were asked in March 1926 to report on the extent of wakf properties in their respective districts and the extent to which they were mismanaged. A summary ^a of their replies is laid on the table.

(b) A list ^b of Muhammadan mosque committees, formed under Act XX of 1863, compiled from reports received from Collectors in 1921 and 1922, is laid on the table. As regards the tenure and duties of these committees, the attention of the hon. Member is invited to sections VII, IX, X, XI and XII of the Act. No committees were, so far as the Government are aware, appointed for charitable trusts.

(c) The Government have no information.

(d) The question of legislating for Muhammadan religious endowments was considered by the Government when the Hindu Religious Endowments Bill of 1922 was being framed, but it was not then considered opportune to undertake such legislation. The answer to the latter part of this clause is in the negative.

(e) No.

^a Printed as Appendix IV on pages 1088–1089 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix V on pages 1090–1091 infra.

[28th March 1927]

BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur :—"The answer to question (c) says, the Government have no information. Will the hon. Minister call for the required information and circulate the same, Sir?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I shall consider that question, Sir."

BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur :—"May I know whether the hon. Minister will consider the advisability of appointing mosque committees once again and try them for some time?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I shall consider that."

MR. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"In answer to question (e) it is stated 'No'. I wish to ask the hon. Minister whether he thinks it advisable to make a thorough enquiry before Government propose to introduce the Act of 1923 in this Presidency."

BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur :—"May I know whether the hon. Minister considers the report supplied by the District Collectors sufficient and satisfactory?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"It is, I think, sufficient, so far as it goes."

Management of religious institutions in South Kanara.

* 599 Q.—**MR. A. B. SHETTY** : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government are aware that in South Kanara many religious institutions are managed exclusively by separate communities, such as Shivalli Brahmans, Gowd Saraswaths, Bunts, Jains, Billavas, etc.;

(b) when the nominations for the proposed temple committees will be made;

(c) which of the communities will be given representation and in what proportion; and

(d) on what basis the membership will be distributed?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) to (d) The President, Hindu Religious Endowments Board, has been requested to submit proposals for the constitution of the two new committees to be formed in the place of the old committees. The nominations will be made after his proposals are received and details of representation will be considered at the same time.

MR. S. SATYAMURTI :—"With regard to the answer to clauses (b) to (d), may I ask the hon. Minister whether, in view of his promise to introduce amending legislation in connexion with the Hindu Religious Endowments Act which will take some time, he will take no steps, in pursuance of these proposals which have been called for from the Board, unless those steps are actually indispensable, before he makes up his mind as to what shape the legislation is to take?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I cannot stop the course that has been pursued so long. It would be quite anomalous."

28th March 1927]

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ In view of the possibility that the whole constitution of these committees may be changed owing to the proposed amendment of this Act, may I ask the hon. the Minister whether any particular need exists for the carrying out of the provisions of this Act, and whether the hon. Minister cannot stay his hand until he knows the form or shape the proposed legislation is to take ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I say, Sir, that from the mere fact that these committees continue to be appointed, no inference one way or the other may be drawn as to the form the amendment of the Act will take ”

Medical Administration

Purchase of the “ Hyde Park ” by the Government.

* 600 Q.—**BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur** : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any negotiations carried on by the Government with a view to purchase the building and ground known as “ Hyde Park ” situated on the Poonamallee High Road, Kilpark, Madras, and if so, for what purpose and at what cost ;

(b) for what purpose and for how much the vacant site situated in Peter's Road, Royapetta, Madras, was bought from the late Nawab Syed Muhammad Sahib Bahadur, and what Government now contemplate to do with the said piece of land ; and

(c) whether the Government will consider the advisability of constructing a suitable building for the Government School of Indian Medicine and Hospital on the site purchased by the Government from the late Nawab Syed Muhammad Sahib Bahadur ?

A.—(a) & (c) The Government have decided to purchase “ Hyde Park ” for the location of the Government School of Indian Medicine, Madras. The cost including registration and other incidental charges is estimated at Rs. 1,02,000.

(b) The vacant site in Peter's Road was purchased for Rs. 78,741 for the purpose of constructing a hostel for sub-assistant surgeon pupils at Royapetta. It is now proposed that the new Press buildings should be constructed upon this site if the Government decide to build a new Press.

BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur :—“ May I know whether the Government are not aware of the various complaints made by the students and the public that the present locality where the School of Indian Medicine is situated is quite ill-suited and insufficient, etc. ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ I am not aware of any such representation.”

BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur :—“ The locality being an out-of-the-way place, will the hon. Minister consider its removal to a more suitable place ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ We have already acquired the building, Sir, and we are proceeding with the further improvements to it.”

[28th March 1927]

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" Is the hon. Minister aware that this building was once condemned by the very Principal of that school as unfit for that school ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur :—" May I know what led the Government to purchase that building alone ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" We were in need of a building for the school, and this building was then in the market and we closed with the offer."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Who occupied the building at the time, Sir ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" We do not know who occupied it, Sir."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Are the Government aware that there were complaints in the newspapers to the effect that the students find it very difficult to go to the place, etc. ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That question has been already answered, to the effect that the Government are not aware of it."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know whether the Raja of Panagal was occupying the house ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I do not know, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know if at any time the Raja of Panagal occupied that house for months or years ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" At one time he occupied the house."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know if at the time the purchase was made the Government were aware that the lease of the Raja of Panagal was unexpired ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I do not know."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask the Government to make an enquiry whether during the time of the Raja of Panagal he had any connexion, direct or indirect, with the transaction ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I do not know how it would affect the matter ; as to who the occupants were at the time was hardly a matter for us to take note of."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I am surprised at the answer. I know the Ministry has changed and that a change has come over it. But may I ask whether at the time the transaction was made, the Member of the Government directly concerned in effecting the transaction had any direct or indirect interest in the house, either as occupant, lessee or otherwise ? I am asking for information on that point, and not for the hon. Minister's opinion as to whether the information is necessary or not."

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I do not know."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Will Government make enquiries and find out whether the Raja of Panagal was in occupation of the house at the time the transaction was entered into ? "

28th March 1927]

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I do not see what bearing it has on the acquisition."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether this valuation was made by the Revenue Department ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" The Revenue officials also were consulted."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" Is the hon. Minister aware that the bungalow on the Peter's road was once selected for this school prior to the purchase of this building ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" It was perhaps one of the buildings that were thought of for the school."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" In view of the fact that the students find it difficult to go to this place and also the fact that it is in an out-of-the-way place, will the hon. the Minister look into the matter and see that even though this Hyde Park was purchased by the Government for a much higher cost . . . "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think that question has been answered already."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to the answer to clause (a), last sentence, i.e., ' the cost including registration and other incidental charges is estimated at Rs. 1,02,000 ', may I ask if the money has been paid ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I have no definite information, Sir. I think it has been paid."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know how the price was fixed, whether it was by referring to the market rate of similar houses adjoining it or similar lands, or whether it was by consulting the Revenue Department ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" They consulted the Collector of Madras also who took into account the rate at which the adjoining plots were sold and the condition of the building and its market value."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask for some elucidation of the word ' also ' ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" They consulted also the Public Works Department "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know for what amount the house was bought by the Zamindar of Chunampet ? "

The hon Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I do not know."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know the special conditions that have to be fulfilled for using it for the purpose of locating the School of Indian Medicine ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" We do not say that this building satisfies all the conditions required. That is why we are extending and improving it."

[28th March 1927]

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—“ Have the students that attend this school a hostel near by ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ No.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—“ Do the Government think of purchasing a place or providing a hostel for the students of that school ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ I have no information about that.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ May I know if the hon. the Minister is aware that this house was purchased for Rs. 65,000 by the Zamindar of Chunampet ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ No, Sir.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ May I know if since that date the prices of houses in Madras have considerably fallen down ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ He has not given me the date, Sir.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ Have they built a new hospital there or are they going to construct one in the Hyde Park ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ The building is being used now for the purposes of the school.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ Are they going to spend vast sums of money for building hospitals attached to this school ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Any amount that the Government may propose to spend will come before the House for sanction.”

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—“ Is the Government aware that this building which has been bought at such a high cost is not thoroughly accommodative for school purposes ? ”

Pay of the Assistant Professors of the Madras Medical College.

* 601 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO. Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) what is the lowest pay received by any of the Assistant Professors of the Madras Medical College ;

(b) what is the pay of the Assistant Professors of the Government School of Indian Medicine ;

(c) whether there have been complaints that the latter is inadequate ; and

(d) what pay the committee appointed to report on the indigenous systems of medicine with hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur as Chairman in 1923 recommended for the teaching staff of the Government School of Indian Medicine ?

A.—(a) Rupees 200 + Rs. 125 (special pay) per mensem.

(b) No assistant professors are at present employed in the Government School of Indian Medicine. Part-time assistant lecturers are employed and they are paid honoraria at the rate of Rs. 50 each a month.

28th March 1927]

- (c) The Principal of the School of Indian Medicine has represented that the remuneration paid to these assistant lecturers is inadequate.
- (d) The hon. Member presumably refers to the Board appointed in 1924 for the purpose of formulating detailed proposals for the establishment of a School of Indian Medicine. That Board recommended the following scale of pay for the teaching staff :—
- (1) Principal—Rs. 500 a month.
 - (2) Four lecturers—Rs. 200 each a month.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ May I know whether in view of the recommendations of the Oosman Committee, the Government will consider favourably the question of giving better pay and prospect and also having full-time professors for Ayurveda to improve instruction in Ayurvedic system of medicine ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ The hon. Member will be pleased to learn that the question of increasing their pay is under consideration.”

Indian Medical Service officers posted to the Madras Presidency from the Military branch of the Indian Medical Service.

* 602 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Indian Medical Service officers who have been posted to the Madras Presidency from the Military branch of the Indian Medical Service for the last two years ; and

(b) how many of them are Madrasis ?

A.—(a) Four Indian Medical Service officers have been posted to the Medical department from the Military branch of the Indian Medical Service during the years 1925 and 1926.

(b) Two.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—“ May I know why the Government has not thought fit to get or made any endeavour to get Madrasis from outside, I mean Madrasis who have better qualifications and who are seniors in the line ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ I am not aware of such endeavours or the need for them.”

Construction of a building for the Ramnad Headquarter hospital.

* 603 Q.—The RAJA OF RAMNAD: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state when the Government propose to build a decent building with sufficient number of beds for the Ramnad Headquarter hospital ?

A.—The Government have requested the Surgeon-General to submit for consideration in connexion with the budget for 1928-29 detailed proposals for the provision of a hospital suitable to the needs of Ramnad.

[28th March 1927]

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Civil Justice***First and second class Bench Courts in the North Arcot district.*

604 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of first and second class Bench Courts now working in the North Arcot district;

(b) whether there was any difficulty experienced in constituting first and second class Bench Courts at each divisional headquarters in the district;

(c) the number of third class Bench Courts in the North Arcot district and how many of them are presided over by Honorary Magistrates;

(d) the reason for not appointing Honorary Magistrates as Presidents of more Bench Courts; and

(e) the reason for not establishing more Bench Courts in the district?

A.—(a) Two first and nine second-class courts.

(b) Tiruppattur and Vellore have first-class courts and Tiruvannamalai and Cheyyar second-class ones. Ranipet has no Bench Court; but there are third-class Bench Courts at Wallajah and Arcot which are large towns lying two miles off on either side of Ranipet.

(c) There are four third-class Bench Courts; all of them are presided over by Honorary Magistrates.

(d) The difficulty is partly one of establishment. At the headquarters of Stationary Sub-Magistrates, office work is done by the Sub-Magistrates' clerks and it is better done when the Sub-Magistrate is responsible for it. Another difficulty is to find suitable persons.

(e) There is no special need for more Bench Courts. Panchayat Courts now do much of the petty work. The formation of one more Bench Court is under consideration.

Criminal Justice*Criminal cases tried by Magistrates in Camp.*

605 Q.—MR. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether complaints have been received of the inconvenience and hardship caused to parties and witnesses by the posting by Magistrates of cases for trial at distant places from their headquarters; and

(b) whether there is not a Government Order that cases ought not to be so posted?

A.—(a) & (b) No.

'28th March 1927]

Representation for a Sub-Magistrate's Court from the villagers of Watrap.

606 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a mahazar from the residents of Watrap village, Srivilliputtur taluk, Ramnad district, requesting them to establish a Sub-Magistrate's and a Deputy Tahsildar's office in the locality;

(b) whether it is a fact that lawlessness, incendiarism, house-breaking, etc., are prevalent there since the abolition of the Sub-Magistrate's office; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider the grievances of the people and re-establish the court there?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government have so far no reason to think that the facts are as suggested.

(c) The mahazar has been forwarded to the District Magistrates of Ramnad and Madura. Should these officers report facts supporting the request of the memorialist the matter will be further considered.

Irrigation

Peria Eri channel scheme.

607 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question No. 11 regarding the digging of an irrigation channel from the Peria Eri of Eraiyur village answered on 24th January 1927, whether Government propose to take up that scheme now at least as a relief measure?

A.—No.

Report from the Chief Engineer regarding the channel from the Turaiyalar river.

608 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question No. 12 regarding the construction of a channel from the Turaiyalar river answered on 24th January 1927—

(a) whether the report called for from the Chief Engineer has been received; and

(b) whether he will be pleased to place it on the table of this House?

A.—(a) & (b) The Chief Engineer's report is still awaited. The question of placing it on the table of this House will be considered on its receipt.

Raising the anicut for Basavanna channel.

609 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the work of raising the anicut for Basavanna channel has been started;

(b) if so, when;

[28th March 1927]

- (c) if not, why not;
- (d) whether the raising of the anicut affects the extent of sugarcane crop both under Raya channel and Basavanna channel;
- (e) if so, to what extent; and
- (f) whether the ryots are put to any loss by the delay in raising the anicut, and if so, to what extent?

A.—(a) to (d) The improvements to the Basavanna channel were begun in 1925–26. The raising of the anicut had to be postponed, as, during inspection, the Superintending Engineer found the anicut unstable. Certain other works also had to be postponed in order to let down water for the benefit of the standing sugarcane crop under the Raya channel.

(e) & (f) The Government have no information on these points.

Allotment for the maintenance of Raghavayyan and Malattar channels.

610 Q.—Mr. K. SITARAMA REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the annual allotment for the last five years for the maintenance of (1) Ragavayyan channel, (2) the Malattar channel, both branching from the Tirukkoyilur anicut across the Pennar (South Arcot district);

(b) the total length of the two channels, and the number of villages served by these two channels respectively;

(c) whether there are regulators to the supply channels from these two main channels to the various tanks which are supplied by these two channels;

(d) whether the Government are aware that there are many breaches in the 6th, 7th and 8th miles of the Raghavayyan channel near the villages of Pudupalayam, Elandorai, Andrayanallur and Manakuppam;

(e) whether the Government propose to close the breaches and if so, when;

(f) whether these breaches do not silt the spring channels leading to the villages of Manakuppam, Chinnasevalai and Tiruvennanallur (Tirukkoyilur taluk);

(g) whether a mahazar has been received by the Public Works Department for excavating a channel from the Amoor channel to feed Manakuppam tank and what action has been taken on the mahazar; and

(h) if the Government have no direct information on the aforesaid matter, whether they will be pleased to call for the same?

A.—(a) to (g) The Government have no information.

(h) A report has been called for.

Railways

Construction of the Salem-Mettur Railway.

611 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposed Salem Junction-Mettur Railway line will be taken up almost immediately;

(b) what is the route taken by that line;

28th March 1927]

(c) whether it is a fact that Government have received memorials from the important villages of Omalur, Meecheri, Vanavasi and Nanganelli that the proposed line should touch these places so that this important area in Salem district may be developed ; and

(d) what Government propose to do in the matter?

A.—(a) A detailed survey of the line was sanctioned by the Railway Board in October 1926. The Madras Government have recommended the early construction of the line in order that it may serve the purpose for which it is intended

(b) The survey is for a line of railway from Salem to Mettur dam *via* Meecheri. The other details of the alignment will be known only after the survey has been completed.

(c) & (d) Memorials have been received from the residents of Meecheri and certain other villages in the Omalur taluk and the petitioners have been informed that the line will serve Omalur and pass through Meecheri.

Land Revenue

Income from land revenue, etc., in Ganjam district.

612 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state the gross income from the following sources for each of the years of 1924 and 1925 separately for each of the four divisions of Ganjam district including the Agency division as also of the Koraput division in the Vizagapatam district :—

- (a) Land revenue including peshkash ;
- (b) Abkari ;
- (c) Stamps both judicial and non-judicial ;
- (d) Registration ;
- (e) Forests ;
- (f) Taxes on incomes ;
- (g) Irrigation, navigation, embankments and drainage both for which accounts are kept or for which no accounts are kept ;
- (h) Administration of justice ?

A.—(a) to (d) & (f) to (h) The information has not been compiled and is not available for each division.

(e) The districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam each constitute a single forest division and the forest income from these for the financial years 1924-25 and 1925-26 is given in the Administration Reports of those years. Figures are not available for calendar years or for each revenue division separately.

Income of the permanently-settled zamindaris in Ganjam, Chittoor and Ramnad.

613 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the income of each of the permanently-settled zamindaris in the districts of Ganjam, Chittoor and Ramnad for any years between 1921 and 1926 (for which figures are available) as per land-revenue accounts noting the peshkash in each case ?

[28th March 1927]

A.—A statement giving the names of the permanently-settled zamindaris in the districts in question and the peshkash and land-cess paid by each is being prepared and will be laid on the table as soon as it is ready. The Government have not full particulars of the income of these zamindaris nor would it be proper to publish such information if the Government had it.

Alleged punishment of one Murugappa Gramani, Nambedu village, North Arcot district.

614 Q.—Mr T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that one Murugappa Gramani of Nambedu village, Wandiwash taluk, North Arcot district, was allowed to cultivate four acres of unassessed waste land for three years on payment of single assessment only ;

(b) whether it is a fact that last year he was fined Rs. 10 for the same cultivation ;

(c) whether it is a fact that this year he has been fined Rs 150 ; and

(d) whether there is any principle guiding the Government in these matters ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government are not aware whether or no the facts are as stated. No representation has been made to the Government.

(d) The hon. Member's attention is invited to sections 5 and 6 of the Madras Land Encroachment Act, 1907, and to the Board Standing Order No. 26.

Remission of advances to agriculturists in the Ceded districts.

615 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any part of interest on advances to agriculturists was remitted in the Ceded districts during the years 1921 to 1927 up to date ; and

(b) if such remission was granted what was the amount in each one of the districts and in what years ?

A.—(a) & (b) The information has been called for.

Forests

Grazing facilities for ryots in Tirupattur taluk.

616 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state, with reference to the answer to question No. 48 answered on the 25th January 1927 regarding grazing facilities for ryots in Tirupattur taluk—

(a) whether the information called for has been received ; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to consider the grievances of the ryots and pass suitable orders ?

23th March 1927]

A.--(a) Yes.

(b) The Government do not consider that the ryots have any legitimate grievances in the matter.

Arable land within the ' Reserve line ' of Mahadevamalai.

617 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state, with reference to the answer to question No. 70 answered on 26th January 1927 regarding the arable land within the ' Reserve line ' of Mahadevamalai, whether a report will be called for from the Chief Conservator of Forests as to the action taken by him in the matter?

A.—A report has been called for.

Education

Provident fund for elementary teachers.

618 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there are some local bodies in the Presidency that have not yet made provision for Provident fund for the elementary school teachers under them; and

(b) whether the Government propose to make it obligatory on the part of all local bodies to constitute a Provident fund for all elementary teachers under them by themselves helping the local bodies with special grants earmarked for the said purpose in cases where the local bodies are financially weak?

A.--(a) Yes.

(b) No.

If any local body applies to the Government to help it in instituting a Provident fund the Government will be ready to consider the application with reference to the circumstances of the case.

Local Boards

Preparation of electoral rolls for Poonamallee Board.

619 Q.—Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that, with a view to disqualify the voting members of the depressed classes residing in the Union area of Poonamallee and other villages, demand notices were not served on them nor taxes collected from them for the year 1924 till the last day when the final electoral roll was prepared, thus showing in the records that they had not paid their taxes for the preceding year, as required by section 52 (c), Madras Act XIV of 1920;

(b) whether it is a fact that the final electoral roll was similarly prepared by the Union Board of Kunnathur, Saidapet taluk, during the year 1924, and that long after the election took place taxes were collected for two years together, causing hardship to the depressed classes; and

[28th March 1927]

(c) whether the Government propose to take any steps to put a stop to such an injustice being done to the depressed classes by the union and taluk boards?

A.—(a) The Government have no information.

(b) The Kunnathur Union Board in its resolution, dated 5th July 1922, exempted all houses in cheris from the payment of house-tax. The exemption included houses exceeding a capital value of Rs. 240 and an annual value of Rs. 20, which are not eligible for exemption under Rule 15 of Schedule IV of the Local Boards Act. It was pointed out in audit that the exemption was out of order. Thereupon the union board had to take steps to levy the tax on houses wrongly exempted from payment. The Government have no information as to whether the tax was collected for two years together after the election took place.

(c) It is unnecessary for the Government to interfere. In case any person finds that his name has been wrongly omitted from the preliminary electoral roll, it is open to him to prefer a claim to the revising authority, pay the tax due and secure the inclusion of his name in the final electoral roll.

Excise

Location of a toddy shop near Ammur.

(20 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state, with reference to the answer to question No. 25 regarding the location of a toddy shop near Ammur answered on 24th January 1927, whether the report called for has been received and whether it will be placed on the table of this House?

A.—Yes. A copy of the reference issued to the Collector of North Arcot and a copy of his reply thereto are laid on the table.^a

Medical Administration

Invalidation of Mr. R. Venkataseshayya of Ganjam.

621 Q.—MR. K. R. KARANT Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any rule by which a public servant who has once been invalidated on medical grounds can be re-entertained if he becomes fit for public service within a prescribed time;

(b) whether Sub-Assistant Surgeon R. Venkataseshayya of Chengam, North Arcot district, was invalidated on 4th April 1925 by a Medical Board on account of sugar in the urine and high blood pressure;

(c) whether three I.M.S. officers have since certified that Mr. Venkataseshayya is now free from sugar in the urine and that his blood pressure is normal;

28th March 1927]

(d) whether Mr. Venkataseshayya has submitted a memorial to the Government on 19th December 1926 for reinstatement in service; and

(e) what are the rules by which the Government are guided in disposing of memorials of this kind?

A.—(a) Article 519 of the Civil Service Regulations governs the re-employment of persons who have been invalidated from service.

(b) A Medical Board certified Mr. Venkataseshayya on 4th April 1925 to be completely and permanently unfit for further service.

(c) From certificates produced by Mr. Venkataseshayya it appears that three Indian Medical Service officers who examined him on 29th May 1926, 24th September 1926 and 7th October 1926 agreed that there was no sugar in the urine on those dates, but did not certify that his blood pressure was normal.

(d) Yes.

(e) There are no specific rules on the subject. The memorials are considered by the Government on their merits.

Water and drainage scheme for Rajahmundry.

622 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) when the plans and estimates for the water and drainage scheme for Rajahmundry were commenced to be prepared;

(b) whether they were completed at any time;

(c) if not, what is the cause of delay;

(d) what cost was incurred up till now under this head?

A.—(a) to (c) *Drainage scheme*.—In 1915 the Government ordered the preparation of detailed plans and estimates for a "partial drainage scheme for Rajahmundry town. Plans and estimates were prepared and submitted to the Chief Engineer in 1919, who returned them to the Sanitary Engineer for revision. They were revised and resubmitted to the Chief Engineer in 1921 but were again returned in 1922 for further revision. The further revision was suspended in 1923, as it was not considered likely that the scheme would be carried out in the immediate future.

Water-supply scheme.—In 1906 the Government ordered the preparation of detailed plans and estimates for a scheme for the supply of water to Rajahmundry. In 1908 the Sanitary Engineer submitted the plans and estimates, but the scheme prepared had to be abandoned owing to the inadequacy of the yield of water from the site selected. Other schemes were subsequently investigated, and in 1919 the Sanitary Engineer was asked to submit detailed plans and estimates for the supply of water from the Godavari river. By August 1921 the plans and estimates were ready except in connexion with the inlet arrangements from the river, which could not be settled until the site for the head-works had been selected. The site was finally selected in 1922, but no progress could be made with the scheme owing to the reduction in the staff of the Sanitary Engineer's department. In 1923 the Sanitary Engineer reported that the estimated cost of the scheme

[28th March 1927]

was Rs. 15·89 lakhs. Subsequently it was decided to reduce the cost to Rs. 10 lakhs. In March 1925 owing to their doubts as to the willingness of the Municipal Council to levy a water-tax at a rate sufficiently high to enable it to finance the scheme, and owing also to the then prevailing financial stringency the Government decided that further consideration of the scheme should be postponed. On the request of the Municipal Council the consideration of the scheme was again taken up in April 1925 and in January 1926 the Sanitary Engineer was asked to prepare detailed plans and estimates. He has now reported that necessary particulars regarding the cost of the site required for the head-works and for the service reservoir have been collected, and that the preparation of the detailed plans and estimates will be taken up as soon as possible.

- (d) An expenditure of Rs. 2,876 and Rs. 7,813 has been incurred from municipal funds in connexion with the investigation of the drainage and the water-supply schemes respectively.

III

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

The Secretary laid on the table (1) copies of the supplemental^a report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Audit and Appropriation reports on the accounts of the Government of Madras for 1924-25, and (2) copies of the proceedings of the eleventh meeting of the Finance Committee for 1926-27 held on Monday the 21st March 1927.

[Note — **An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.**]

IV

MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE TO DISCUSS THE PROPOSAL OF RECONSTRUCTING AND REMODELLING THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, MADRAS.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT : — “ I have received two notices of a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House for the discussion of a definite matter of urgent public importance. The two notices are almost identical as to subject-matter, and on account of one of the Members having given the notice earlier, I give him preference. I give my consent to his making the motion.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA : — “ Sir, under Standing Order No. 20, I beg to propose the adjournment of the business of the House to consider a definite matter of urgent public importance, that is, the reconstruction and remodelling of the General Hospital, Madras.”

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR — “ Mr. President, Sir, on account of the importance involved in the point of order I intend raising now and inasmuch as your ruling, Sir, will govern number of cases for the future, I would ask your indulgence, if I take a little more time than normal on these occasions so that I may adequately develop the point of order I propose to raise.

12 noon. “ In the first place, Sir, let me invite your attention to the rules relating to motions for adjournment for purposes of debate. Under rule 12 of the Legislative Council Rules, the right to move the adjournment of the Council

^a Printed separately.

^b Printed as Appendix VII on pages 1092-1096 infra.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION REGARDING RECONSTRUCTION AND REMODELLING 1021
OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, MADRAS

28th March 1927] [Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar]

for purposes of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance shall be subject to the following restrictions. I do not, Sir, invite your attention to sub-clauses (i) and (ii) of that rule. But with your permission, Sir, I may invite your attention to sub-clause (iii) which says that the motion must not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same session. Sir, I pause here and desire to point out that the object or the purpose underlying a motion of adjournment for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of public importance is not primarily intended for debate culminating in a vote but for discussion on a matter which has suddenly arisen for consideration or in regard to which the House has not had or will not have an opportunity for discussion. From that point of view, Sir, the rule is perfectly clear that if there has been a discussion, then a discussion again on the same matter by an adjournment motion is not allowable. 'That is my first point'

* The hon. the PRESIDENT —“There are good many instances of adjournment motions in this House in which the House has given a decision on the points raised in the adjournment motions.”

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR.—“Well, Sir, I am aware that there are certain cases of that kind. But I submit, Sir, that the question is so important that I invite your ruling on the matter.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT —“I am not prepared to agree that it is only for discussion. It is a matter for the House. The House may take the opportunity of giving a vote on the point raised.”

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR —“I am not concerned with that aspect of the thing. As you know, Sir, in England these adjournment motions are very little used and such motions have been pressed to division only two or three times during the past few years. That apart, I am raising the point of incompetence of this motion because it seeks to revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed. I may also invite your attention to the rules of our financial business. Rule 27 of the Legislative Council Rules lays down that the budget shall be dealt with by the Council in two stages, namely a general discussion, and the voting for demands for grants.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT —“There, I want to draw attention to the expression ‘general discussion.’ I would draw a distinction between ‘discussion’ and ‘general discussion.’”

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“Sir, I submit where the word ‘discussion’ is used and if there is no distinction made in the rules themselves”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT —“What I mean is the word used in rule 12, sub-rule (iii), is ‘discussion’ whereas in sub-rule (1) of rule 27, the words are ‘general discussion.’”

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR.—“It may be taken to be a discussion for the purposes of an adjournment motion. A general discussion is still a discussion.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT.—“I want to know whether the rules really want to make a distinction between ‘discussion’ and ‘general discussion’.”

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“My submission is that there cannot be any distinction between the two.”

[28th March 1927

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"What I mean to say is, the word 'discussion' in rule 12 is different from 'general discussion'. The expression 'general discussion' is used in rule 27 to distinguish the sort of general discussion on the budget as a whole and the principles underlying it from the discussion at the time of the voting of grants."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"It cannot be so because the word 'general' is used in contradistinction to the voting of demands for grants. As a matter of fact, the use of the word makes the case stronger from my point of view. If the question arising from the use of the word 'general' is correct, it may be pointed out, that in rule 12 (iii), the word 'particular' is not used. As a matter of fact, it has been pointed out to me that rule 28 (1) makes that clear 'On a day to be appointed by the Governor subsequent to the day on which the budget is presented' etc. The words 'general discussion' do not come there."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It must refer to the general discussion pointed out in rule 27 (1)."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"It shows that there is no hard and fast distinction made between a discussion and a general discussion. If you come back to rule 12 you find only the word 'discussion'. I submit in dealing with statutory rules we can only take the words as they are and that we cannot read new expressions into them. My submission is that, in the absence of any indication that the word discussion there is a particular discussion, a discussion whether general or particular is sufficient to bring into operation rule 12 (iii). It has also been pointed out to me that in regard to the general discussion, among other points this one relating to the remodelling of the General Hospital, Madras, was also raised. That is my first point, Sir. Then, Sir, another question would also arise this way. It must be a definite matter of urgent public importance and it must be a specific matter of recent occurrence. Now, Sir, there is no recent occurrence here. This has been included in the budget in December. The budget was prepared in December."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Is the hon. Member not aware of the fact that the late President, Mr. Swamikannu Pillai, once ruled that the mere voting of a grant was a matter of recent occurrence which justified an adjournment motion—in the matter of the rubber estate?"

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I am aware of that. With all submission, I beg leave to question that ruling. My submission on that matter is that it is liable to reconsideration. I submit it cannot possibly be a matter of recent occurrence. There is nothing here which could be referred to as a recent occurrence. The budget is in the hands of hon. Members in January. It is discussed in February or March, then it is discussed and voted upon and the matter is coming up again. I submit, therefore, on these two grounds, that there is no specific matter of recent occurrence and secondly, on this I lay especial stress, that it revives a discussion on a matter which has been discussed, that the motion is not competent."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Mr. President, Sir, with due respect to the opinions expressed by the hon. the Law Member I shall confine myself to the opinion expressed by him on the word discussion. It seems to me, Sir, a layman (as I am, that general discussion in rule 27 refers to a

28th March 1927] [Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti]

discussion on the structure of the budget as contrasted with the discussion upon any particular subject with regard to its merits. Otherwise, taking into consideration the fact that it is only the Finance Member that shall have the right of reply at the end of discussion, if that rule should be directly enforced, it can only be the Finance Member that can answer all questions in the general discussion. Under the rules, the Finance Member only can reply and other members have no right of reply in which case criticisms regarding items which are within the port folio of other members except the Finance Member could not be answered. Therefore, it cannot be a discussion in the sense of sub-rule (iii) of rule 12 on a matter which has been sufficiently discussed in the Council, any adjournment motion on it being practically a waste of time. A mere reference during the course of the general discussion in which are couched a thousand things dealing with the administration should not be a hindrance to motions of adjournment on a particular matter. With regard to the second objection taken by the hon. the Law Member that it must be a matter of recent occurrence, I wish to say this. The provision for the construction or the remodelling of the General Hospital is included in the budget recently passed and if the opinion of the House is not now expressed by means of an adjournment motion, the Executive will be at liberty to carry on the work for which provision has been made. Then we will have no occasion or an opportunity to make ourselves heard in this matter. I therefore submit, Sir, that the motion is in order."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR.—"I am entirely in the dark as to the nature of the motion. My friend has raised the point of order but I do not know what the motion is."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT—"The standing order says that, if the President is of opinion that the matter is in order, then he shall read a statement of it to the Council. But before I make up my mind on this question, the hon. Law Member proposes to show reasons why it should not be held that it is in order. For the convenience of the hon. Member, however, I have no objection to read the motion. It is to consider a matter of urgent public importance, to wit, the remodelling of the General Hospital, Madras."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR—"My friend stated that this is not in order and he referred to the Legislative Council Rules. I submit, Sir, the matter relating to the General Hospital has not been discussed in the sense in which the word discussion is used in that rule. No doubt there was a voting on this and other matters under Demand No. XXX."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT—"As far as I remember, a reference was made to the General Hospital in the general debate by Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiar, Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, the hon. Member himself and Mr. Ramachandra Reddi as also by Mrs. Muthulakshmi Reddi and Mr. Wood. A reply was also given by the Minister for Public Health in the general debate. Those are the facts."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR.—"What I was submitting was that beyond this desultory general discussion there was no detailed discussion with reference to this particular subject. This particular item costing 40 lakhs was included in a demand which was not reached for purposes of discussion in this Council. Thus this particular item which was included in the demand was not discussed at all. I do not forget the fact that there was a sort of vague reference to it in the general discussion. But that is not the

[Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar]

[28th March 1927]

discussion contemplated in rule 12 (iii). This must be taken along with the other standing orders. My friend's second point is this. If I heard my friend rightly, he refers to the fact that this is not a matter of recent occurrence. I do not find the word 'recent' used in either or both the rules and the standing orders."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Rule 12 (ii) says that. Apparently my friend has not read that."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I stand corrected. With reference to that, I submit it is really a matter of recent occurrence because it has been included only recently in the detailed budget and our attention to it was drawn to it at the time of the discussion on the budget. So that, it is a matter of recent occurrence."

12-15 p.m. "Then, so far as the urgency is concerned, I do not think it has been stated that it is not urgent. It is certainly a matter of public importance, and it is certainly urgent. If it is not discussed at once, the 1st of April commences two days hence, and my hon. Friend, Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, may spend the whole or part of the allotment immediately on the 1st of April and on subsequent days, so that it is a matter of public importance and also one of urgency. Beyond all that, I may refer to one authority. On the 31st March 1925, a case exactly similar to this was discussed and decided on by your predecessor, the hon. Diwan Bahadur Swamikannu Pillai."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I just now referred to it. The hon. Member need not comment on it."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"May I know if I may touch on the salient points of that case?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I do not think it is necessary."

* Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—"Sir, I wish to say a very few words in support of the point of order that has been raised. On the one hand, I should like the privilege of this House to raise questions of urgent public importance to be as unrestricted as possible; on the other hand, we should avoid reaching even such a salutary result by flying in the face of rules whose generality ought not to be contravened. Turning to rule 12 of the Legislative Council Rules, clause (iii) says: 'the motion must not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same session'. There is no such restriction in that sentence that the discussion which prevents a revival of it is to be a general discussion or a specific discussion of any kind in any sense of the same matter which would be a bar to a revival of the matter."

"Now, turning to the sorts of discussion that are enjoyed and permitted by the rules with reference to the budget, we go to rules 27 to 29 of the Legislative Council Rules. With reference to the budget discussion, rule 27 provides for general discussion and what is referred to immediately thereafter is the voting on demands for grants, and under the head of 'demands for grants' there are further rules, rules 28 and 29, which again employ the word 'discussion.' In rule 28, we find:

'On a day to be appointed by the Governor subsequent to the day on which the budget is presented and for such time as the Governor may allot for this purpose, the Council shall be at liberty to discuss the budget as a whole or any question of principle involved therein.'

**ADJOURNMENT MOTION REGARDING RECONSTRUCTION AND REMODELLING 1025
OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, MADRAS**

28th March 1927] [Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar]

“There is the word ‘discussion’ there. The discussion that is contemplated is the general discussion that is provided for in clause (i) of rule 27, as you find also noted in the marginal note of rule 28. Then coming down to the sort of discussion that is prescribed with reference to the voting on the demands for grants, you find that matter provided for in rule 29. Clause (1) of rule 29 says :

‘Not more than twelve days shall be allotted by the Governor for the *discussion* of demands of the Local Government for grants.’

“So that the word is again imported into rule 29 in connexion with voting of grants, i.e., the word ‘discussion’ is put in there. So that the voting of demands for grants will imply and include not only the voting proper but also the discussion which precedes such voting. Then clause (2) of rule 29 says :

‘Of the days so allotted, not more than two days shall be allotted by the Governor to the discussion of any one demand. As soon as the maximum limit of time for discussion is reached, the President shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of the demand under discussion’

“So that, on a connected consideration of what is comprehended under ‘discussion’, whether a general discussion or a discussion for the voting of demands for grants, it is easy to reach the conclusion which is somewhat unavoidable that no matter which has been discussed either in the preliminary general discussion following the presentation of the budget, or which has been discussed in connexion with the voting of grants, no such matter shall be revived by a motion under rule 12. That shows that the objection cannot be got rid of by introducing a difference between a general discussion and a discussion in connexion with the voting of demands for grants. While I should very much favour the House possessing reasonable latitude of privilege of discussion, I do not think an escape is possible from the objection that has been formulated.”

* **MR. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR** —“Sir, there are two points raised. First, I take the question as to whether this motion calls the attention of the House to any matter of recent occurrence. Sir, as far as my experience goes, the motion itself has to refer to the matter of recent occurrence and express the desire of the Mover to bring it to the notice of the House, and to move an adjournment for the purpose of discussing that matter, such motion has to be given precedence over other business of the House, because of its urgency. It strikes me, Sir, that whatever commentary people may be inclined to write upon the language of this motion, the motion itself does not satisfy this necessary condition for the grant of permission by the President. It refers, if I remember right—I am not quoting the *ipsissima verba* of the motion—it proposes to call attention to the matter of remodelling of the General Hospital. I do not know whether you would consider that the matter which the Mover proposes to bring before the notice of the House in those words involves a recent occurrence within clause (ii) of rule 12, such as could be brought up before the House under that rule. I am not aware, Sir, of the nature of the precedent that was referred to by you and by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition and also by the hon. Member for Malabar in the course of their remarks. I am not, Sir, addressing myself to that ruling and say anything about it as to whether it is one which covers the present case or not. I do not know the facts but from the remarks let fall in the course of the discussion

[Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar] [28th March 1927]

I understand that it was not a matter which had been made the subject of actual discussion in the House. I am not at the present moment considering whether it is a subject of general discussion, which is the first stage of the discussion of the budget, or whether it is discussed more particularly at the second stage when particular items are voted on. If that was a case, Sir, in which there was neither a general discussion of the subject during the first three days allotted for the purpose, nor a particular discussion in connexion with a motion to omit or to reduce a grant, that case cannot serve as a precedent. I am saying nothing more about it at this stage. Apart from this particular case, there is a wider point of view which I shall place before you at the end, because this question is likely to recur not only in connexion with the present case or with any similar cases in future but also it might have a wider bearing on the procedure to be adopted. At present all I am concerned with is to point out first that it ought to be a matter of recent occurrence, which the terms of this motion seem to me not to satisfy. That is the first point.

"The second point is as to whether this is a case in which the matter brought up is a matter already discussed. Rule 12 lays down that if it has been discussed previously, it ought not to be discussed again in connexion with a motion for adjournment. Now, when the Leader of the House referred to rules 27 and 28, it was pointed out that the discussion referred to in rule 27, clause (i), was 'general discussion.' You may classify discussions in various ways, and say this is a general discussion, and that is a particular discussion. But in every case in whatever form the discussion is raised it is a *discussion* undoubtedly. Again it seems to me, Sir, that such a restrictive interpretation of rule 27 will land us in a trouble which we shall have to face not in this budget discussion because we have finished that stage for this year, but in future years. If you attach a special meaning to the words 'general discussion' and say this is a kind of discussion which may be permissible at this stage and not that, the result will be this: that every time the budget is discussed in the first stage of general discussion, if it related to any *particular* matter, you will have to rule it out as not coming within the scope of permissible discussion. It strikes me, Sir, that a discussion which may be said to be general, while it gives a certain idea to the members as to the kind of criticism that they are expected to offer it ought not to be treated as prohibitive of specific discussion on particular points raised in the budget. And if it is permissible and if specific points are raised and dealt with in the course of that discussion on both sides and a reply is given on behalf of the Government on that particular matter, I submit to you, Sir, that it is a discussion which the Council has had on that particular matter, and within the meaning of rule 12 it is a matter on which the Council should not waste its time over again. Rule 12 prohibits the revival of such discussion. I am proceeding on the footing that when we have to consider the language of any statute or statutory rule, we are bound ordinarily by the rule that a word which occurs in different parts of the statute or statutory rule is to receive the same interpretation, unless there is some overweighing reason why in any particular context in which that word is used, it ought to receive a different meaning, and unless it is made to appear that it ought to receive a different meaning, or absurdity will result the same meaning should be attached to it. It seems to me that this rule as much as the larger considerations to which I shall presently refer show that the matter which has been fully discussed in the Council, whether it is at the stage of

28th March 1927] [Mr. T. R. Venkatrama Sastriyar]

general discussion or at the stage of more particular Discussion on a motion for the reduction or omission of grants, should not be allowed to be made a subject of consideration on a motion under rules 11 and 12 of the rules. That is all I have to say if the matter is considered solely in reference to the rules. My attention has been drawn this morning to a passage in May as being against the contention I am submitting. I cannot say that I have fully examined and am thoroughly familiar with the kind of discussion which would shut out urgent motions of this kind in England. The rule is generally stated exactly in the way in which it is framed in rule 12 here. But there is a passage in which it is stated that the discussion on a motion for adjournment ought not to revive discussion which has been already had in certain enumerated kinds of motions. The passage is at page 246 of May's Parliamentary Practice and it lays down that there should be no discussion of a matter previously discussed whether 'on a previous motion for adjournment, upon a substantive motion, upon an amendment or an order of the day.' I do not know whether this exhausts the categories of cases on which the previous discussion must have been had. In connexion with our rules to which I have already referred, the words ought to be understood in the ordinary meaning unless there is something in the context which excludes the ordinary meaning or we are driven to another meaning in order to avoid absurdity. There is another rule of interpretation that if you alter the words of a rule a change is intended. If the rules were framed with reference to the statement of the practice in Parliament, the very fact that you do not frame a rule as in May's Book limiting the previous discussion to that on the specified motions shows that a discussion in connexion with any matter which the Council had had an opportunity of going into and dealing with is sufficient for the purpose of shutting out later discussion."

12-30
P.M.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask whether in the House of Commons there is anything like a general discussion on the budget as we have here ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Yes ; when the motion is that ' The speaker do vacate the Chair ' "

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI .—" Our rules do not contain a similar provision."

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—" If my hon. Friend says that a different rule is followed there—I have not examined it—from the very fact that you frame a rule that the House sitting as a House shall have a general discussion, a different result must follow. As I told you, there is a matter of wider importance which I wish to place before you for such consideration as you think it deserves in connexion with this motion. I understood, Sir, from what you mentioned in answer to a reply to the hon. Member from Malabar, that this particular point was specifically referred to by some of the Members and was made the subject of a reply by the hon. Minister concerned. The budget is, as you know, framed and presented by one Member on behalf of the Government, and the criticism may relate to a particular matter and if it is made the subject of general discussion and of a full and detailed answer by the Member concerned, I submit to you that it ought not to be made the subject of discussion again. It seems to me that matters included in the budget are not intended to be and in the very nature of things, they cannot be matters on which urgent motions for adjournment can be brought under

[Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar] [28th March 1927]

rules 11 and 12. They are items included in the budget. When members receive notice of the budget, there are three ways in which they can deal with it, first they may make it a matter for general discussion at the first stage, they may move cuts or omissions of particular grant, or if neither of these things is considered sufficient, if it is a matter in which they wish to make special recommendations to the Government then a notice of a resolution on the subject may be given. A matter can be brought up by way of adjournment motion only if it had not been discussed before or if it could not be discussed later and I add if there had been no opportunity at all to have discussed it previously under rule 12. It strikes me you have an opportunity to call attention if it is a matter of such urgency; if it is a matter of urgency, it is a matter of urgency from the very beginning, having opportunities to deal with it at various stages. It was thought quite sufficient in this case to raise it as a matter of general discussion in the debate and it was so raised. But it could have been raised in the many ways I have mentioned. I therefore submit that matters which are connected with the budget are not intended to be dealt with as in the form of motions for adjournment for the purpose of calling attention to a matter of recent occurrence. Generally speaking these will not be matters of recent occurrence, because they are matters of policy which are imbedded in the budget particular items included being based on the policy adopted by the Government. Members have ample opportunity to make up their minds as to whether they should content themselves with moving the matter at the general discussion or whether they would make it a subject of particular cut or they should move a special resolution. It strikes me that a matter which is included in the budget is not, ordinarily speaking, intended, to be subject of a motion for adjournment."

* The hon. the PRÉSIDENT — "It has generally been urged that a matter which could have been discussed at the time of the discussion of the demands, cannot be a matter on which a motion for an adjournment of the business of the House subsequent to the passing of the budget, could be based. If I understood the hon. the Advocate-General correctly, this appeared to be his view, and he stated as his reason that the matter could have been referred to in the general discussions on the budget; and also at the time of the detailed discussion of the budget by means of motions for the reduction of a whole grant or for the omission or reduction of items in a grant. There would be some moral force in this argument if the practice followed here was what appears to be the practice in England where whenever any section of the House is very desirous of discussing particular items, the demands are so arranged that they may be reached early enough before the guillotine comes in. As far as my personal knowledge goes, that practice has not been adopted here. Of course the Government have got the right of putting demands in any order they like but they have not shown any inclination to yield to the desire on the part of non-official members to give precedence to particular demands rather than others. If and when this practice is recognized, the view put forward by the Advocate-General may be a desirable one to adopt, but until a practice is recognized which is consistent with the practice adopted in Parliament, I do not propose to decide the question before me, on any such ground of constructive disposal unless such decision is forced on me by the language of the Rules and Standing Orders,

**ADJOURNMENT MOTION REGARDING RECONSTRUCTION AND REMODELLING 1029
OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, MADRAS**

28th March 1927]

[The President]

“As to this, two points have been raised.—

‘First as to whether the matter is one of urgency. As I have already remarked, my predecessor Mr. L. D. Swamikannu Pillai said, in 1925 regarding an adjournment motion about the granting of compensation to, and the writing off of certain loans due from, certain Rubber Estates for which provision had been made in the budget, that the question of urgency so far as he was concerned could definitely be disposed of by the consideration that the budget having been passed, the payment might be made at any time. I hold accordingly.

‘Secondly, on the question whether a mere reference in Council to any urgent matter previous to an adjournment motion is to be held as precluding the adjournment motion, it was also held by my predecessor in the motion of 1925 referred to above that such references occurring in questions and answers and supplementary answers made in Council previously could not preclude a subsequent adjournment motion under rule 12 (iii).’

“In this particular case, the facts are these.—

‘During the general discussions on the budget, reference was made to the remodelling of the General Hospital by various members of the House and their criticisms were replied to by the hon. the Minister for Public Health. 12-45
How far such a reference or discussion is contemplated to be the discussion p^m which would preclude a later adjournment motion in the same session under rule 12 (iii) is the main point for consideration. Before I deal with it, I shall read to the House a passage from May's Parliamentary Practice which has already been referred to by the Advocate-General—

“The Speaker is bound to apply to these motions the established rules of debate, and to enforce the principle that subjects excluded by these rules cannot be brought forward thereon, such as a matter under adjudication by a court of law, or matters already discussed during the current session, whether upon a previous motion for adjournment, upon a substantive motion, upon an amendment, or upon an order of the day.”

“The nature of the previous discussion clearly shows that it must have been a discussion on which an expression of the opinion of the House was possible. It could not be a mere general discussion. What was argued was that the ‘discussion’ referred to in 12 (iii) could be the same as the discussion referred to under rule 27. The words used however clearly indicate that the one is not identical with the other. The word used in rule 12 (iii) is ‘discussion’, whereas the words used in rule 27 are ‘general discussion.’ In this connexion, I may say that the ‘general discussion’ referred to in this rule is the general discussion analogous to that allowed in Parliament for the first time when a demand is moved, on the motion that the Speaker do leave the chair. As far as parliamentary practice goes, certain restrictions are placed on the nature of the general discussion. But I may point out that there only one amendment is allowed. Under rule 28, however, there is no possibility of tabling any motion on the general debate. The latter part of rule 28 expressly says, ‘But no motion shall be moved at this stage, nor shall the budget be submitted to the vote of the Council.’ It was intended that the nature of the debate here referred to should be more general than the one that takes place in the House of Commons.

“Therefore, I hold the view that the discussion referred to in rule 12 (iii) is not the general discussion that is intended by rules 27 and 28 and that the discussions that have already taken place cannot exclude a discussion on this adjournment motion.

1030 ADJOURNMENT MOTION REGARDING RECONSTRUCTION AND REMODELLING
OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, MADRAS

[The President]

[28th March 1927]

"I hold that the motion is in order.

"Under Standing Order 22, I shall now read the statement of the matter proposed to be discussed —

'To discuss a matter of urgent public importance, to wit, the remodelling of the General Hospital, Madras.'

"I should like to know if there is any objection. (After a pause) there being no objection, the motion will be taken at 2-30 p.m. to-morrow for discussion."

V

I. THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE.

*The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR —"Mr. President, Sir, I move

'that with a view to the constitution of a Committee on Public Accounts for the year 1927-28, this Council do proceed on a date fixed by the hon. the President to elect seven members to be members of the said Committee.'

"Sir, I move this motion under rule 33 (1) of the Legislative Council which says

'As soon as may be after the commencement of each financial year, a Committee on Public Accounts shall be constituted for the purpose of dealing with the audit and appropriation accounts of the Province and such other matters as the Finance Department may refer to the Committee.'

"As hon. Members are aware, the strength of the Public Accounts Committee has been fixed at ten, of whom seven are elected by the non-official Members of the Council and three nominated by the Governor. It is desirable that the election should be held to-day in order that the names of those Members who have been elected by the Council may be placed before His Excellency the Governor so that he may then be in a position to make his nominations to complete the constitution of the Public Accounts Committee at the beginning of the next financial year."

*The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur —"I second the motion."

The motion was put and adopted.

*The hon. the PRESIDENT —"I fix 3 p.m. to-day as the time by which nominations of candidates should be sent to the Secretary with reference to Regulation 11 of the Regulations for the holding of elections by means of the single transferable vote."

II. THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR —"Mr. President, I move, Sir,

'that, in accordance with resolution No. 17, passed at the meeting of the Council on 1st April 1921 regarding the constitution of a Finance Committee, this Council do proceed on a date to be fixed by the hon. the President, to elect six persons to be members of the Finance Committee for the year 1927-28.'

"The Standing Finance Committee of this Council, although not a statutory Committee of the House, is governed by the rules which are very similar to those governing the composition of the Public Accounts Committee.

28th March 1927]

[Mr. T. E. Moir]

[Its strength is nine of which six members are elected by the non-official Members of the Council, according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. The remaining three members are nominated by His Excellency the Governor. It is desirable and it is in accordance with the rules that this Committee also should be constituted as soon as possible after the commencement of the financial year 1927-28.]

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR —“ I second it.”

The motion was put and adopted.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT —“ I fix 3 p.m. to-day as the time by which nominations of candidates should be sent to the Secretary with reference to Regulation II of the Regulations for the holding of elections by means of the single transferable vote.”

VI

DEMAND FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1926-27

GRANT VII—IRRIGATION—RESERVED.

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR —“ Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

‘that the Government be granted an additional appropriation of Rs. 1,000 in the current year under “Grant VII, Irrigation—Reserved” for widening and deepening the Periyar system, Madura division, under the head “55. Construction of Irrigation, etc., works.”’

“As will be seen from the explanatory note which has been appended to the note explaining the further demands, the work has to be started at once on account of the circumstance that the lake levels have fallen very low and that this is the fittest opportunity for commencing the work. The facts as set out in the explanatory note are, that the irrigable area commanded by the Periyar system is 142,749 acres, while the supply received from the Periyar lake was sufficient only for about 130,000 acres. To improve the supply so as to serve the remaining area, the discharge through the tunnel by means of which water is passed on to Madura has been increased by 10 per cent by improvements already carried out and it is now proposed to increase the effective capacity of the lake by lowering the water-shed cutting. Estimates amounting to Rs. 2.51 lakhs providing for the necessary works to effect an extension of irrigation in the Madura and Melur taluks have been submitted by the Chief Engineer. It is proposed to sanction the estimate for this work separately and a sum of Rs. 1,000 is required for expenditure during the current year because the present is the best season for execution of the work.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT.—“The hon. Member, Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar has given notice of a token motion under this grant for the purpose of discussing three items (i) the desirability of extension of irrigation under the Periyar system in the Cumbum valley; (ii) the necessity for affording facilities for the repairs under the kudimaramat system, of channels in the Cumbum valley and non-Periyar areas generally; and (iii) the discontinuance of this system of imposing heavy penal water rates for alleged unauthorized use of Periyar water.

“Regarding items (ii) and (iii) if the hon. Member wants to show how they are in order, I will give him a chance of speaking on them. The practice of this House has been in the case of supplementary demands to permit discussion only with regard to the items actually comprised in the

[The President]

[28th March 1927]

supplementary demands. Anything beyond them is not permissible. I may^a draw the attention of the House to the Parliamentary practice as well. 'Discussion on demands for supplementary or excess grants is restricted to the items contained in the estimates on which those grants are sought and to the application of the items which compose these grants; and the debate cannot touch the policy or the expenditure sanctioned on other heads by the estimates on which an original grant was obtained, except so far as such policy or expenditure is brought before the Committee by the items contained in the supplementary or excess estimates.' Therefore, I hold, subject to what the hon. Member may show to the contrary, that we cannot have any discussion on items (ii) and (iii) of the motion of which notice has been given by the hon. Member."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR —"Sir, my object in tabling that motion is to have an assurance from the hon. the Law Member as regards the extension of the irrigable area in the Cumbum valley. It is, Sir, in the fitness of things that the benefit of the extension of irrigation under the Periyar system should go to the Cumbum valley. It will be readily conceded by other hon. Members who represent Madura that, in regard to fertility and revenue-yielding capacity, the lands in the Cumbum valley are far superior to those in other taluks of the Madura district. There is also another reason, Sir, why this benefit should go to the Cumbum valley. During the war, the Government encouraged ryots to bring more lands under cultivation. Great expectations were raised and many ryots, I know, invested large sums of money in improving their lands and bringing them under cultivation, because they were assured of the use of the Periyar water. They thought that this concession would last very long, nay, would not be revoked. But the concession has been revoked and the ryots have been exposed to very great hardship. My submission therefore is that, at this stage when the matter is being considered, the hon. the Law Member would bestow his earnest attention on this aspect of the question, and see that the benefit of this extension is given to the Cumbum valley."

1 p.m. * The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR. —"Sir, the increase of the irrigable area from 130,000 to 142,000 acres is partly in order to serve the purpose which the hon. Member has in view."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The hon. the PRESIDENT —"As regards the other two motions,^a I have no objection to allow them if the hon. Member can show how they are relevant to the demand. They seek to discuss about the penal assessments and the extension of ayacut in the Kistna Eastern Delta.

"I rule them out of order.

"I shall now put the demand to the vote of the House.

^a Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,000 for widening and deepening the Periyar shed cutting Periyar system, Madura division, by Rs. 100 (to discuss about the penal assessments collected in Kistna Eastern Delta).'

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,000 for widening and deepening the Periyar water shed cutting Periyar system in Madura division, by Rs. 100 (to discuss about the extension of ayacut in Kistna Eastern Delta; and of irrigation under the Muniyeru and of repairs of Peddi-nayani tank in the Nandigama taluk, Kistna district).'

28th March 1927]

[The President]

"The question is

'that Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 1,000 under Grant VII—Irrigation, for widening and deepening the Periyar water shed cutting, Periyar system, Madura division.'"

The demand was put and carried, and the grant was made.

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR —"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

'that Government be granted an additional appropriation of Rs. 7,000 in the current year under "Grant VII—Irrigation—Reserved" for improvements to the Nerur channel, Karur taluk, Trichinopoly district, under the head "15. Other revenue expenditure financed from ordinary revenues".'

"I think, Sir, that I may give some particulars. The Irrigation Cess Fund of the Nerur channel had a large surplus of over Rs. 12,000 at the end of March 1917. To utilize the above balance, the Board of Revenue and the ryots proposed the execution of certain works for the improvement of the channel. An estimate amounting to Rs. 19,150 was accordingly sanctioned by Government. It was afterwards revised and the expenditure in excess of Rs. 10,000 paid out of the Irrigation Cess Fund had to be incurred by the Government. The final estimates came to Rs. 26,245 and in that connexion the Collector of Trichinopoly and the Board of Revenue pointed out that all the items provided for in the estimate were masonry works requiring the technical skill of the Public Works Department and could hardly be regarded as kudimaramat works which the ryots are bound to carry out. It is accordingly proposed to sanction the revised estimate and to treat the work as a Government work chargeable to provincial revenues, towards which the Irrigation Cess Fund has contributed a sum of Rs. 10,000. This is an important work of great beneficial value. I therefore move the grant."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is

'that Government be granted an additional appropriation of Rs. 7,000 in the current year under Grant VII—Irrigation.'

"The amendment ^a of the hon. Member Mr. Biswanath Das Mahasayo is not in order. I think the House is now ready for the question."

The demand was put to the House and adopted. The grant was made.

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR.—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move

'that Government be granted an additional appropriation of Rs. 1,000 in the current year under "Grant VII—Irrigation—Reserved" for constructing a bed regulator across the Cauvery at Kattalai, Trichinopoly district, under the head "55. Construction of Irrigation, etc., Works."'

^a Suman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,000 for improvements to the Nerur channel, Trichinopoly district, by Rs. 100 (to enquire when Government are appointing a committee to look into the possibilities of various schemes of irrigation projects or improvements of the existing works in the Ganjam district estimates of which have already been kept ready).'

[Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar] [28th March 1927]

"In view of certain amendments that have been tabled may I explain this matter, with your leave? With regard to this, I think that there have been some misconceptions. The Cauvery channels in Trichinopoly have open heads. But the floods of 1924 caused big scours in the river-bed. In the old days 'korambus' made of brush wood were used to hold up and divert the water to the channels. But this was not economical and moreover the level of the channel was higher than the level of the river in most cases. That system was found to be unsatisfactory. Some time ago, a question was raised whether any water would be held up to the prejudice and jeopardy of the riparian owners lower down in the Tanjore district. I think I gave the assurance then and give the assurance now—it is open to the fullest discussion in this House—that this bed-regulator or anicut is not a dam holding up water. It is only a device to enable the water to rise to the level of the bed of the channels through which the water is to pass. For that reason alone, the bed-regulator is constructed. It is not a dam to hold up water to serve the interests of this district to the prejudice of the districts lower down. A brief explanatory note has been circulated explaining the object of the grant. The note says that the abnormal floods of 1924 caused large scours in the river-bed and brought about such great alterations in the regime of the river that water could not be diverted into the channels even with the aid of korambus. It was therefore proposed to build an anicut or bed-regulator across the river at Kattalai and divert water therefrom by means of channels on either side of the river which would pick up on their way the existing channels below, the supply to which has been adversely affected. As a first instalment of the scheme, the South Bank Canal has been constructed. The plans and estimates for this bed-regulator are expected to be received from the Chief Engineer very shortly. An expenditure of Rs. 1,000 is expected to be incurred. The work has been started in view of the fact that at the present moment the level of the river is very low and as the Chief Engineer has reported that the level is never likely to be so favourable again. That is why we have come to the Council for a grant of Rs. 1,000 for the current year."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I move

'that the allotment of Rs. 1,000 for constructing a bed regulator across the Cauvery at Kattalai be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"My object is to get an assurance from the hon. the Law Member regarding the supply of water to the Uyyakondan ayacut. That is the channel last mentioned by the hon. the Law Member. Uyyakondan channel has the largest ayacut in Trichinopoly district, comprising over 35,000 acres and consisting of some of the most fertile lands in the district in which a large variety of crops is raised including sugarcane, plantain, betels, etc. It also yields the largest revenue to the Government. Unfortunately the floods changed all that by damaging the korambus which existed and were kept in a state of repair for the supply of water into the Uyyakondan channel. The economic condition of the ryots was becoming worse and worse and last year their misery would have become complete, but for the extraordinary efforts of the present Collector of Trichinopoly, who went to the channel himself and with the help of the Executive Engineer, was able to divert enough water to last to the end of the agricultural season. When the dam at Kattalai was started, it was thought that this work would dispense with the periodical repairs of the korambus and, would ensure a steady flow of water

28th March 1927] [Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar]

into the channel. Unfortunately, even here the ryots are not free from apprehension, first because the work is far from completion and secondly because there are some disadvantages connected with the position and location of the work. The work is on the south bank of the Cauvery and in the neighbourhood there are rocks which protrude at short intervals and the levels at the head and the lower reaches are not equal or favourable. The only alternative then is to keep the korambus in a state of repair for an adequate supply of water. Again, in this connexion, I would request the hon. the Law Member to consider the possibility of repairing the old channel which is defective from Manjathadal to Valavandankottai and completely lost beyond Valavandankottai up to Alakkudi."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR.—“Does he mean in the Tanjore taluk?”

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR.—“Yes, Sir.

“Even now, in many villages the traces of the old course are visible. The reason why no efforts were made to restore the old channel was that years ago the monsoons were regular and brought their never failing supply of water and the people who are very ignorant in these villages did not agitate for its restoration, because they did not feel the need for having an additional supply of water. Now times have changed. In the 40 or 50 villages which once derived the benefit of the supply from this channel once in two years, the crops fail. For the past four years, crops have been continuously failing and remissions have been given. In the interests of the revenue derived by the Government and in the interests of the ryots, this work should be undertaken. A hundred thousand people are anxiously waiting for a sympathetic reply from the hon. the Law Member and he would earn the gratitude of them all if he would ask his department to investigate this question and restore the channel in the Tanjore taluk. The House will pardon any expression of feeling on my part. I am not exaggerating when I say that there are ten thousand eyes behind me fixed in anxious expectation, a hundred thousand mouths open wide awaiting one kind word from the hon. the Law Member, a word which will send a thrill of joy through hearts sore tried and weighed down with gloom and despair, though homes which have become the abodes of misery and poverty. My only object is to get an assurance from the hon. the Law Member on behalf of the ryots whom I represent, an assurance on which depends their future comfort and their *certainly of having an unfailing return for their arduous toil.*”

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR.—“Mr. President, I entirely agree with the hon. Member Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar that the Uyyakondan channel requires improvement and I urge that that matter should receive the early attention of the hon. the Law Member.”

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR.—“Sir, we propose to start with the work in the Uyyakondan channel. We have also been advised by our expert advisors that the bed-regulator will give an assured supply to the Uyyakondan channel by the South Bank canal. If there is any difficulty about it we will further consider the matter and see how the channel can be supplied with water. We propose to await the result of the construction of the bed regulator and even then, if there is any difficulty, we will carry out works necessary. We will give that undertaking now.”

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

[28th March 1927]

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—“ Sir, I move

‘ that the allotment of Rs. 1,000 for constructing a bed regulator across the Cauvery at Kattalai be reduced by Rs. 100.’

1-15
p.m.

“ We have been hearing about this Kattalai dam for the last two years. I think it necessary to speak on one or two points in discussing my motion to reduce the demand by Rs. 100. In the beginning of the year 1925, there seems to have been a proposal—but the people of Tanjore did not know of it till it became ripe for execution—to build a dam across the river at Kattalai. In February or March that year, from some correspondence in the newspapers, we were able to find out that Government had an idea of constructing a dam of about 2½ feet height with falling shutters above. We had a look at the place. When the people in the Tanjore district objected to the construction of this dam, it was given up in 1925. Subsequently, when the mirasidars of the Tanjore district presented an address to the hon. the Law Member when he visited Mannargudi, he was kind enough to assure them that the matter of any construction across the Cauvery would be duly considered and when a decision had been arrived at by the Government, he would place it before the mirasidars to raise any objection they might have and to say whether it would prejudice them or not. Again, Mr. President, in February 1926, this question was raised in the Council. When the hon. the Law Member moved a demand for the south bank Kattalai channel, I raised the point whether the construction of the channel would in any way be used as an argument for the construction of the dam later on. I shall refer to Volume XXVII, page 428, of our proceedings so that we may know in what position we are. In February 1926 when the hon. Member moved for a grant for the Kattalai right bank canal, he said.

‘ As, however, there is a great deal of difference of opinion between the hon. Members representing Tanjore and the hon. Members representing Trichinopoly and as enlightenment is necessary on the question, I have arranged for a conference with the Chief Engineer, the Public Works Secretary, and the hon. Members representing the districts. I hope the conference will take place in a day or two. Then the further question of the actual bed regulator may be discussed.’

“ When this question was raised, the hon. the Law Member assured us that before the bed regulator ripened into a scheme, the joint conference of the Members of the two districts would be held with the assistance of the Engineers and the advisers of the Government. In my speech, following the speech of the hon. the Law Member, I welcomed the suggestion of the hon. the Law Member for the conference he promised and I said that this would be a preliminary to a joint conference of the mirasidars of the two districts, who would be very much affected by this construction. I urged on that occasion that the construction of that channel ought not to be used as an argument for the purpose of saying later on that the dam ought to be constructed. This is what I said :

‘ If the money which is proposed to be spent now is not in connexion with the Kattalai dam at all or in connexion with any other scheme which would make the Kattalai dam necessary, there is no objection to this grant. But there will be objection to this grant if it is said that a lot of money has been spent on it and therefore the Kattalai scheme ought to materialise. I place these views before the House so that I may have information on the matter.’

“ You also, Mr. President, raised an objection that the Government spent a sum of Rs. 6 lakhs without the consent of the House and that the demand was too late if not out of order. The hon. the Law Member said that the

28th March 1927] [Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar]

matter was urgent and the amount was certified by His Excellency the Governor. That is a different matter ; I am not concerned with that now. In February 1926, the mirasidars of the Tanjore district had a definite assurance from this House and from the hon. the Law Member that they would be consulted before any definite scheme for the construction of the bed regulator was taken up. Again, in August 1926, I think, this matter came up in the form of a question before the House when the report of Mr. Stoney was placed before it. It was stated that there ought to be a head sluice to be constructed for the south bank canal and that it was proposed to fix the level at 315.00 so that it might not be necessary to raise the dam for the purpose of diversion of water into this channel. I shall refer to two passages from the report of the Chief Engineer regarding the construction of the canal, page 685, Volume XXX of our Proceedings—

‘ In order to be able to draw off the supply in the deep south bed of the river, without a dam or a korambu, the sill level was required to be about plus 315.00 or lower ’

“ Anybody reading that report would have understood that the canal was being constructed and the sluice was placed at such a level that it would not be necessary to raise the dam. I must also refer to the last portion of the report, paragraph 10—

‘ I am therefore of opinion that the construction of the bed regulator is inevitable. This bed regulator may not be absolutely necessary for the success of the south bank canal, but will probably be required ; it is however an absolute necessity so far as the north bank canal is concerned ’

“ In view of the opinion expressed by the Chief Engineer and in view of the assurance given to this House by the hon. the Law Member, is it not necessary that the people of the Tanjore district who will be affected by this scheme, should be consulted before the construction of the bed regulator is taken up? What do we find now? The channel seems to have been constructed and that it is not possible now to divert water into the channel without a bed regulator. The hon. the Law Member says that it is not a dam but only a bed regulator. I would invite your attention to the explanatory note in which it is stated that

‘ The abnormal floods of 1921 caused large scours in the river bed and brought about such great alterations in the regime of the river that water could not be diverted into the channels even with the aid of korambus. It was therefore proposed to build an anicut or bed regulator across the river at Kattalai and divert water therefrom by means of canals on either side of the river which would pick up on their way the existing channels below, the supply to which had been adversely affected ’

“ This statement, I submit, is not accurate, because Mr. Stoney stated in August 1926 that water might be diverted to the south bank canal without a bed regulator. The original idea was to cause diversion without a bed regulator. Perhaps after the experience of one year it is now found necessary to have a bed regulator to divert water for the purpose of irrigating the lands in the Trichinopoly district. The point which we have to consider is whether water can be diverted without prejudice to the ryots of the Tanjore district. If it will not in any way injure or jeopardise the interests of the Tanjore landholders, I will be the first man to say that the bed-regulator may be constructed and that water may be diverted. We have to be consulted whether we will be affected or not. We feel that we will be seriously affected by the construction of this regulator. Unfortunately, I do not know what a bed-regulator is. The hon. the Law Member says it is neither a dam nor an anicut. What else is it? It is stated that water

[Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar]

[28th March 1927]

would not flow into the channels if there were no bed-regulator. You want to bring up the level. So far as I am able to understand, it cannot be anything different from an anicut. The anicut may be 2 feet or 6 feet. If an anicut is built at a height of one or two feet at Kattalai where the river is six furlongs broad, water will be held up there and in times of scarcity, there will be no water left for the ryots in the Tanjore district. Hon. Members of the House will know, when water is at 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet at Kattalai, in the lower regions of the river at Tanjore it will be 5 or 6 feet. This difference is due to the breadth of the river. What is one foot at Kattalai may be 4 or 5 feet at the lower regions of the Cauvery and it will be impossible to let down water when it is only one foot at Kattalai so that there will not be water for the ryots of the Tanjore district.

“ Apart from the merits of the question, the explanatory memorandum says that

‘ the plans and estimates for this regulator are expected to be received from the Chief Engineer very shortly ’

“ So, the hon. the Law Member and the Government have absolutely no idea yet as to what the bed-regulator or anicut is going to be. Without having plans and estimates, why should the Government spend large sums of money on this scheme ? Probably, the Chief Engineer may say that the height of the bed-regulator might be a little less and that we need not spend more money.

“ May I suggest that before the question of constructing any work across the river Cauvery is taken up, the persons interested, I mean thereby, the mirasidars and the representatives of the Trichinopoly district and the mirasidars of the Tanjore district, should be consulted with the assistance of expert advisers both in service and not in service ? If it is found that the Tanjore district will not be affected, I will not object to this work. We have not been assured by any expert what exactly the bed-regulator is going to be. I presume the hon. the Law Member himself does not know it at present because it is stated that the Chief Engineer is expected to send the plans and estimates. They should be placed on the table of the House. In these circumstances, I urge that the work shall not be taken up now.”

The Council then adjourned for lunch.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.).

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ Sir, the motion of Mr. Muttayya Mudaliyar is with regard to the construction of the bed-regulator. It may be necessary or it may not be necessary, I do not say one way or the other ; but in any case, I believe my hon. Colleagues in this House who come from districts other than Tanjore and Trichinopoly have no partiality either for one district or for the other. If possible, they would like to give water for both these districts ; but it seems to me, Sir, that one thing is necessary, viz., that before we commit ourselves to large items of expenditure like this, it is necessary that the Council, as a whole, should have an idea, as far as possible, accurately, not regarding the special technical details, but regarding the main features of the scheme. As a matter of fact, Sir, this sum of Rs. 1,000 which is now asked for is only a small amount and relates to part of a very much bigger scheme costing about Rs. 15 lakhs, and before we launch into a scheme

28th March 1927]

[Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar]

costing Rs. 15 lakhs, it is very desirable that we should have some idea regarding the nature of the commitment. The note that has been circulated to us says :

‘ As a first instalment of the scheme, a main canal on the right bank called the South Bank canal has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs which will supply the existing channels down to the Uyyakondan channel.’

“ Then it proceeds :

‘ During the last irrigation season it was found that the new canal could not function properly without a bed-regulator which is estimated to cost Rs. 15 lakhs.’

“ So that, it appears that in the construction of this first channel, they had no idea as to how it would work. Perhaps they thought that it would work without the construction of the bed-regulator. In any case, this sentence, viz.

‘ During the last irrigation season it was found that the new canal could not function properly without a bed-regulator which is estimated to cost Rs. 15 lakhs ’

shows that they had no idea of the actual working of this particular canal which costs Rs. 10 lakhs. Now, we are asked to commit ourselves to another Rs. 15 lakhs on a grant of Rs. 1,000. I think it is becoming very common for us to be asked to commit ourselves to such large sums.

“ Then again, Sir, I deprecate the commencement of huge works like this without the plans and estimates being made ready. The note itself admits that the Chief Engineer has not yet prepared the plans and estimates. It says

‘ The plans and estimates for this regulator are expected to be received from the Chief Engineer very shortly.’

“ We do not know when they will be received and we do not also know what action, on their receipt, will be taken. Of course, the Public Works Department has a knack of very much exceeding the original amount ; but in any case, we must have some idea as to the approximate amount to which we shall be committed. I am not actually opposing the motion, nor am I supporting it. Unless the hon. the Law Member is able to give some more definite idea regarding this scheme and so long as we are kept in the dark, I do not think it is wise for us to agree to this.”

* Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI.—“ Mr. President, Sir, I rise to oppose the motion of my friend Mr. Muttayya Mudaliyar. If I was satisfied that his motion was in the interests of the district which he represents, I should have been reluctant to oppose it. But, Sir, it is neither in the interests of Tanjore nor in the interests of the Trichinopoly district ; on the contrary, I may submit it is distinctly prejudicial to my district, viz., Trichinopoly. If the hon. Mover was certain and assured the Council that this dam or anicut, by whichever name you call it, was going to be something like a reservoir for impounding a large quantity of water which otherwise the Tanjore district would be entitled to, I should certainly not like to oppose him ; but he was himself saying that he was not sure as to what this dam was. Sir, from the very report of the Chief Engineer with which he is acquainted and from the assurance given by the hon. the Law Member from his place in this House, we have all been told that it is not a dam, not an anicut and nothing like a reservoir which will impound water to the prejudice of the Tanjore district, but that it is only a kind of masonry structure to keep the bed of the river at a uniform level. The river generally gets scoured during the flood season ; and this dam is built to prevent such scouring. We are now having the korambu system, which is a temporary contrivance

[Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai]

[28th March 1927]

by which, with the help of leaves, bamboos, etc., the level of the water is raised, so as to divert the water into the channels taking from the river. This system was bad even before the floods; but the condition became acutely worse after the floods of 1924. The river-beds had got scoured to an extent which it is impossible to remedy, even with the korambu system. Then the Government became alive to the urgent necessity of constructing a structure which would keep the level of the river at a uniform level. It is this that is sought to be achieved by this Kattalai anicut. I may assure my friend that it has been advisedly called 'bed-regulator' for, it is merely a structure which regulates the level of the river instead of its being allowed to undulate and to get scoured. Such being the case, Sir, I cannot see what objection can be taken to this anicut by the people of Tanjore or by the representatives of Tanjore here. Now, what is it that we get by this system? Are we going to get an inch of water more than we are getting at present? Certainly not. As it is, the korambu system by which we are able to dam the water by a temporary contrivance is to be replaced by a permanent arrangement. As I have said, the temporary system, the korambu system, is open to great objections and exposes the Government and the people to great difficulties. We are only going to get, on a permanent arrangement, a right which we have been hitherto getting under a temporary contrivance.

"Sir, the korambu system has been found to be highly precarious and uncertain and has been condemned by all the authorities interested.

"The necessity for an anicut was, to a certain extent, due to the pulling down of the anicut at Elamanur, the Upper Anicut, in 1903; this was done in the interests of Tanjore. From 1903, we the ryots of the Trichinopoly district, have been crying for this regulator or dam across the river; and it is surprising that Tanjore should now come and oppose this scheme. The Government were not prepared to listen to our cries till the floods of 1924. Our distress after 1924 became acute and it was then that the Government came forward to help us. As I said, Sir, this is only a permanent arrangement in the place of the existing temporary contrivance. Further, I submit it is also most economical to the Government and greatly beneficial to the ryots. If only hon. Members are aware of the condition of the ryots after the floods of 1924, I think every one in this House will be ready to vote in favour of the demand and against the motion of Mr. Muttayya Mudaliyar. In 1924, Sir, to take only one instance, the ayacut of the Marudur Nattu Vaikal fetched Rs. 60,000 per annum by way of land revenue. From 1924 onwards, the Government have to remit about Rs. 30,000 every year. Therefore, every year, by the construction of this anicut, the Government will be saving that sum on that ayacut alone. To add to it, there is the great benefit which the ryots will get in the shape of regular and greater harvests. Far from this dam being anything in the nature of some reservoir, which would prevent Tanjore from getting the water, I submit it is only a device to ensure to us a proper and adequate supply of water, without an unnecessarily heavy expenditure, without putting the ryots to great hardship, and also without putting the Government to the necessity of making remissions. In the construction of korambus themselves, the Government would have to spend every year nearly two lakhs. So, the total saving would be Rs. 2 lakhs, the amount spent on korambus, *plus* Rs. 30,000 in the shape of remissions taking into account under one ayacut alone. The interest on the amount to be spent is much less than the annual saving. Therefore, Sir, I submit, it is an urgent work, a necessary one and an economical one.

28th March 1927] [Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai]

“ My hon. Friend was complaining that this scheme was not placed before the public and was taking the Government to task for it. May I remind him, Sir, that this scheme has not been launched into the House all at once? This scheme is part of a bigger scheme, the Kattalai Anicut scheme. Some hon. Member raised the question as to what it would involve. It involves two main channels, one on the right bank and one on the left bank, of the Cauvery and a bed regulator between them. The Government ought to have launched upon the scheme even earlier, but somehow or other, on account of want of funds, they have been putting it off. The first portion, the right bank canal, had already been built; but Government perhaps waited to give us a bed regulator until they actually found that it was a necessity. And the Chief Engineer has already reported about its necessity. Sir, after 1926, after the scheme was formulated, the Chief Engineer went to Trichinopoly and found that water could not be supplied to the right bank canal without the bed-regulator. The scheme about the bed-regulator was already there, but the Government put it off till they were assured that it was absolutely necessary. Now, on account of the opinion of the Chief Engineer given in February 1927, they have found it to be an absolute necessity. Therefore, Sir, it is nothing new, and the hon. Members from Tanjore and the public of Tanjore have all along been aware of it. My friend, Mr. Seturatnam Ayyar, I remember, put a question in 1926 or so, and in answer to it, the Chief Engineer's report was placed on the table. So that from 1926 onwards, the scheme has been before the House and the public. From his place in this House, the hon. the Law Member even then gave an assurance to my friend Mr. Khalif-
ul-lah Sahib who then represented Trichinopoly, that this bed regulator would be taken up soon. Therefore this scheme is not new at all, it is not a surprise on the Council and there is no attempt to rush it through. I see absolutely no reason urged in favour of the postponement of the scheme or of its abolition. On the contrary, every circumstance points to the necessity of its immediate execution. We had here the budget discussion recently, and in the budget, there is already a provision for a lakh of rupees for this purpose. What is the meaning, I ask, of the representatives of Tanjore coming now and trying to thwart this scheme which has been hanging fire for the past two or three years and which, according to the unanimous opinion of all the authorities, is greatly to the benefit of Trichinopoly? As I said, Sir, I repeat that this scheme is not intended to jeopardise Tanjore in respect of the water it is getting. For instance, even after the bed regulator is constructed, we have many other channels lower down in the Trichinopoly district. If it affects Tanjore, it would affect also the owners of the ayacuts of those channels. I refer to the Peruvai and Ayyan channels. Certainly, if these ayacut mirasdars thought that this dam was going to affect them, they would be the first to have objected to that. What applies to them applies equally to the ryots of Tanjore. The Government will see to it that Tanjore gets its usual quantity of water. As a matter of fact, this contrivance is not devised to impound water.

“ It is only to disabuse the hon. Mover's mind of that impression that I am insisting on this point, namely, that we are not getting more than we have got, but that it is only making permanent the existing costly and precarious system; and it will by no means be prejudicial to Tanjore. Further, this scheme is not a new one. It has been in existence for the past two and a half years. If the motion of Mr. Muttayya Mudaliyar is passed, we

[Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai]

[28th March 1927]

would be put to great difficulties. Let the Members of this House have some pity on the poor people of Trichinopoly who have been greatly affected by the floods; let them not be carried away by the expressions of Mr. Muttayya Mudaliyar. I therefore strongly oppose the motion of Mr. Muttayya Mudaliyar and support the demand of the hon. the Law Member."

* Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR.—"Mr. President, Sir, I also oppose the amendment of Mr. Muttayya Mudaliyar. There has been some misapprehension on the part of certain Members of this House that the bed-regulator or dam at Kattalai would prevent water from going to Tanjore. That is not the case. Even as it was, we have got the system of korambu, and we were having temporary structures every year during scarcity. The present bed-regulator will be more or less on a level with the existing head sluices of the South Bank Canal and more water than necessary will flow over the bed-regulator at present under the existing korambu system. Again, on account of the objections of the Tanjore ryots during the last irrigation season, the bed-regulator was not constructed. In the last year there was no water in the canal. Representations were made to the authorities and accordingly the Chief Engineer inspected the place and found that the canal could not function properly without a bed-regulator which he estimated to cost 15 lakhs of rupees. About 10 lakhs of rupees were spent on the construction of the South Bank Canal irrespective of the bed-regulator. On account of the floods of 1924, several canals were damaged and it was only then that a canal on either side of the river was taken into consideration. The South Bank canal was only a part of the scheme. After the floods, some of the ayacuts in the canals have been lowered in classification. For instance, in my own taluk, Kulittalai, some have been reduced from first class to second class and thereby the Government lost a portion of their income. After all this is only a provision of Rs. 1,000 on account of a scouring sluice to the existing channel. At the time of floods only sand will pass through the new canal, but not water if the scouring sluice is not constructed; that is to say, the whole canal will be silted up with sand hereafter, thereby, ruining the cause of the ryots. With these words, I request hon. Members to vote for the grant. I may also say that Tanjore is richer than Trichinopoly. Hence I would request the hon. Members on all sides to vote against the amendment."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR —"Sir, let me elucidate one or two points which, I think, have been left in a certain confusion. There are two or three basic facts. First of all, a lakh of rupees has been included in the budget for the Kattalai scheme and has been sanctioned by the House. The present attempt is to build a scouring sluice for which no time is favourable than now, because water is very low and the Engineer reports that we cannot do this construction work at any time as favourable as now and in fact, he next says that the construction of a scouring sluice for the proposed regulator will be a great saving in pumping charges if carried out at once. For that purpose, I am asking for a thousand rupees. Now my hon. Friend from Malabar referred to some estimates suddenly coming on a demand being made. I think, he forgets that he has been a party to the passing of the budget in which this scheme has been included and passed already. Therefore, there is no question of this matter being rushed through. Far from it, as my hon. Friend from Trichinopoly said, it has been discussed in this House quite often."

28th March 1927]

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR.—“On a point of personal explanation, Sir. My hon. Friend says, I was a party to this scheme. In fact, I voted against the grant.”

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR —“It is worse, because if he voted against it, it does not lie in his mouth now to object on the ground that he has no idea of the scheme, for, there is a law of direct as well as constructive *res judicata*.”

“Apart from this matter, with reference to what fell from the hon. Member from Tanjore, as he stated if there is a case of building an anicut or a dam for impounding water, or building a reservoir, I can well understand the apprehensions of Tanjore, that water is going to be diverted or going to diminish so far as their supply is concerned. The position is this. This is an estimate for a masonry device, merely to make permanent what was till now being made by korambus at a cost of two lakhs. This system has been found to be very inexpedient and the proposal is to substitute that system. The South Bank Canal Scheme was definitely put to the vote of the House and was carried, and therefore there is no use in saying that it took the House by surprise. It was during the last season that the Chief Engineer found that on account of the low level of the river it was not possible to get water through the existing channels. To get the water-supply in an adequate and efficient manner, he says, that we must raise the bed level of the river by a masonry device, that is, a bed-regulator.”

“As I said, the plans and estimates have not yet reached the final stage, and this I am willing to do, namely, to let my hon. Friends from Tanjore see a copy of the plans; and, if they wish to make any representation on the basis that Tanjore interests will be jeopardised, Government will consider them before finally passing their orders.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“Does the hon. Member propose to press the motion?”

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR —“With reference to the offer made by the hon. the Law Member, may I ask the hon. Member, as a matter of information, whether after the plans and estimates are received, the Law Member would consider the question of calling a conference of the people of the Tanjore district and allow them to go into the question?”

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR —“The plans and estimates are expected shortly. Those plans and estimates, my hon. Friend may inspect and if he likes, he can call a conference of persons in his district, or go to Kattalai and see the place. If he then sees that the interests of Tanjore are jeopardised, and if he could bring it to the notice of Government, Government will consider before taking further steps.”

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR —“As to what the hon. Member has stated, I wish to make one or two points clear.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“I do not think hon. Members are entitled to bargain in this House.”

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—“I am not bargaining, Sir.”

[28th March 1927]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I want to know whether the hon. Member proposes to press the motion or to withdraw it. That is the only matter with which the House is concerned."

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR —" Before making up my mind to press or withdraw the motion, may I ask leave of the President to ask for some explanation ; if the hon. the President rules that I must withdraw or press my motion, I am, of course, bound by his decision."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT .—" I am sorry that Members cannot have an opportunity of getting explanations from the Government Members on these motions at this stage. The hon. Member must make up his mind to press the motion or withdraw the motion. I wish to know which he wishes to do. I have to rule that I cannot allow any conversations between the Law Member and the hon. Member on this point in the House."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA —" My only point, Sir, on which I want to say a few words is the one raised by my hon. Friend from Malabar, namely, that we are expected to pass these grants without having an idea of the plans and estimates. There is no scheme on which the plans and estimates are placed before the House before the amount is granted by us. I would like to know whether in future, in this case especially, the hon. Member will be pleased to place before the House the plans and estimates in detail before the scheme is finally undertaken."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT .—" The question is

' to reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,000 for constructing a bed-regulator across the Cauvery at Kattalai, Trichinopoly district, by Rs. 100 '."

The motion was put to the House and negatived.

The demand was put to the House and carried. The grant was made.

Grant XII.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN .—" On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

' that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 12,000 under Grant XII—General Administration—Transferred '

for meeting the excess expenditure anticipated under pay and travelling allowances of Ministers.

" The explanatory note has already been furnished to the Members and so I move the grant."

The demand was put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

Grant XXXIII.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

' that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 75,000 under Grant XXXIII—Stationery and Printing—Transferred.'

" The reason for this demand is that up to the year 1925-26 before the 31st July of each year, the Superintendent of Stationery supplied the Public Works Department with the stationery articles required for use during the

28th March 1927]

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

twelve months commencing from 1st October. The programme of indent and supply of stationery articles was revised so as to allow sufficient time for the recovery within the same year of the value of sale indents and in consequence, the latest date for the supply of stationery articles to the Public Works Department was altered to 31st March, the supply being made for the official year. This change was introduced by the Superintendent of Stationery in the current year. The indenting officers of the Public Works Department have been asked to send two indents, one for the supply required for use between 1st April 1927 and 31st March 1928. Thus an extra six months' supply has to be made in the year for use between 1st October 1926 and 31st March 1927 instead of the usual 12 months' supply of stationery articles required for use between 1st October and 30th September. The expenditure during the current year is *pro tanto* increased. That is why it has become necessary to move this demand."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Regarding the motion of Mr. Biswanath 3 p.m. Das, according to the rulings I have already given, he cannot raise a discussion on his second point, viz., the allegation that the confidential section of the Government Press is only confidential in theory. Has the hon. Member anything to say as to the admissibility of it?"

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo .—"Yes, Sir. I take it that your ruling was that any specific question regarding any other branch of the administration connected with the same Grant cannot be brought in the course of a supplementary demand. But, Sir, the note shows that this point may also be discussed as it is of a general character."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It does not belong to this grant. This grant has nothing to do with the press. This is for stationery and printing. The explanatory note says that on account of some change in the accounts to the effect that instead of ending with the 1st October, supply of stationery and clothing to Department of Public Works may be continued till 1st March, this demand is made. So, I do not find that this point comes under Printing."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO .—"With regard to all the demands that are made in this House, they are made under specific headings and there is no heading for demands under mere stationery. Stationery and printing always go together and therefore, I submit the hon. Member from Ganjam is in order in raising the discussion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT .—"I have already drawn the attention of the House this morning to a certain passage in May where it is clearly stated that on a supplementary grant there cannot be a general debate on matters relating to the whole grant. It must relate to the item referred to in the supplementary grant. That has been the practice of this House. I believe the hon. Member has been referred to the passage which appears at page 536 of May's Parliamentary Practice. Therefore I rule the point out of order. The hon. Member will confine his remarks only to the first point specified in his motion."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo .—"Sir, I beg to move

'that the allotment of Rs. 75,000 for stationery and printing be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"Sir, in so doing I wish to bring to the notice of the House and also to the notice of the hon. Minister in charge of Public Works the necessity of

[Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo] [28th March 1927]

purchasing these materials in India. I commend this motion on two grounds. The first is on the ground of economy. Even the Industrial Commission has recommended that as far as possible the things necessary for Government should be purchased in India, in order to avoid freight, either from firms which have got their branches in India or from Indian firms. In so doing, the Government will profit itself to a certain extent in saving freight. And secondly, the State Aid to Industries Act was passed and therein specific provision was made that special efforts should be made to purchase Indian goods from Indian firms with a view to give State aid by Government being purchasers, to the existing industries and to the development of nascent industries. Unfortunately, however, Government have always shown a tendency to purchase and to place all their orders with the High Commissioner in England instead of with Indian firms in India. It is therefore necessary that we the Members of this House should impress upon the Government the necessity of making all the purchases so far as they are available in India and from Indian firms, for goods that are produced in India. With these words, I move the motion."

* Mr K. V. R. SWAMI — "I have much pleasure in recommending this motion to be favourably considered by this House for this reason. The only object in pressing this motion is that Indian articles should be purchased and they should be purchased only whenever possible. If such articles are not available in India, of course, we have to go in for foreign things. As for the cost of it, I do not mind whether it is a little bit more. For, it is the duty of Government to encourage swadeshi articles. They have been saying from time to time that they have no objection to give such an encouragement. They have in fact started some factories, for instance, the Ink factory and the Soap factory and other factories. If their real purpose is to encourage swadeshi industries, it is their duty to go in for swadeshi articles even where the cost is something more. One thing must be borne in mind, that the money belongs to the people and this money should rather go to the people themselves again, than being sent to America, England or Germany. This being a Transferred subject, and as I am also told that the Chief Minister himself nowadays is taking to swadeshi articles, I hope that he would take care to see that not even a pie goes to foreign countries. With regard to clothing there is no question that all the clothing that is required by the Government is available in the country. They can purchase to any extent nowadays. And so they should rather spend this money in purchasing khaddar than in purchasing foreign cloth. Hon. Members of this House are not unaware of the fact that we had the upper hand in the world in the cloth-market."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member may confine his remarks to what is mentioned in this motion. There is another motion of Mr. B. Venkataratnam regarding hand-woven and hand-spun cloth, and he can speak on it when that motion comes up."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI — "I would press on the attention of the hon. the Chief Minister that he should give an undertaking to this House that he would not wherever possible go in for other articles than those manufactured in this country."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR — "If I speak on this motion, instead of the hon. the Minister for Education, it is because the responsibility does not rest on him for purchasing articles of stationery for the Transferred departments."

28th March 1927]

[Mr. T. E. Moir]

It has fallen to him to move this particular grant because, as, under the Devolution Rules, stationery for the Transferred Departments is a separate item and has to be treated as a Transferred subject, it is necessary to have an appropriation under the Transferred departments. That provision of course, as he has explained is one which cannot be very accurately determined from year to year and in this particular case an alteration in the dates of supplies has affected the actual quantity of material for which provision has to be made. As a matter of fact, the purchases for stationery are made under the Reserved department, and it is by book adjustment between the two that the actual distribution of the charges is made. If hon. Members will look at page 384 of the Civil Budget Estimates they will find that the provision under supply of stationery stores is Rs. 3,20,000 in the revised estimates for 1926-27 as against the budget estimate of Rs. 2,45,000. This is out of a total expenditure under the revised estimate of Rs. 20,37,900.

“As regards the suggestion that we do not pay attention to the understanding that as far as possible, materials under stationery and printing shall be procured in India, might I point out that as far as expenditure in England is concerned, it is only Rs. 83,100 under loss or gain by exchange, and Rs. 2,64,700 under expenditure in England. Of course there are many articles which cannot be procured in this country. For example, one item through which we are attempting to bring our press uptodate is machinery. You cannot find machinery in this country; it is not manufactured here. There are many other items of a similar nature which we cannot possibly get in India. They have to be imported from other countries in which they are made. I can assure the House that the principle that as far as possible we should procure our articles under stationery and printing in this country is very strictly observed. The rules are there, they are very strictly observed, and it is only in the case of articles which cannot be procured in this country or the cost of which if procured in this country would be far beyond anything that would commend itself to an economical Government or would be accepted as a legitimate charge on the community that we purchase foreign articles. Where however there is only a reasonable or small difference in the prices, the balance is always weighted in favour of the firms which can supply articles in this country.”

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Mr. B. VENKATARATNAM then moved the following motion

‘to reduce the allotment of Rs. 75,000 for stationery and printing by Rs. 100’ (to discuss the question of supplying hand-spun hand-woven cloth made dress for uniforms or other supplies).

3-15
p.m.

In doing so, he said :—

“మనదేశమున ప్రజల దుర్భరమును జీవితస్థితి అందరకును చెలిసినదే. మన ప్రజలలో నూటికి 90 మంది ముఖ్యముగా రైతులు. సంవత్సరమునందే కొలదికాలమొత్తపు మిగత కాలమునందు వీరికేవిధమైన వృత్తియ లేక తిండికి ముగమువాచి కరువుచే బాధపడుచున్నారు. ఇట్టి రైతాంగముయొక్క పోషణకు యితర వృత్తి కలుగజేయువలెనని అందరకును తెలిసిన విషయమే. ఇదివరకు ప్రజలకు వ్యవసాయమునకుతోడు గృహపరిశ్రమలుండెడివి. కాని బ్రిటిషు ప్రభుత్వమువారు వచ్చినది లగాయతు ఆ పరిశ్రమలు పూర్తిగా అడుగంటినవి. దాని

[Mr. B. Venkataratnam]

[28th March 1927]

ఫలితముగా ప్రజలను వృత్తిలేక కాటకములకు గురికావలసివచ్చుచున్నది. ఈ కాటకముల నివారణకు ప్రభుత్వమువారు ప్రతివత్సరమును లక్షలకొలది ఖర్చుపెట్టకలసివచ్చుచున్నది. ప్రభుత్వమువారు, విదేశపు బట్టలనుకొనుట మానివేసి, చేతితో నూలువడికి నేయబడిన ఖద్దరుబట్టల కొనుచుండునెడల, అన్నివిధముల ప్రయోజనకరముగనుండును. ప్రభుత్వమువారి కీనష్టముండదు. ప్రజలు తయారుజేసిన బట్టలను కొనుటవలన ప్రజలకును జీవనాధారమును కల్పించినవారయ్యెదరు. ప్రభుత్వమువారి విషయమున పరిపూర్ణముగ మనస్సుతో అంతర్వర్తిగ పనిచేయని యెడల ప్రభుత్వమువారితోకన్న దేశమునకొనర్పగల ఘోరమింకొక్కటిలేదు. తినుటకు సగ తిండిలేని ప్రజలనుండి ప్రభుత్వమువారు పన్నుల వసూలుజేయుచున్నారు. అటుల వసూలు చేసిన సొమ్ములో ప్రతి దమ్మిడియును తిరిగి ప్రజలకు జేరునటుల జేసెదరని నమ్ముచున్నాను.”

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—“I earnestly recommend this motion to the House. I am sure every hon. Member is aware how our textile industry was ruined. If the Finance Member is going to reply even to this, I would point out to him how England had passed two Acts in the early part of the 18th century and excluded all foreign cloth from the country. In those days the cloth used in foreign countries was the Indian cloth—the Dacca muslin. Now, we are not requesting by this token motion to exclude foreign cloths. We have not got a right to exclude foreign cloth till we improve our own cloth. This is a modest request. What we say is that the money which is taken from the poorest of the people be used for their benefit. Now, it cannot be said that we cannot get enough of cloth in the market. Nor can it be said that the cloth available in the market is not of a fine texture. All of us, at least some of us, are using that cloth and we find it very comfortable. The only question that may be raised perhaps is that the price is little more than what it is with regard to foreign cloth. Even then, it ought to be encouraged because it is intended more for the poor. It gives employment to the people who, besides doing other work, can make a few annas a day in this way. I think this ought to be viewed not only from the point of view of economy, but also from the point of view of usefulness. Assuming the worse, it is asked why do you purchase it at Rs. 1-4-0 when you can get the foreign cloth at one rupee? But we must bear in mind that when the one rupee goes to the foreign country we are losers to that extent, whereas if we purchase our own cloths we are losers by four annas only and the money stays in the country. I wish the Chief Minister bears this in mind and purchases the hand-spun and hand-woven cloth without any longer putting forward the plea ‘whenever it is possible and whenever it is available’ and all that. I hope those excuses will not any longer be put forward. Because there is plenty of cloth; cloth worth three lakhs can be purchased on a single day. Therefore, I recommend this motion to the House.”

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO —“Mr. President, Sir, this is a very important motion from our point of view; because khaddar is a thing which will bring swaraj in our opinion. Now is the opportunity for the Minister to do something in this direction. It is probably too late in the day to discuss about the necessity and the usefulness of khaddar. Even the Justice party by their resolutions at the conferences that have been held recently have resolved to encourage khaddar. I find in the papers that the ex-Ministers also have contributed to the khaddar fund that has been started under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi. Of course there were days, Sir, when khaddar was used in the Rajahmundry hospital and the ex-Minister said that it was unfit to be used in the hospitals

28th March 1927]

[Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao]

As chairman of a municipality, I had to struggle a little with medical officers. I asked the medical officer to use khaddar for bedding and other purposes. The district medical officer began to raise all sorts of objections. He showed some Government Order or some recommendation made by the Surgeon-General that all hospital cloths should be purchased from the prisons. I said that even that order would not prohibit the use of khaddar. Then I had to use some method of passive resistance by telling that I would starve the hospital unless he used khaddar. In the tug of war I succeeded ultimately. Such was the state of affairs. Things have now changed, and I hope the hon. Minister will do everything to encourage khaddar by purchasing it when cloths are to be purchased."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN — "My hon. Friend from Godavari East is quite right in saying that I stood in the House for hand-spinning being encouraged. It is quite true that Government in the Industries Department ought to support the spinning industry because it is a good supplementary occupation for the teeming agricultural population in this Presidency. But with regard to the motion before the House, that is a matter of the Government departments and most of the cloth that is used for the establishment is purchased from the jails. It is a matter of book account and we do not purchase from the outside shops. If this motion is accepted, Government will have to spend a good deal on their purchases. On the other hand, what happens is that most of the cloth is got from the jails as the hon. the Home Member will be able to tell the House. As no spinning is done in the jails, they are using mill-made yarn. I do not think it will be possible to get all the yarn that is necessary for the jails to produce the cloth."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO — "Surely it is possible."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"As the matter stands at present, as I have explained, it will not be possible to accept the motion."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA — "Here is a conflicting state of things between the Jail Department and the Finance Department and our Transferred departments. Reference has been made also to the Development Department. I really do not know who will be responsible for carrying out the suggestion if it should be carried out at all. Now the authority of the Jail Department is quoted as if that department is a department which cannot be mended at the instance of the Transferred half. If so, what is the use of these Ministers if they cannot insist upon the Home Member in getting yarn from the Indian Spinning Association? Why should they not spin in jails also? Why should not the prisoners be encouraged to spin with the simple charka or the improved charka which can be obtained? Then, it appears that the stores are purchased by the Finance Department. Where is then the responsibility? What is the use of saying it is Transferred? Then if it comes to this that our Ministers are helpless, what is the use of the Development Department transferred to their control? I should consider that this motion should be taken as a test motion to decide the capacity of our Ministers. They ought to get the Jail Department to obtain hand-spun yarn from outside or to get it spun in the jails. In South Kanara even, the Spinning Association Branch at Nileshtar can supply to jails at Cannanore and the jails along the west coast with sufficient quantity of hand-spun yarn for making the ordinary clothing that is necessary for peons and for people like them. What I would suggest is that this motion should be put to the House

[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

[28th March 1927]

as a test motion to see whether there will be an agreement between the different departments for the encouragement of Indian industries. Sir, there is no doubt that there is a good deal of conflict of opinion on this point. We have opinions from responsible men of high authority as Mr. Saklatwala against Mr. Gandhi. (Laughter. A voice : 'Order, order'.) I do not see any reason for this cry of 'Order, order'. If the names of Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Saklatwala are mentioned, I do not know why there should be laughter in this House. Surely, I object to it. True, there are differences of opinion between them but they are respectable authorities. As for myself, I had a lot of doubts about it. But after a good deal of study and after going from place to place and seeing what spinning means by means of machinery and what spinning means by means of the hand, I concluded that so far as ordinary cloth was concerned we ought to encourage hand-spinning as a cottage industry at least. Of course, the present charka is a very simple one, and I understand in Mysore or Bangalore the branch of the All-India Spinning Association has invented a much improved kind of charka by means of which superior yarn could be produced. If the hon. the Home Member will take steps to introduce such improved charkas in the jails for the production of hand-spun yarn, we shall be very grateful to him.

"Now, as to the expenditure, it is no doubt true that to some extent cloth manufactured out of hand-spun yarn is not so cheap as the cloth from foreign yarn. But, as I have already pointed out, this is a matter for Swadeshi movement, and encouragement of Swadeshi industry, and it might be that there is a little loss by purchasing home-spun or hand-spun and hand-woven cloth. After all, the advantage goes to the villagers and the agriculturists who form three-fourths of the population of this country. By encouraging and fostering hand-spinning and hand-weaving as cottage industries, I think our Government will be doing a great benefit to the country. We have to consider the advantage and the benefit to the masses as a whole, not merely the advantage to some mill-owners or some big capitalists. Here is a movement for the masses. I am afraid that the resolution asking for the appointment of a committee or a special officer to investigate into what are called the cottage industries such as hand-spinning, etc., is not meant for merely window-dressing of ministerial policy. It will really be window-dressing, if the ministerial policy stops with merely telling people, just to please them, that cottage industries will be investigated. It might come to nothing. I hope an earnest attempt will be made by the Government to bring real good to the masses by encouraging this industry. Let it be made a mass movement for the benefit of the agricultural population who form the majority of the people. Hand-spinning and hand-weaving ought to be encouraged by all possible means. I never expected that this motion will be given such importance which has been given to it in this House, and I hope that our eloquence will not be wasted on a mere policy of giving grand assurances to us that hand-spinning will be encouraged as a cottage industry, but that it will be translated into a determination on the part of the Ministers to carry out their assurances, while there is an opportunity for them to do so."

* Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU.—"Sir, the reason given by the hon. the Chief Minister for not accepting this motion is, I think, very unsound. He says that since the cloth that is being made in the jails and other Government factories is made out of mill-spun yarn, he is afraid he will not be able to get real khadi that is made out of hand-spun yarn. The motion does not ask

28th March 1927] [Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju]

for his getting his office supplies from the jails. The industries of the jails are not confined only to the weaving of cloth. In the matter of spinning, even in jails in the making of what are known as *cumbles*, hand-spinning is also done, and it will not be very difficult to introduce also cotton spinning and silk spinning by hand. With reference to his argument that he should somehow or other get only the supplies from the jails, I may say that the industries in jails cannot always depend entirely upon Government. They will have to cater to the needs of the general public, if they want to be remunerative, and not depend solely upon the Government. In the matter of getting khaddar from the country, you might have known that any amount of khaddar—thanks to the efforts of Mahatma Gandhi—is now being produced to meet most of the demands that are made upon it. If the Government were to take as their policy the aiding of indigenous industries, the most important, the most all-pervading indigenous industry is, as has been admitted even by the Chief Minister, hand-spinning and next to it comes hand-weaving. Now, if an impetus is to be given to the indigenous industries, at least to undo the great harm done to them by the Government in days of yore, you will have to confine yourself at least in the matter of cloth to getting khadi made out of hand-spun yarn and nothing else, and it is up to the hon. the Minister for Development to see that khadi is made tolerably cheap by giving all possible encouragement for people to take up the industry, and to see that it thrives well by introducing the co-operative movement into it while the portfolio of Co-operation is in his hands. This thing he can do very easily if he really wants to do it, without much waste of public funds, without the aid of expert opinion. I hope the hon. the Chief Minister also will care more for improving the economic condition of the country than for getting a sort of finished articles from outside. Now, I think that some of my hon. Friends are not quite correct in saying that khadi is very dear. Even if it be a little bit dear to begin with, we know from experience that khaddar is after all much cheaper than foreign cloth because it wears well, and for that reason the argument that it is a little bit costlier to begin with does not hold water. Now, with the help of his Colleagues, it is quite possible for the hon. Minister to give an impetus for the development of this cottage industry.

“Regarding the question of selection of indigenous articles as far as possible, of course there is a rule, and unless there is a change of heart in these matters, we know how the rule can be interpreted and acted upon. If the finish is a little bit rough, they will say the cloth is inferior; if it is a little bit costly to begin with, they will say the price is higher than that of other cloth. It is therefore well to follow the wholesome rule that as far as possible we should get all our articles from this country. I am glad to learn that the hon. the Minister for Development has got the same view that this industry should be encouraged, and wherever it is possible for him to encourage it without any difficulty, he will have to stand firm and see that the Government gets all the supply of cloth from this country and from khaddar and khaddar alone.”

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—“I am glad that opportunity is now given for discussing this question in the straightest manner, the question of hand-spun and hand-woven cloth only being used for all uniforms and other clothing required by the Government. Reference has been made by some of my hon. Friends on this side that even the ex-Ministers have subscribed

[Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu]

[28th March 1927]

to the Khadi Fund and that in one of our conferences we had declared ourselves in favour of khaddar. Therefore, it is said that we can have no objection to the motion. Sir, if there is any section who think that khaddar is a thing that was not acceptable to Members of my party, I must say they are wrong. It is absolutely untrue and is based on a misconception. (*Hear, hear.*) But we certainly do not go to the extent to which some hon. Members in this House go, that khaddar will bring in Swaraj either immediately or within measureable distance of time. To that we do not subscribe. But wherever with advantage khaddar can be used, we do certainly say that it ought to be used. We do not go to the extent of saying that khaddar should be supplied to all departments of Government at whatever cost, whether it suits the purpose or not. My hon. Friend the Mover raised this point in order to insist on the Ministers and the Members of Government to supply hereafter uniforms not merely of cloth made in India, but of cloth made of hand-spun yarn and hand-woven. That is the main question that has been addressed by him. The hon. the Chief Minister said that much of these supplies was made by the jails where it was not hand-spun yarn that was used but mill yarn, and that therefore it would not be possible for him to accept this motion as a whole. Now, Sir, after that statement, my hon. Friends on this side (*pointing to the Opposition*) merely rise up and say, 'No, you must be able to accept this proposition that hand-spun and hand-woven cloth alone should be used.' I ask what the hon. the Minister's answer to the Opposition is going to be, whether he will stick to his original answer or whether he will change that opinion?

"If the hon. Minister changes his opinion let him say so and candidly accept the motion. But if he says that he can't accept it *in toto* but will use, wherever possible, khaddar, having regard to its cost and the suitability thereof, then he will be just in the position in which we were as a party in power with regard to this question. Anyhow, as members of the so-called Opposition are angry that the Ministers could not go to the extent of saying straightaway that they would use khaddar alone for all uniforms, I take it that this is a test motion as to whether on this point Members of the Swarajya party and the Ministers would or would not agree. So far as my party is concerned, our position is clear. We have declared and are of opinion that swaraj will not be got by mere khaddar. We encourage khaddar wherever it is an economical proposition. (*Swarajists. Oh!*). But so far as voting is concerned, I will support the motion thus helping my friends of the Swarajya party to work out their policy through the Ministers and profit by experience."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, where there is a will, there is a way. I am afraid that the hon. the Chief Minister, when he was answering the remarks made in this House, did not will strongly enough and therefore he found himself in difficulties. The argument has been adduced from this side by an hon. Member belonging to the Justice party that the Chief Minister has to answer the Swarajya party here and that the Swarajya party has to get him to carry out their wishes. I am afraid the hon. Member is wrong with regard to the second portion of his observations. However, I was sorry to find that the Chief Minister in his usual cavalier fashion brushed aside all claims of khaddar telling us that his account with the Jail department was merely a matter of book adjustment, and that the Jail department manufactured cloth largely out of foreign yarn or mill yarn. I ask, in all

28th March 1927] [Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao]

seriousness, whether if he and his colleagues in the Ministry and the Cabinet make up their minds, it is not possible to buy hand-spun yarn for use in the jails and to manufacture hand-spun yarn in the jails, and out of the hand-spun yarn, weave cloth in the jails to supply departments under them with khaddar clothing. No declaration has been made by the hon. the Chief Minister in regard to the possibility of this kind in regard to the departments under him. I only wish that the hon. the Chief Minister gave a little more thought to this subject in view of the fact that he professed sympathy for khaddar, and said that, when he was on this side or some other side of this House, he was for khaddar.

"With regard to the economic arguments that are advanced against khaddar, I have to observe in the first instance, that in the jails the manufacture of cloth cannot be claimed to be economically correct or economically complete. The jail industry is after all an uneconomic industry anywhere. I am afraid by book adjustment the Government pays heavily for the shortcomings in jail industries. When that is the position with regard to industries in jails, may I not claim the attention of the Chief Minister and other hon. Members for experimenting on the industry of spinning? The one argument that may be advanced is the general economic argument. It is often advanced that hand-spinning is not economically successful and that therefore Government cannot take up that industry. It can be helped only wherever it is possible; and that is the position of the Justice party evidently. I find there is a fundamental mistake that we make of the economic science. I claim some knowledge of economic science and I claim also, Sir, that economic science is yet incomplete even in its fundamentals. Even the primary laws of political economy are subject to change; and political economy, after all, is a science that concerns itself with society, and according to the notions that obtain in society, the fundamental laws of economy are bound to change. There has been national political economy to boot, and I am sure that in any national system of political economy, the whole argument is not whether in competition with the whole world a certain industry is successful or not, but that an honest attempt is being made to see that every country provides its own means of food, and clothing by its own industry, and protects itself, if possible, from foreign aggression. These were the principles laid down by economists during the great European war. And I would stand on these principles and ask that inasmuch as you do not object to the ryot raising his own food crops—you do not object to these food crops being raised here on the ground that these crops are raised cheaper in England or Germany or America and therefore they should be used by the men in India so that they may profit by the economic conditions of the world—inasmuch as the ryot is allowed to raise his own crops and live on the food that he raises, in the same manner he must be allowed to raise the material for his own cloth and manufacture his own cloth without reference to the economic laws that work outside his sphere of life. Surely, that kind of an economic state is to be achieved in countries where there is no impetus enough to help us to run our industry along Western lines and to compete successfully with the West and where there is no opportunity enough, political circumstance enough, to carry out our will. I therefore put this on a higher ground than that of mere economic text-books of to-day taught in schools and colleges of our university. I have merely to point out to the Chief Minister and the other Members concerned, that for goodness sake they should leave the ryot free to enjoy the privilege of clothing himself, which he enjoyed even 20 years ago. I know this is so in my own district because the ryot has not grown too

[Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao]

[28th March 1927]

lazy and even compels the women in his house to spin in spare time. So that, if you encourage spinning in the jails among light labour prisoners, if you buy hand-spun yarn from outside for weaving within the jails, and if you make up your mind to understand properly the book adjustment between the Jail department's accounts and the accounts of other departments, if you do these three things, you can certainly give us a chance and give khaddar a chance of being used for uniforms in all departments of Government. We do not contend, Members on this side of the House are surely not so unreasonable as to expect the Chief Minister to transform the whole equipment of the Government within to-morrow or the day after. What we ask for is that the Minister do undertake honestly to try to introduce this kind of equipment in the departments under his control and under the control of his colleagues. If we are satisfied that there is sufficient change of heart in the Ministers, that such a thing they are going to try honestly, they will have the fullest co-operation in obtaining the hand-spun yarn they require in the country. I am sure Mahatma Gandhiji will be able to give the hon. the Chief Minister as much hand-spun yarn as he wants, to manufacture cloth from in the jails, of a very good quality. If Mahatma Gandhiji is not able to give, I shall undertake to fill up the deficiency. I make a challenge to the hon. the Chief Minister to try the experiment in the jails. I know what amount of cloth is woven in the jails and I am quite certain that we can meet the demand if only the Government is willing to try the experiment."

* Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—"Sir, I am sorry that the hon. the Chief Minister has entirely failed to make out a case against the motion. He wants to shift the responsibility to his hon. Friend the Home Member, on one side, and piously wishes his other colleague, the Development Minister, on the other, to take up this spinning question as one of the items of his administration. But the Development Minister, Sir, only thought of ink manufacture as though the country was badly in need of barrels of ink without which it was dying. He could not think of any other industry in which the foreigners are supplying our needs. The argument that the Chief Minister adduced was that the cloth he should buy was from the jails, and that the jails were using foreign yarn. Why should it be so? That is the very thing we are protesting against."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"On a matter of personal explanation, Sir. The jails are not using foreign yarn, but Indian mill-made yarn."

* Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—"Very thankful, Sir, for the information. In season and out of season, the Government are trumpeting forth that they are championing the cause of the poor. What are they doing? They are simply shedding crocodile tears, and only gaining their point by nominating one man here and one man there simply to strengthen their vote in the councils, and other assemblies. When the question of real sympathy for the poor comes, they want to shift the responsibility from one place to another. If the country knows that the Jail department is going in for hand-spun yarn, any amount of it would be forthcoming. As regards the cottage industries, what is the position to-day? Some commission or other is going on indefinitely and nothing has been done. If they are really sincere in helping the country, they must insist upon this hand-spun and hand-woven cloth to be popularised at an early date. Here are the English rulers come to rule over us rather incidentally and accidentally, and they are here only and really as agents for the commercial interests of their own country. That is the actual thing happening here. Take the Mettur scheme, take the Pykara

28th March 1927] [Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu]

project. The machinery is all got from foreign land. The poor labourer has been deprived even of his labour and of his wages because machines are brought to do the work and all the money goes to foreigners while the work is being done here. Such is the kind of sympathy that the Government are evincing. There are about four crores of rupees spent on railway extensions in Perambur."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is requested to confine his remarks to hand-spinning and hand-weaving."

* Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—"This is the kind of sympathy that the Government are evincing in the case of Indians. So, it is high time that we assert our right to enjoy every pic of our country and see that every pic goes to the poor labourer here and not to enrich the foreign countries. For these reasons, I have great pleasure in supporting this motion."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I am sorry to 4 p.m. observe that the speech of the hon. the Chief Minister is far from convincing. I never expected this from him, as I know that he is a firm believer in the efficacy, utility and purity of khaddar. His purchasing khaddar at Uddalore for Rs. 5) when he visited the place last month led me to believe that he would put up a fight on our behalf and tell us in so many words, 'I see the force of your arguments. There is much in them. I shall try the experiment. You may have some faith in me.' But instead of shouldering the responsibility and giving us a certain amount of assurance which from him by reason of his conduct and by reason of his profession we have a right to expect, he went on evading the issue. What did he say? He said that all these articles were being purchased from jails and that it was a matter of book adjustment only. All that I would say to that is that there was a time when the mere mention of khaddar was an anathema to some sections of this House and also to some sections of the still wider public outside. There was a time when persons who uttered the word khaddar were looked upon as extremists or disloyal persons. Those times have fortunately disappeared. We are having better days, and, as a matter of fact, as everybody knows, quite recently, in one conference held at Madura, the Justice party also put this in the forefront of their programme. They are also out for khaddar, having realized the fact that as an economic weapon its value cannot be over-estimated.

"Now, I should like to know from the hon. the Chief Minister whether the supply from the jails is sufficient to meet the entire demand and whether, as things stand at present, articles from outside the jails are not being purchased by the Government to meet the demand. If that is the case, there is no reason why, with respect at least to the articles purchased from outside on account of the jails' supply falling short, the experiment of purchasing khaddar should not be tried. Apart from that, the hon. the Chief Minister says that, so far as the jails are concerned, Indian mill-made yarn is used. Now, we know for a fact that one of the staple produce of this country is cotton. Any quantity of cotton can be obtained in this country. How can there be any insuperable difficulty on the part of the Government to purchase a large quantity of cotton and try there the experiment of hand-weaving and hands-pinuing? Does any law of the land, does any standing order prohibit it? Apart from precedent and apart from prepossessions and predilections I want to know whether there is any statutory bar, so far as the law of the land is concerned, which prohibits the Government from purchasing cotton on a large scale and carrying on the experiment of introducing hand-spinning

[Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar] [28th March 1927]

and hand-weaving into the jails. I know for a fact that some of the convicts are not averse to hand-spinning, and it is a matter of supreme unconcern to some whether the yarn supplied to them is mill-made or hand-made yarn. So far as these convicts are concerned, subject to the jail discipline, it is up to the Government to purchase yarn for being spun by them. There is no difficulty at all. As my hon. Friend Mr. Harisarvottama Rao says, where there is a will there is a way. We are now asking the Government to bend its will to the popular wish and see if this experiment could not be begun now. I have no desire nor am I anxious to force the pace of this issue. For it is not my intention to bring about revolution in this direction all of a sudden. I would request the Chief Minister to try the experiment without any delay."

Mr. S. Venkayya spoke in Telugu.

* Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" Mr. President, Sir, after the speech made by the previous speaker there is no need for any more speeches. He is a Member nominated to represent the depressed classes, the so-called untouchables of the Andhra desa. He is coming forward to urge upon the Government the need for their purchasing khadi for all their wants. When such an appeal comes from the poorest of the land, it is up to the Government to see if they could not assent. Of course, the hon. the Chief Minister in his reply wanted to shove off his responsibility by saying that he was not directly responsible for the purchase. When one of the speakers from this side of the House suggested that this reform might be introduced in the jails, viz., that khadi may be made in and purchased from the jails, the Members on the Treasury Bench seemed to take it in a light-hearted manner. I may just bring to the notice of the Treasury Bench that this reform, viz., the introduction of charka into the jails, is no new thing. It has already been introduced into some of the jails in Bengal. In one of their economic conferences, one of the speakers there who was responsible for the introduction of charka into jails spoke about it. It was not an Indian that was responsible for introducing this reform in the Bengal jails. If I remember right, it was a European Member of the Civil Service that did it. I read this in one of the newspapers and I have got with me the cutting from that newspaper. Unfortunately I have not got it with me here now. If it will serve any purpose, I shall be glad to give it to the hon. Minister. So, the introduction of the charka into the jails is no new thing. It has been already done in Bengal. Therefore, the Members of the Treasury Bench need not look upon this request on the part of some Members in such a light-hearted manner. I expected the hon. the Chief Minister to reply that if he was not able to bring about this small reform, he would rather be out of the Government than in it. I expected him to reply in some such manner. It is a surprise to me that he should plead helplessness to bring about even this small reform, viz., the purchase of khadi cloth. The introduction of this reform in their purchases would be very opportune just at this time. This is the proper opportunity for the Ministers to introduce this reform in their administration. Because all political parties, irrespective of their political differences, are agreed that khadi should be encouraged as an economic proposition. The people are for it. Khadi is very popular in the country and all persons who take any interest in politics are agreed that khadi should be encouraged. Sometimes, it would be impossible for the Government to introduce reforms on account of obstruction caused either by the different schools of political thought in the country or by the ignorance or indifference

28th March 1927]

[Mr. D. Narayana Raju]

of the people. But as all the political leaders and the people are agreed upon this, viz., the encouragement of khadi, I say, this is just the time for the Ministers to introduce this small reform in their administration.

“ With regard to the quality of khaddar, those who have taken to it, are the best judges. People who once take to khadi will never give it up, because they will be convinced by constant wearing that it is very economic in the long run. It wears well. It is best suited to the Indian climate. On account of its absorbing nature, it is an ideal clothing for summer wear. For winter wear it is equally good. It is not at all too much to ask the Government to make their purchases in khadi. They are spending more than 3 lakhs on stationery and clothing. Of course, a good portion of this amount must go towards the purchase of clothing for their menials. The country expects the Ministers to take a bold step and see that khadi alone is purchased for the clothing of their menials. If necessary, they may insist upon the Government to introduce this reform in their jails also and ask the jails to produce khadi instead of mill-yarn cloth. I hope the Minister will try to meet the wishes of the House.”

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—“ Mr. President, Sir, it is somewhat 4-16
unfortunate that this demand for Stationery and Printing should have led to p.m.
an attack being made on the First Minister for matters for which it is really the Reserved side that is responsible. I shall, for the present, deal with the motion now before the House as one really directed against myself and my hon. Colleagues on the Executive Council. Let me state quite briefly what to us are one or two cardinal points in the situation. It is the bounden duty of any Government to see that its jail administration is so conducted as to place the least possible burden on the tax-payer at large, and it has been our constant effort to do so. We have attempted throughout to find employment in our jails for our convict population so that to as large an extent as is possible they shall contribute to their own maintenance. There is a further duty and responsibility laid on the Government in that respect, namely, that, as far as possible, they should not compete or act to the prejudice of private enterprise. That is another principle which we have attempted to follow throughout. I was somewhat astonished to hear from my hon. Friend, Mr. Venkatapati Raju, the suggestion that we in our jails should enter into direct competition with private enterprise. I do not know if he fully realizes what that implies. It is therefore not within our power to give the House an assurance that we shall scrape all our existing jail industries although much capital expenditure has been incurred on them, may I say, with the full approval from time to time of this House, in order to enter upon another course which, if adopted, would obviously lead to the jails becoming a formidable competitor of hand-spinning and hand-weaving outside. (*Voices : 'No, no.'*) May I add one more consideration on which, I think, at least my hon. Colleagues on the Executive Council will be agreed. We have a very large spinning and weaving industry in this Presidency. It has two sides. You have the organized mill industry in which many lakhs of Indian capital are invested and in which thousands of Indian artisans find employment. You have also the very important hand-loom and hand-spinning industry which maintains thousands of artisans. But it seems to me that it would be a new principle for the Government to adopt that it should use its power to the detriment and prejudice of one section of the people as against another. But having laid down these cardinal points as they seem to me, let

[Mr. T. E. Moir]

[28th March 1927]

me assure the House that we have absolutely no prejudice against hand-spinning or hand-weaving. Many convicts in our jails are employed in hand-weaving. I am not quite sure that a considerable number are not employed in hand-spinning also. My recollection is that in various jails I have seen convicts engaged in hand-spinning. It would be an agreeable result to us to know that by thus employing them in hand-spinning and hand-weaving we may be able to send them out to earn their livelihood in the hand-spinning or hand-weaving industry in exactly the same way as where we employ machinery, for example, in the Coimbatore jail where we turn out reformed men who will be able to find employment as skilled artisans in the numerous mills established for spinning or weaving. We have, as I have said, absolutely no prejudice against the use of hand-spun yarn or hand-woven cloth in our jail industries. Of course, there must be some consideration paid to the question of the quality, the price and the assuredness of supply. Otherwise, our jail industries will be involved in very heavy economic loss. I am perfectly certain that my hon. Colleague in charge of the jails would welcome any opportunity of finding employment where employment is not already available for convicts in the jails in hand-spinning or hand-weaving. Also it is true that in jails where only weaving is carried on we use a large amount of yarn. The yarn must be found from outside. Subject to the conditions that I have mentioned, we should only be too glad to receive information as to where a good and reasonably cheap supply of yarn can be secured. The hon. Member from Kurnool has offered to assist us in that search and it seems to me quite possible that he may be called upon to make good his words. (Mr. G. Harisaravottama Rao : 'Surely, Sir.') I do not think that there is anything more I can profitably say on this subject. I would once again like to disabuse the mind of any Member of this House who thinks that we have a prejudice against hand-spun yarn or hand-woven cloth. And if any hon. Member of this House or my hon. Colleague the Chief Minister who is really not responsible for this matter at all can make suggestions as to any action by the Government which will help the local industry, we shall be very glad to take it into consideration. But may I add one thing? I should be very sorry indeed to think that the future of hand-spinning and hand-weaving in this country and in this Presidency consisting of 43 millions of people depended on the few thousand rupees worth of cloth which the Government have to purchase in the course of the year."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is

' that Government be granted an additional appropriation of Rs. 75,000 under Grant XXXIII—Stationery and Printing—Transferred for the current year '."

The demand was put to the House and carried ; the grant was made.

Grant XXXV

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

' that Government be granted an additional appropriation of Rs. 85,000 under " Grant XXXV—Expenditure in England other than on "

to meet the anticipated expenditure in excess of the grant.

28th March 1927]

[Mr. T. E. Moir]

"The memorandum placed before the House explains the various items, the alterations or modifications which have led to this demand being placed before the House. It will be seen that it is almost solely due to the alterations in the leave programme of officers of the various departments. The number of officers who actually went on leave or who have taken extension of leave in England has been larger than was anticipated when the budget estimate was framed. And of course this results in a reduction in the expenditure in India; because where a senior officer goes on leave he is succeeded by a junior officer acting for him and he generally draws less pay. Another item relates to the increase in the amount actually required under 'Pensions' and in the training of scholars. There is also an item of Rs. 5,325 required in connexion with the preparation of the 'Flora of Madras' for which no provision was made in the budget estimate because Mr. Gambly, a distinguished ex-forest officer who was in charge of this work, unfortunately died and some time elapsed before arrangements could be made to carry on the work. With these few words I move the motion standing in my name."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that Government be granted an additional appropriation of Rs. 85,900 under 'Grant XXXV—Expenditure in England other than on stores' for the current year."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Mr. President, I move

'that the allotment of Rs. 85,900 for Expenditure in England other than on stores be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"My object is to discuss the necessity for recruiting an European Assistant Superintendent for the Government Press. The Deputy Superintendent of the Press retired in 1926 and they recruited an Assistant Superintendent from England paying high salary and put him in charge of the Mount Road Branch Press which had been till then efficiently managed by an Indian Assistant Superintendent on temporary service. During the absence on long leave of the Deputy Superintendent this branch press was efficiently managed by the Indian Assistant Superintendent on Rs. 250. At that time both the head office and the branch press were managed by two Europeans, the Superintendent and the Deputy Superintendent, and two Indian Assistant Superintendents. They were managing the press very efficiently. The House is very keen on Indianisation and retrenchment and so, when the European officer retired there was a good opportunity for confirming the Indian Assistant Superintendent who was drawing only a lower pay. Now this European Assistant Superintendent is started on a pay of Rs. 550 whereas his immediate superior officer, the Deputy Superintendent, gets an initial pay of only Rs. 500. Further, the increment given to this Assistant Superintendent is Rs. 40 per annum and in the course of five years he would get the maximum of Rs. 710, while the higher officer, the Deputy Superintendent, gets only an increment of Rs. 25 per annum and it takes as many as ten years for him to reach the maximum in the scale. I do not understand why any racial distinction should be made causing difference in pay between the European Assistant Superintendent and the Indian Assistant Superintendent. I believe that the salary of this European Assistant Superintendent is votable.

"I do not know whether this proposal was placed before the Finance Committee or whether the House was ever consulted in this matter. When 4-30 p.m.

[Mr. A. B. Shetty]

[25th March 1927]

there is such an insistent demand that more money should be spent on nation-building departments, I do not understand why this Indian Assistant Superintendent who on temporary duty was drawing Rs 250 could not have been confirmed, instead of importing an European on such a high salary and paying him passage money from England. Therefore I move the motion standing against my name and oppose the supplementary demand."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—
 "Mr. President, Sir, the whole question revolves upon an appointment proposed to be made—Assistant Superintendent in the Government Press. No doubt, last time an Indian gentleman did act as Assistant Superintendent of the Government Press, when that place was vacant. But we must remember that sometimes an acting arrangement is not a very satisfactory arrangement. Last time when there was a vacancy in the Assistant Superintendentship of the Government Press, we had to make an acting appointment. It was not found to be very satisfactory. The qualifications required of the Assistant Superintendent are very technical. Therefore we have now to get a man from England."

"As it was the question of an appointment, the matter need not be placed before the Finance Committee."

"Regarding Indianisation, I may say that provision is made in this year's budget to institute a system by which apprentices will be taken and trained for higher posts in the Government Press. The Government have not forgotten the claims of Indians for higher posts in the Government Press. As I have already stated, the acting arrangement of last time was not a satisfactory one and so we have now to get a man from England."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member (Mr. Saldanha) has given notice of a token motion to discuss the Indianisation of the higher services in the Government Press."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"It is in connexion with this very same appointment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member would be in order if he confines his remarks to the appointment of only the Assistant Superintendent of the Press. I do not think he will be in order if he raises the question of the Indianisation of all the higher services in the Government Press. I would request him to confine his remarks to the particular post concerned."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, I shall confine myself to this very post. I regret to say that I am not satisfied with the answer given by the hon. the Home Member to the point raised by my hon. Friend Mr. Balakrishna Shetty. The point is this. This was an occasion—a very good opportunity—when the hon. the Home Member ought to have appointed an Indian and saved the extra expenditure which is now shouldered upon us and for which this supplementary grant is asked for. I want to know first of all why he failed to appoint an Indian in this case. I can assure him that he could get an Indian if he searched for him and advertised for him. We have Government Presses in Calcutta, in Delhi and in Bombay. They are availing themselves of Indian printers more than this Government do. First-class presses in Bombay and Calcutta have Indian managers and Indian mechanics. Why should not this example be followed by the Madras

28th March 1927]

[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

Government? Even the Madras presses like the Hindu, the Swarajya, the S.P.C.K. Press, the Hoe & Co., Thompson & Co. and the Law Printing Press are managed without any European line-type mechanic. Why should we not employ Indian mechanics, Indian printers and Indian managers? If the famous press of the Times of India Weekly of Bombay can largely avail themselves of Indian talent, why should the Government not Indianize this appointment at least? Here was a very good opportunity for the Government to find an Indian instead of importing an European at extra cost.

"The other point is getting the sanction of the Finance Committee. As pointed out by my hon. Friend, Mr. A. B. Shetty, this appointment carries a high salary. It rises from Rs. 550; the increments are Rs. 40 a year; the maximum of Rs. 710 is reached within five years. The question is why this sort of jobbery should be prevalent. It is in this way. First of all, the rules are not observed; then proper sanction is not taken. Proper authorities are not consulted and jobbery goes on in order to keep European element at so much cost, when there is no necessity for it. If the hon. Member comes to Mangalore, he will surely find many fine presses, the Basel Mission Press, the Catholic Press and the Kanarese Press. There is not even a single European in any of these presses. I wonder if the hon. Member shuts his eyes to the great progress the Indian presses have made without any European officers.

"If an Indian manager is appointed, then the Press would be in a position to get a large number of things produced in India. They obtain glue from England. There are glue factories here like that of Gupta & Co. at Cawnpore, from which best glue can be obtained. There is good printing ink in Calcutta. Europeans think that England is the only country from which they can get things. They would not get things from foreign countries like Germany. Germany produces the best printing materials in the world, the cheapest and the best. The Mangalore presses get their things from Germany. The Government Press here overlooks all these matters. It is worked very much for the benefit of foreign things, foreign capital and foreign employees without regard to the economic and national interests of India. This is only a typical case of what is taking place in other departments. It is most regrettable that both the Indian Members do not have sympathy and the hon. the Ministers also are playing to the tune of the Reserved half in the matter of obtaining stores, etc., from England."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support the motion of Mr. A. B. Shetty for two reasons. The Government Press is growing into a white elephant. The overhead charges are already heavy. There are a number of first-class printing presses in Madras that turn out very good work, including art work. The printing press which the Government run in this city has not much art work to do, as I see. It has already a number of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents and they have an appendage in the form of a special Personal Assistant. If the new Assistant Superintendent is intended to help the Superintendent of the Press in putting down labour in the efficient manner in which the Superintendent has so long put down, I am sure that this demand is come in right time. The administration of the press from the point of view of labour is anything but satisfactory. I understand that it is a regular reign of terror for the workers and this regular reign of terror is attempted to be increased by the

[Mr. G. Harisavottama Rao]

[28th March 1927]

addition of the Assistant Superintendent from far away. I think that the hon. Member concerned is not quite conversant with the conditions in the Press. I hope he will take the earliest opportunity of having an enquiry made into the conditions of the Press by a proper Committee of this House. If he is prepared to do so and then ask for this grant, he will, very likely, have no opposition from me.

"There is very heavy overhead charge. According to my computation, there are 700 operatives, including foremen and assistant foremen—those who come under the class of workmen—and including line-type operators. There are 700 of them working in all the branches of the Press here or elsewhere. The overhead charges work out without certain calculations to Rs 170 per year per operative and Rs. 240 with the inclusion of certain other charges. I may be corrected if I am wrong in mathematical calculations. Still, the overhead charges are enormously high and to add to this overhead charge in the shape of the Assistant Superintendent, where there is no need, is certainly a grave neglect of duty on the part of the Government. I have had some experience of printing presses. I was myself a proprietor of a press for some time; I know what press work means, what the difficulties of workmen are. I happen to be the President of the Printers Labour Union. Therefore I am in a position to say with authority that in Madras there are not wanting men who can take charge of the printing work in a very efficient manner under the supervision of a proper Superintendent. One Superintendent must be enough. Everybody else may be employed from the ranks of efficient workmen in this very place. I know there is a demand for Madras workmen in Bombay and in Calcutta. Workmen and printers from Madras have gone to every quarter of India, have done more excellent work than others and have earned a reputation for the printing trade in this city. So, I feel that, if the Government are going to get a certain gentleman from far over the seas for the Assistant Superintendent's place, in addition to the men who are already there, the Government are not doing the right thing for the ratepayers or for the labourers. I therefore have great pleasure in supporting the motion moved by my hon. Friend Mr. A. B. Shetty."

* **Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya** :—"Mr. President, Sir, I have very great pleasure in supporting the motion for reduction of Rs. 100 from the demand for Rs. 85,900. I think I have to enter a caveat as to what has been stated by the hon. the Home Member. Since the day of the Industrial Commission, great hopes were entertained by the people of this country that there will be progress and an era of the inauguration of the development of industries. In spite of that, very little has been done in this direction. As early as 1909, Lord Morley laid down the famous policy that Government should not enter into industrial enterprises. To purchase the article they want, they must take to contract work. Certain departments like the Telegraph department, are getting their work done through contractors in respect of stationery and printing. Private institutions are ready and willing to take up Government work on the contract system. The Madras Government have, however, taking advantage of Lord Crew's interpretation, adopted a course of having their own press.

4-45

P.M.

"We were, I recollect, year after year approached by gentlemen representing one or two firms, with statements that they are ready and willing to take up Government work if the contract system was resorted to

28th March 1927] [Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo]

at far cheaper price than what the Government Press costs us. That not having been done and Government having thought it better to have their own press, there is no justification for the Government to come year after year with requests for additional grants. Additional expenditure is due to the recruitment of high officials from European countries. Since the days of the Industrial Commission, Sir, proposals were made to recruit men on short contract service for a few years so that they might be useful to train the people of this country for some time before their contract service ceased. In so doing, the country would get the benefit of the gentlemen and also the benefit of training our own men. So, after some time, we will have our own men. An Assistant Superintendent was brought to the Government Press, Madras, on such a contract service and he was here for five years. If after a service for five years and having a Superintendent—I take it that he was an expert with a fat salary with a fat salaried Superintendent—all these gentlemen are not able to train any Indian after a period of seven or eight years, we can honestly say that they would never train an Indian. A note of warning has been sounded by my hon. Friend Mr. Haisarvottama Rao regarding the difficulties of labour. Sir, a justification has been made on the ground that they are attending to some works of a private and confidential nature. On this point, Sir, the Deputy Commissioner of Police in the City Civil Court in the case of Mr. R. Venkata Rao, has deposed that the confidential section of the Press is only confidential in theory. I shall give the reference. I think it was in July 1925 in the City Civil Court that he gave the deposition in the case of R. Venkata Rao, one of the employees in the Government Press."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"What relation has it to the present amendment under discussion?"

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"It is a general reference, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I do not think I can allow any general references. The hon. Member is requested to confine himself to the question under discussion."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"Thus, Sir, from the point of view of labour, the Government Press at Madras cannot be said to be very satisfactory. Clerks and compositors are dismissed at the whims of the Superintendent. Additional expenditure from year to year, and additions to the staff from year to year have been the order of the day. Delay in the publication of our Council Proceedings, and non-supply of published reports to Members have been occurring. So, there is no reason to say that the Government Press is efficient; nor can we say that it duly discharges the duties so far as the confidential section is concerned, nor also can we say that it is sympathetic towards the labour population that it employs. Under these circumstances, I suggest that the hon. the Home Member will think of appointing a committee to look into the working of the Press and also to see that expert Indians, Indians with some experience, are put in charge of posts at the helm."

"Sir, Messrs. Hoe & Co. are taking up all the contracts for printing work of the Southern Mahratta Railway and other railways, which are no less than ours and there are many other companies in Calcutta which are having fairly big business and are running on their business with Indian people at the head. These being the circumstances and conditions, I fail to realize

[Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo] [28th March 1927]

why the Government of Madras should think that Indian talent is ill-suited to run our Press in Madras. So, no case has been made out by the Government and it is better that we oppose the demand."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Does the hon. Member propose to press his motion ? "

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" No, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw the motion ? (Voices : No.) The House having refused leave to withdraw, the discussion on the motion will be resumed."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Sir, as I have said before, this is only an appointment which the Government have been called upon to make. No doubt, as I have said, an Indian was appointed to act on a former occasion, but sometimes acting appointments are quite not satisfactory. Seeing that the nature of the work was highly technical, the Government thought an officer could be imported from England."

" With regard to Indianization, referred to by my hon. Friend, Mr. J. A. Saldanha, I may say that Government have not been forgetful of the claims of Indians. They view with sympathy such claims, whenever they have an occasion to Indianize the services ; but we must remember that it won't do for us to get rid of the men who are already there, to dismiss them and to say ' we are going to replace you with Indians, because we want to Indianize the services '."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" There is a chance now."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" There is no chance now. I say that there is no man here qualified to do that work at present. (A voice : Question.) Government have already made provision in the budget for bringing into vogue a system by which apprentices can be trained. And when these people are available, certainly they will fill high appointments."

" With regard to the question of there existing a reign of terror, I must say that the Superintendent of the Government Press is a very great disciplinarian. If there is no discipline in the Government Press, things will go from bad to worse. I am glad, Sir, that the hon. Member from Ganjam referred to the fact that things are not what they ought to be with regard to the Government Press and I think that is the very reason why the Superintendent must have a strong hand to deal with the situation. I have gone through a number of appeals against dismissals in the Government Press and I think the Superintendent was perfectly justified in getting rid of those very inefficient and corrupt men in order to see that the Government Press was thoroughly cleansed. I may say that I will support the Superintendent in his following a policy by which we will have good and honest men in the Government Press."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think the House is now ready for the question. The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 85,900 for expenditure in England other than on stores by Rs. 100."

28th March 1927]

The motion was put to the House and declared lost. Mr. K. V. R. Swami demanded a poll which was taken with the following result :—

Ayes.

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|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. | 13. Bashier Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur. |
| 2. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. | 14. Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu. |
| 3. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 15. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasaya |
| 4. " C. S. Goyindaraja Mudaliyar. | 16. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 5. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 17. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 6. " C. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 18. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur. |
| 7. " Abdul Hamid Khan. | 19. Mr. K. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 8. " K. V. R. Swami. | 20. " K. Madhavan Nayar. |
| 9. " D. Narayana Raju. | 21. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayar. |
| 10. Mr. B. S. Mallayya. | 22. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 11. Mr. J. A. Saldanha. | 23. Mr. T. K. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar. |
| 12. " A. Parasurama Rao. | 24. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapati
Mudaliyar. |

Noes.

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| 1. The hon Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 21. Mr. Muppal Nayar of Kavalappara. |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoritanka. | 22. " R. Nagin Gowda. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad
Usman Sahib Bahadur | 23. Sahibdar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 24. Mr. N. Siva Raj. |
| 5. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 25. " M. V. Gangadhara Siva. |
| 6. " Mr. A. Rangarathi Mudaliyar. | 26. " W. P. A. Sundarapandia Nadar. |
| 7. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar | 27. " S. Subrahmanya Moopanar |
| 8. " J. F. Hall. | 28. Rao Sahib P. V. S. Sundaramurti. |
| 9. " P. L. Moore. | 29. Mr. S. V. Vanavudia Goundar. |
| 10. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 30. " S. Venkayya |
| 11. " G. T. Boag. | 31. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. |
| 12. " V. Pandrang Rao. | 32. " K. Krishnan |
| 13. " S. H. Slater. | 33. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 14. " C. B. Cotterell. | 34. The Zamindar of Kalhikotta. |
| 15. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Buzul-ul-lah
Sahib Bahadur. | 35. Mr. G. R. Premayya. |
| 16. The Zamindar of Seithur. | 36. Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur. |
| 17. Mr. Abbas Ali Khan. | 37. Mr. C. R. T. Congreve. |
| 18. " H. B. Ari Gowder. | 38. Sir Alexander MacDougall. |
| 19. " J. Bheemayya. | 39. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. |
| 20. " V. Ch. John. | 40. " R. Srinivasan. |
| | 41. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi. |

Neutral.

- | | |
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| 1. Mr. A. B. Shetty. | 4. The Raja of Panagal. |
| 2. " Mr. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. | 5. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajana Nayudu. |
| 3. " K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera
Ravuttar. | 6. Syed Kadir Muhi-ud-din Sahib Bahadur. |
| | 7. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi. |

Ayes 24. Noes 41. Neutral 7.

The motion was lost.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Sir, I move

'that the allotment of Rs. 85,900 for expenditure in England other than on stores be reduced by Rs. 85,800.'

"I do not want to say much, Sir. I shall only say that Government are already wasting a lot of money in England. Of course that won't be for the benefit of this country, and I do not want that an additional sum of Rs. 85,900 should be added to the waste that is going on, i.e., the waste of expenditure in England. That item is a disadvantage to our country. I therefore move that the whole item be cut off with the exception of Rs. 100."

[28th March 1927]

5 p.m. * The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—“I do not think I have anything further to say on the points brought up in the previous motions that have been made or need discuss whether a motion should be carried, which, if given effect to, would deprive a large number of deserving Government officers of their leave allowances. That is, I think, one which this Council will not accept and which I may say should not have been brought before us.”

The motion was put to the House and lost.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“The question is that Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 85,900 under Grant XXXV, Expenditure in England other than on stores for the current year.”

The demand was put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

VII

FURTHER DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR 1927-28.

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISUNAN NAYAR :—“May I with your permission, subject of course to your convenience, and the convenience of the House make a suggestion? It is this With reference to supplementary demands for 1926-27, they are urgent and must be disposed of before the close of the year and they have all been disposed of. With reference to the further demands for 1927-28, there is no urgency in the sense that they must necessarily be disposed of to-day.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“Regarding that point I was of the same mind as the hon. Member, but I find some technical difficulty in the matter, as His Excellency the Governor has fixed the 28th March for the disposal of further demands. That was always the practice of this House and that is a portion of the budget grants for the year 1927-28 and therefore I think, having regard to the practice of the House, we shall have to dispose of all the further demands to-day, especially in view of the fact that His Excellency the Governor has fixed the 28th March for the disposal of the further demands. Very often we used to sit for the disposal of further demands very late in the evening. Therefore I think it is necessary that we should dispose of all these demands this evening.”

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—“Is there any particular period of time within which all demands should be voted?”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“The Standing Order only mentions when the sitting is to commence. The Standing Orders of this Council do not mention when a sitting should terminate on a particular day. Therefore the adjournment according to the provisions of the Government of India Act is in the hands of the President. Therefore I think I have got the power vested in me under the Government of India Act to regulate the sitting. I may bring to the notice of the hon. Members that the corresponding Standing Order of the Assembly has got a time fixed for the conclusion of the daily sitting, viz., 4 p.m. ordinarily. As there is no corresponding provision in our Standing Orders, it is in the hands of the President to adjourn.”

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—“I only ask whether His Excellency the Governor has fixed a particular period of time.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“No, but he has fixed the 28th March.”

28th March 1927]

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—“ With regard to what you said last that the Governor has fixed the 28th March for the further demands and as you also said that it is part of the budget, an additional budget, may I invite your attention to clause (3) of the Legislative Council rule 29, which states :

‘ On the last day of the allotted days at 5 o’clock the President shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connexion with the demands for grants.’

“ You, Mr. President, said that these further demands form part of the additional budget. His Excellency has allotted once for all 10 days and at the end of the period all the demands have to be put to the vote of the House. These demands ought to have come on that day and the 10 days allotted by His Excellency the Governor having expired, I submit that His Excellency the Governor has no power to extend the 10 days to 11 days. Thus all the demands ought to have been put on that day and therefore I submit it is out of order.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Regarding that point of order, the rule to which the hon. Member has referred fixes 12 days as the maximum number of days and His Excellency the Governor has fixed 10 days for the discussion of demands based upon the estimates as presented to the House. A further day is fixed, namely, the 28th March, for the disposal of the further demands. As the hon. Member is fully aware, the practice of this House has been that on the last day as fixed by His Excellency the Governor, all the outstanding demands based upon the estimates are put to the vote of the House. That limit has always been construed to apply to the demands for grants based on the budget. On the day on which the further demands are to be put to the vote of the House, no hour-limit is fixed when the last of the demands should be put and therefore I do not propose to have any time-limit for to-day.”

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Mr. President, to-day a large number of our Members are also absent because they have got to attend the Senate meeting. Personally, I have also to go to the Senate meeting myself and it would be a great hardship if we have to remain. As for these further demands, I have myself got some amendments and there will be a lot of discussion over them. I have no objection to sit till late in the night as in the House of Commons.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I have already explained to the hon. Members of this House the difficulty I now feel, that a day has been fixed for further demands and within that day we have to dispose of the further demands. I do not propose to deviate from the practice of this House in this respect. If necessary, I will examine the whole question with a view to see whether we may adopt a different procedure next year. This question having arisen so late to-day, I do not want on the spur of the moment to deviate from the existing practice of this House. I hope the House will be able to finish the further demands.”

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—“ You said that His Excellency the Governor has allotted ten days for the discussion of the budget estimates and one day for the further demands. Then under rule 29, clause (3), it is said : ‘ On the last day of the allotted days at 5 o’clock the President shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding

[Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu]

[28th March 1927]

matters in connexion with the demands for grants.' To-day is the last day on which further demands should be put to the vote of the House. I only suggest whether you are going to adopt the practice of applying the guillotine at 5 p.m."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Having regard to the existing practice, the guillotine was adopted on the 10th day regarding the grants based upon the budget estimates placed before the House and to-day is allotted for the further demands. I am only speaking as to the practice of this House. I shall certainly examine the question and see whether in future this should be the last day on which the guillotine has to be applied. For the present, since we have already taken a step, there is no use now of my examining the question at this stage."

DEMAND XXXVII.

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,600 under Demand XXXVII-- Land Revenue Department'."

* Mr. S. MUTIAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" On a point of order, Mr. President. I was in doubt whether the demands would fall under rule 31 as for excess grants, or under rule 32 as for supplementary grants. Now, Mr. President, from your ruling previously given I infer that the Government propose to treat it as for further demands or as part of the additional budget. I will invite your attention to rule 28 which deals with the budget,

'(1) On a day to be appointed by the Governor subsequent to the day on which the budget is presented and for such time as the Governor may allot for this purpose' that is the first three days on which the budget is discussed,

'The Council shall be at liberty to discuss the budget as a whole or any question of principle involved therein but no motion shall be moved at this stage, nor shall the budget be submitted to the vote of the Council'

'(2) The Finance Member shall have a general right of reply at the end of the discussion.'

'(3) The President may, if he thinks fit, prescribe a time-limit for speeches.'

Rule 29 lays down that 'Not more than twelve days shall be allotted by the Governor for the discussion of demands of the Local Government for grants.' You will see that the demands referred to in rule 29 refer to demands mentioned in rule 28. Demands are presented for general discussion on the first day on which the Finance Member makes a speech and all the demands are before the House for general discussion during those three days, and it is for the discussion of those demands a maximum limit of twelve days may be prescribed by His Excellency the Governor and he has chosen to prescribe ten days, so that on the 25th evening the time fixed by His Excellency the Governor for the discussion of demands has expired and therefore I submit there is no further power which authorizes the Government to make further demands or His Excellency the Governor to prescribe any other time-limit. Of course, Mr. President, you said that the practice till now was to make further demands, on one day and for the Council to sit even very late in the night till 12 o'clock, if necessary. If the practice is so, I submit it is not warranted by the rules and it is not open to you to go back on the rules."

28th March 1927]

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" It is not necessary for the Government to place all the demands before the House on a particular day."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" Rule 28 lays down that ' On a day to be appointed . . . Council.'

" Rule 25 lays down : ' A statement of the estimated annual expenditure and revenue of the province (hereinafter referred to as " the Budget ") shall be presented to the Council on such day as the Governor may appoint', so that except as regards cases which come under rules 31 and 32, all other expenditure which Government propose to make in the next year must be put in under rule 25. Of course the Finance Member may be justified if he can say that the demands fall under rules 31 and 32. If the hon. Finance Member says that it does not come under rules 31 and 32 it must come under rule 25; else it is out of order. Now the hon. Finance Member gets up and says it is not necessary that he should present to the Council all the demands he proposes to make.

" If so it ought to be open to the Finance Member to put in the demand for Land Revenue alone, and discuss the Budget as regards grant No. 1 only, and then say ' I will bring up all the other 31 demands on the subsequent day allotted for further demands'. Certainly that is not the construction to be put on rule 25, which expressly says that all the demands which the Government want to make for the next year ought to be put in the Budget. If he fails to do so, that is, to put all the items in the Budget, certainly the Government is not in any way jeopardised by that. They can come in under rule 32 as for supplementary grants, and even if they fail to move for supplementary demands in the year 1927-28, they can come in with excess demands in 1928-29. So, the point that I would submit to your ruling is that all the demands the Government wish to make for the next year ought to be put in the Budget, and therefore they are not entitled to make any further demands for grants. There is no rule authorising them to do so."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Section 72 (d) of the Government of India Act provides inter alia that ' the proposals of the Local Government for the appropriation of Provincial revenues and other monies in any year shall be submitted to the vote of the Council in the form of demands for grants.' Sub-clause (5) authorises the framing of rules for regulating the course of business in the Council and for regulating the discussion of any subject specified in the rules. The rules now in existence according to my construction, are not exhaustive. They have only provided for the grants on the original estimates, and they have provided for excess grants and additional grants. If we compare Parliamentary practice, we find that there is a provision in the Standing Orders of the House of Commons for further estimates and it is further provided therein that the days on which the further estimates are discussed are excluded from the 20 days' period fixed for the discussion of supplementary grants. As I have already stated, the President has got power under Standing Order No. 79 to apply Parliamentary practice wherever he feels that there is a hiatus in the rules and standing orders. I may for the information of the House read sub-clause (10) of the Standing Order No. 15 of the House of Commons which runs thus : ' Any additional estimate for any new matter not included in the original estimate for the year shall be submitted for consideration in the Committee of supply on some day

[The President]

[28th March 1927]

not later than two days before the Committee is closed'. And further it is stated in clause (3) of Standing Order No. 15 that the days occupied by the consideration of estimates for any new service not included in the ordinary estimates for the year shall not be included in the period of 20 days aforesaid.

"I believe the practice that we have followed is in complete consonance with the practice in the House of Commons, except that this is the last day instead of its being two days previous to the guillotine. That is a matter which I shall have to get examined and if necessary I shall try to introduce the system in Parliament during the next year. For the present, the moving of further demands is in order."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"May I move that under Standing Order No. 34, the Council do pass on to the item next in order in the statement of business for reasons which I shall presently explain, Sir?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Regarding Budget motions, no dilatory motion of this sort can be moved on the days fixed by His Majesty in Parliament, and therefore I think dilatory motions under Standing Order No. 34 cannot be admitted in this House while further demands are being considered."

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MAJORIBANKS:—"I have already moved for Grant No. XXXVII, Sir. It only remains for me to explain that the proposal is to substitute a deputy tahsildar at Yerragondlapalle for the Stationary Sub-Magistrate at Markapur. The Stationary Sub-Magistrates are provided for under the head of 'Administration of Justice', and if we are going to have a deputy tahsildar, he would come under the head of Land Revenue, which is another major head. There is, really no extra expense except for the sum required for travelling allowance of the deputy tahsildar which may be about Rs. 300. There is no office at present for the Stationary Sub-Magistrate at Markapur, and wherever the office may be opened, it will have to be a new one. This expenditure is proposed only for the convenience of the people of the locality so that they may have a court more conveniently situated."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,600 under Demand XXXVII—Land Revenue Department."

The demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XXXVIII

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Sir, I move

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 84,800 under Demand No. XXXVIII—Irrigation—Public Works Officers and Hydro-electric development.'

"This matter was discussed in the morning when I moved for a supplementary grant of Rs. 1,000 in regard to works during the current year. The estimates have been considered and the Finance Committee also discussed this matter and they have recommended that this grant may be moved. As I have already stated, this is in order to increase the irrigable area commanded by the Periyar system."

28th March 1927]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs 84,800 under Demand No. XXXVIII—Irrigation—Public Works Officers and Hydro-electric Development."

The demand was put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XXXIX

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, I move

'that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,800 under Demand XXXIX—General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats—Transferred.'

"There has been a note circulated explaining why this expenditure has become necessary, that is, for staff of the office of the Registrar-General of Panchayats which is on a temporary basis."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,800 under Demand No. XXXIX—General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats—Transferred."

The demand was put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XL

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,900 under Demand XL—Public Health and Vital Statistics.'

"Sir, this is for improvements to the filter-beds in the Periyakulam water-works. These works were opened in 1912 but latterly they have been working very defectively and the Sanitary Engineer who went there suggested certain improvements. The municipality has come forward with plans and estimates and we have to provide half the sum required for its execution."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,900 under Demand XL—Public Health and Vital Statistics"

The demand was put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XLI

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MADALIYAR :—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,000 under Demand XLI—Public Health and Vital Statistics.'

"This is to have a plant at the Kilpauk water-works to test the purity of water, for the works we have now got are not sufficient."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Sir, I beg to oppose this motion. I should like to know from the hon. Minister what is the sort of experiment they are making and whether they are going to draw water from the public supplies after experimenting on that water and whether they are going. . . ."

[28th March 1927]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" There is a token motion on this demand, and this can be discussed when that comes up. The hon. Member may then oppose this grant."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, I move

' that this allotment be reduced by Rs. 100.'

" First of all, I question the necessity for utilizing another water, while the present water is abandoned altogether. It is not, as my hon. Friend the Minister wants to make out, a sort of supplemental water that is to be utilized. He says that the present water is to be abandoned and new water is to be utilized. I want to know what is the necessity for it, why the plant is needed, where it is to be had, what the recurring establishment charges for that will be, what the former expenditure was, and what is the additional expenditure now proposed. There must have been some sort of establishment up to now. Is that to be abandoned, and why is all this additional expenditure for? Perhaps some officer wants some machinery. These are days of ordering machinery and getting commission. Somebody must get commission. I think this is a question of ordering for machinery. I want to know why the old water is to be abandoned. It is only one source of supply that we have. If you experiment on different waters of half a dozen rivers, that is different. As the hon. the Minister must know, the Adyar river is close by the present institute; why then should you go far away and have another set of machinery and additional establishment? Is not the present establishment that is working sufficient? And if you want additional establishment, what is the necessity for it? Is there any superiority in the new water? Is it mineral water? What is the virtue of that new water? Why has the present water failed and how? Here is an explanatory note furnished to us, without explaining any details. I think we should not allow this to pass unless we have got satisfactory explanation on several points."

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, it is true that there is a plant at the King Institute at Guindy, and the water with which the experiments there are carried on is from the Adyar river. The plant in the King Institute has been in constant use since then and many experiments have been conducted and much valuable information also has been acquired and applied from time to time in the case of various filtrations. But it has been recognized that the value of the works carried on at Guindy has been limited by the fact that all the experiments have been conducted with one water only, namely, that of the Adyar river. There was a committee on water filtration which recommended that the more important experiments should be repeated on another water. They suggested that a plant should be installed at Kilpauk water works where experimental work should be conducted with another water. So, Sir, the Kilpauk water works have been selected as they are centrally situated and the experiments conducted there may be effectively supervised not only by the officers but also by the Director of the King Institute. Moreover, the Kilpauk water is very good and is really a very good sample of water for being experimented upon. So, Sir, there is no mystery about it and there is nothing to rouse the fears of my hon. Friend. I really sympathise with him that he has had to sit till this late hour."

28th March 1927]

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Sir, this very committee conducted experiments on the public filter beds regarding the water-supply of Madras and as a direct result of that, the city had to take unfiltered water for about nine months in the year. What was the result of their experiments? The total results were minus, negative, and there was no benefit for anybody. Then they thought of a new experiment with rapid filters. After that they brought a baby filter from Guindy and went on experimenting.

" The results of the experiment at Guindy are not known to the hon. Minister. The results are that Adyar water treated with rapid filters gave had results as compared with the slow sand filtration result. They say these filters fitted up at Kilpauk with a lot of inorganic solution may give good results. So they want to try an experiment. We have no objection provided the Government are prepared to pay. What I would object to is that they shall not meddle with the filter beds in use for the city water-supply. The Government shall pay for it. On no account shall they meddle with the city supply. That is my contention. They shall not experiment with the city supply. They shall build an isolated unit and work on it and deal with that "

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I am much obliged to the hon. Member who has just spoken for the information given. I have no doubt that it will be considered. He has conceded the necessity for further improvements but he is concerned that the city supply should not in any way be affected. He is a member of the Corporation and if the Corporation does anything which is objectionable or undesirable, he can raise the question there."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,000 under Demand XLII—Public Health and Vital Statistics "

The demand was put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XLII

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,05,180 under Demand XLII—Public Health and Vital Statistics and grants to local bodies.'

" This grant, Mr. President, is for digging wells and for the construction of roads. Government is giving full grants to the local bodies and this has become possible by the kindness of the hon. the Revenue Member who has taken a great deal of trouble over this matter. He thought that this will be one way of relieving famine and providing labour for the labouring classes. It is in that way that Government have agreed to pay this amount to the local bodies which will be spent on roads and wells "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,05,180 for the year 1927-28 under Demand XLII—Public Health and Vital Statistics and grants to local bodies

" Mr. Saldanha wants to raise the question of wells and road works in certain parts of the district of Salem. From the details of the demand

[The President]

[28th March 1927]

I see they refer only to particular districts and Salem is not one included among them. I wish to know how that is relevant to the demand."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" We expected that in this grant Salem also would be included for the benefits that will accrue from such a grant."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member may not be permitted to move the amendment ; but he may, if he so pleases, oppose the motion on the ground that his district or a particular district is not included in the list. That will be one of the grounds to oppose the grant I cannot allow the amendment as it stands. I rule it out of order.

" Mr. Soundarapandia Nadar is not in his place and his motion is therefore not moved.

" Mr. Rajan wants to reduce the provision, to discuss the question of having a central board for roads. I do not think he can move it."

Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—" I do not move it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The same reasons apply to the motion of the Zamindar of Gollapalli. I now invite the House, if they so please, to discuss the demand on its merits."

* Rao Bahadur C S RATNASAHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Minister for Local Self-Government and the hon. the Revenue Member for sanctioning the allotment of these full grants. At the same time I must say that the time allotted for completing these works is not sufficient. It is said that this work should be completed before the end of June this year. Some of the local boards may have their estimates ready and sanctioned, and some may not have the estimates ready. Even if they are ready, they may expect to take some time to carry them out. So I request the Government to extend the time if requests come from local boards for such an extension."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I oppose this motion on the ground that no part of the Salem district has been included though I find that one of the taluks of Coimbatore, viz., Kollegal, is included. I am sorry that no member from Salem is present in this House at this time. Otherwise he would have surely protested against this. I have received representations from Indian Christians from certain parts of the Salem district. From those reports, I am sure that the famine condition there is as bad as at Kollegal. In certain parts scarcity of water is felt almost throughout so much so that in one village the villagers have to go very far away for water. I received a letter that the villagers have to go several miles to get water. Repeated petitions have been sent to the district boards and taluk boards and no action has been taken on them apparently for want of money. I wish to bring the details to the notice of the House, but unfortunately I have not got the papers with me. I have received harrowing tales from certain parts of the Salem district. I think the hon. the Revenue Member and the hon. the Chief Minister will take into consideration the condition of certain parts of the Salem district and extend the benefits of the grants further still."

* The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I have to say a few words in respect of the Kistna district. This year, Kistna district had no rains. The people of upland taluks are much suffering from famine. As there is no harvest this year many a poor peasant is starving. There is no fodder this year ; no pastures for the cattle. The peasant is not finding any

28th March 1927] [The Zamindar of Gollapalli]

work in the taluks. The tenantry used to engage the labourer in the repair of the fields. This year he cannot repair his fields owing to lack of yearly profits. When I saw the supplementary grant and could not find even a slice for poor Kistna I was rather thunderstruck. The Government through their revenue officers asked us, the zamindars of the locality, to co-operate with them for providing labour and drinking water. You see, Sir, there is a continuous scarcity of drinking water, fodder, etc., throughout the year in Nuzvid, Tiruvur, Bezvada and Nandigama taluks. There are reports here with me which I do not propose to read and take the time of the Council. Now, see, Sir, how the Government are treating this famine-stricken district. They asked for our co-operation. When we offered it with all our heart, they are withholding the timely help. It is giving help to poor labourers by starting roads and sinking wells. So, Sir, I request some allotment may be made towards this end for the district of Kistna."

* Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" Mr. President, Sir, I am surprised to find from the statement of my hon. Friend, Mr. Ratnasabapati Mudaliyar, that he is treating this grant as a favour to some boards where they get the whole amount needed to carry out their programme of roads and wells. It can be justified on only one reason, namely, of providing work for people in places where famine or at least adverse season has injuriously affected the people. Now from the remarks of my hon. Friend, I feel that it might in some way be resorted to as a favoured treatment to some districts. In the matter of allotting this amount, I do not find that any general report has been called for from the whole of the Presidency where want of labour has been one of the great grievances of the people on account of the famine conditions. As a matter of fact, I know many districts, including mine, namely, Vizagapatam, where the total failure of the monsoon in the latter part of the year has very adversely affected the people; but I do not find any amount being provided for such districts. They have not provided for any work there, whereas in the few districts that have been provided for, they have provided for the full grants. The only reason that can justify such a sort of treatment is acute famine conditions. At the time when it was brought to my notice, I knew that even though such a huge amount of six lakhs was granted, the whole amount would not be spent and the work would be unfinished, because the time fixed is July during which period the rains may set in. After that time, the agricultural season will set in and we will find it extremely difficult to find labour for agricultural operations even. So I oppose this grant on two grounds, first in distributing this grant no stock of the circumstances in general of the Presidency has been taken into account and secondly in distributing this grant some works which were already provided for by the respective district boards have been included.

"They are going on with a programme for roads already laid, and these works are provided for even without asking for the half grant or half contribution from the Government. It is very well known, and the hon. Members on the Treasury Bench and the other hon. Members of this House are agreed, that there is famine in almost every part of the Presidency this year, excepting perhaps the deltaic districts, and therefore there is no use in providing grants for a few districts in the Presidency ignoring all other districts where the same state of things prevails and the distribution of grants is not therefore equitable or desirable."

[28th March 1927]

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" My hon. Friend, Mr. Venkatapathi Raju, is quite right in saying that this grant is being made to districts from where we had reports that labour should be provided for to the labouring classes. Only on that ground, this grant has been distributed to those districts. So, my hon. Friend Mr. Ratnasabhapathi Mudaliyar's point has been to a certain extent answered by the speech of my hon. Friend from Vizagapatam. This grant is made only to provide work for labourers and not as a favour to the local boards concerned. If they have made sufficient progress in the road work, I hope it will be possible for the Government to extend the grant. That does not mean that they can delay the works and say 'we have not finished the work and so the grant should be continued.'

" With regard to the point raised by Mr. Saldanha, I know very well from practical experience that scarcity does prevail in my own district of Salem and that there is great demand for the digging of wells for drinking water purposes. But the Collector who was addressed had not sent in proposals when this demand was put forward. That is the reason why Salem is not included. I hope it will be possible to give some grant to Salem, if necessity arises."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,05,180 under Demand XLII—Public Health and Vital Statistics and Civil Works (grants to local bodies)".

The demand was put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XLIII—AGRICULTURE.

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move

'for a grant not exceeding Rs. 29,000 under Demand XLIII—Agriculture.'

" This amount is needed, Sir, for acquiring 16 acres of land on which the experimental station at Samalkota is partly situated now: Hitherto we had taken it on lease at Rs. 36 per acre per year. Now, Sir, the period of the lease has expired, and the owner of the land demands a rent of Rs. 150 per acre for cane and Rs. 125 per acre for paddy instead of Rs. 36 per acre which we were formerly paying. So, it is more economical to acquire the land than pay such a heavy rent year after year."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,000 under Demand XLIII—Agriculture."

" Mr. Biswanath Das has given notice of an amendment to reduce the allotment of Rs. 29,000 for Agriculture by Rs. 100, to discuss the activities of this department in the Ganjam district. He is not in his place, and it is not moved."

" Mr. B. Venkataratnam has given notice of an amendment to omit the allotment of Rs. 29,000 for Agriculture, to abandon the acquisition of land for Samalkota farm or take it on lease. He is not in his place, and it is not moved."

" The Zamindar of Gollapalli wants to reduce the allotment of Rs. 29,000 for Agriculture by Rs. 100, to discuss and suggest the betterment of the Department of Agriculture particularly with respect to farms like the

28th March 1927]

[The President]

Samalkota farm. It cannot be discussed as his purpose is too wide. I take it the House is ready for the question."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Sir, I wish to oppose this grant. This motion comes at a late hour, when hon. Members are very impatient to get away. But I have very good reasons why I oppose this grant. My reasons are these : it is stated that 16 acres are required for the farm. It is true that this land was taken on lease some twelve years ago. At that time Rs. 36 per acre only was paid. That is also true. What the owner now demands is Rs. 125 per acre. It may look very high at the outset, but the man is prepared to make another offer instead, that the Government may pay him as much as private cultivators are paying for similar lands taken on lease. That is all he wants. Now, the first thing we have to see is whether 16 acres are required for the extension of this farm, and whether it is necessary to acquire them paying such a high cost. This motion comes as you see at the tail end of the whole budget. If these lands were really required the department would have applied for the grant in advance, long long ago, and it would have been included in the budget itself. Now, my hon. Friend the Minister for Development also was at the farm. Even at that time, his attention was not drawn to this. They kept quiet without telling the Minister that they required as much as 16 acres because the land that was in the occupation of the farm was not sufficient for their purpose. If they had done so, he would have looked into the matter and decided it. Having kept quiet then, they now simply say that they require the land very urgently for the farm. Now, the private owner of the land ought not to be deprived of the land so easily. He is willing to take as much as the adjoining lands are paying. It is admitted in the note that this land is wanted for sugarcane cultivation. A rent of Rs. 125 per acre for land fit for sugarcane cultivation is not high. Whatever it be, whether the House considers it high or not, it does not matter. But the House should consider the fair offer he makes of rent at a rate which is prevailing in the locality. No sufficient reason has been shown for acquiring the land as quite necessary for the purpose of the experimental station there at all.

" Another thing is this : the figure of Rs. 29,000 is only an arbitrary settlement arrived at by the authorities there. Now, the thing has to go to the court, and there a rate will be fixed according to the prevailing rate in the locality for land fit for sugarcane cultivation, which is something like Rs. 3,000 per acre, and that means we have to pay much more than Rs. 29,000, and that will be a very big sum. We have got already 40 acres. Supposing that the additional land is required, the hon. the Minister may make inquiries quietly because there is no urgency about the matter. Even if that land is not available for a lease at Rs. 36 or at a fair price, there is plenty of other land available all round. The House should first realize whether this farm requires land at such a costly acquisition. The matter is being rushed through because nothing has been ascertained. All on a sudden, the proposal is sprung on the House, saying ' purchase the land '. The House is not on fire, and so the matter may be proceeded with leisurely. There may be some differences between the authorities and the landowner, and that is why perhaps this proposal is made suddenly. So I submit to this House that this is not a matter of urgent necessity as they have already 40 acres, and the thing would not be finished to-day. This matter will perhaps go before the courts and it will drag on for three or five

[Mr. K. V. R. Swami]

[28th March 1927]

years. So I submit that the matter may be dropped for the present and may be taken up after the Minister has gone into the whole question and found it necessary to spend such a big sum on this land."

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"The Government are not anxious to go and occupy this land, doing injustice to anybody. In fact, they entered upon this land with the consent of the owner under a registered lease and the department has been carrying on experiments on it ever since. I do not know what authority my hon. Friend has for saying that the owner has since changed his mind and is willing to accept a reasonable rent. If so, it is even now open to him to make that offer to the Government. Only after negotiations with the owner for renting the land had failed, it was considered necessary to acquire the land. I do not think it is proper to pay him such a heavy rent. It is certainly more economical to acquire the land. Even if the Government acquired the land, and if the time comes when the Government does not need it, it is open to the owner to take back the land again paying the cost of acquisition less 15 per cent. So, no serious injustice has been perpetrated. After all, the Government have no arbitrary power in the matter of fixing compensation. It has to be done under the rules. And, remedies are open to the owner to claim more if he is not satisfied with our compensation. So I do not think any injustice will be done to him by acquisition. However if the owner is going to make any fresh offer, it is open to him to do so."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,000 under Demand XLIII—Agriculture."

The demand was put and carried, and the grant was made.

DEMAND XLIV—AGRICULTURE.

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move

'that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,500 under Demand XLIV—Agriculture.'

"A note has been circulated along with the notice of the demand. The amount is intended for the purchase of the necessary seed so that it may be advanced to the ryots in the first instance and the value be recovered from them after six months."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Mr. Saldanha has given notice of a motion to reduce the allotment of Rs. 30,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100 to point out the necessity of forming co-operative societies for the purpose of enabling ryots with Government aid to purchase their produce after harvest. I am afraid the motion is not in order."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"All that I wish to point out is that instead of granting these advances to individuals, Government should organise bodies of agriculturists and then make the grants so that the agriculturists might realise the value of co-operation and at the same time, self-help, and be able to pay back the advance to Government more easily. These are days in which we are talking of rural reconstruction."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"From the note circulated by the Government it is clear that the grant is required for purchasing seed from

28th March 1927]

[The President]

the ryots and selling it to the ryots as seed. But the question which the hon. Member proposes to raise is foreign to that subject-matter, and therefore I rule it out of order.

"Mr. B. Venkataratnam has given notice of a motion to reduce the allotment by Rs. 100 to discuss the question of attaching an agricultural section to the National High School, Ramachandrapuram, West Godavari, and he is not present.

"Mr. Biswanath Das wants to reduce the allotment by Rs. 100 to discuss the necessity of appointing an Indian as Director of Agriculture. I rule the motion out of order, because this grant is for purchasing seed, which has nothing to do with the question of Indianization.

"I take it that the House is ready for the question. The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,500 under Demand XLIV—Agriculture."

The demand was put and carried, and the grant was made.

DEMAND XLV

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

'for a grant not exceeding Rs. 17,500 under Demand XLV—Civil Works—Transferred.'

"It is, Sir, to meet the cost of terracing certain blocks in the Berhampur District Jail, which is in charge of the hon. the Home Member."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,500 under Demand XLV—Civil Works—Transferred."

The demand was put and carried, and the grant was made.

DEMAND XLVI

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

'for a grant not exceeding Rs. 7,900 under Demand XLVI—Civil Works—Transferred.'

"Sir, this was a work already sanctioned. But there was some delay in the acquisition of the site, and then it had to be changed. Now we have selected a site which is going to be acquired. Hence the need for practically a re-grant."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,900 for the year 1927-28 under Demand XLVI—Civil Works—Transferred.

"Mr. Saldanha wants to raise the question of better equipment and more efficacious sera alongside hospitals. Even the motion as it is shows that it is extraneous to the subject of the motion."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I shall not press it."

The motion of Mr. Saldanha, viz., to reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,900 for Civil Works—Transferred by Rs. 100, was by leave withdrawn.

The demand was put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

[28th March 1927]

DEMAND XLVII

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move

‘ that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,000 under Demand XLVII—Civil Works—Transferred. ’”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Mr. Saldanha wants to move for a reduction by Rs. 100 ‘ to contrast the wisdom of the policy of control of the Calicut-Mysore Frontier road with that of handing over these trunk roads to local boards’. He wants to raise the policy of control over all these roads. I think he will agree with me when I say it is extraneous to the subject-matter of this demand. ”

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The demand was put and carried, and the grant was made.

DEMAND XLVIII

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move

‘ that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,200 under Demand XLVIII—Civil Works—Transferred. ’”

“ Sir, this is a provision for the appointment of an additional District Board Engineer owing to the bifurcation of the Kistna district. ”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ I move

‘ to reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,200 for Civil Works—Transferred by Rs. 100. ’”

“ I want to condemn the present system of appointments of District Board Engineers by Government, they being entrusted by district local boards with important road works and their repairs, and to suggest that Government should take over at least all trunk roads passing into Native States and other Presidencies—especially over Ghaut sections into Mysore and Coorg from the West Coast and to bring home to Government the injustice of allowing South Kanara only one trunk road.

“ Sir, I object to the policy of Government appointing District Board Engineers in an indirect manner on road works. It seems to me these trunk roads are under the supervision of district boards. I think this leads to a great deal of economic mismanagement, and this system of dual control cannot lead to good results. The Government have in some cases maintained these big trunk roads while some others were handed over to the district boards. The District Board Engineer being a person appointed by Government, he is very frequently in conflict with the District Board President, and we have got some sad cases in which some trunk roads have been neglected because the District Board Engineer and the District Board President are not on good terms (Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu: Question. So what I suggest is that this dual control leads to confusion and inefficient management and so must be put an end to. We have got a very sad experience of it in South Kanara and Malabar. I therefore hope that Government will carefully consider this question of the District Board Engineers to be placed under the supervision of the district boards, and the absurdity of allowing roads like frontier roads to be managed by district boards which leads to inefficient and uneconomical management. ”

28th March 1927]

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, as my hon. Friend rightly pointed out, he moved this resolution merely on my behalf. I am sure Mr. Saldanha understands that these engineers were provincialized long ago, and the provincialization of the District Board Engineers was approved not only by a majority of members of this House but even by a majority of people outside, including District Board Presidents. Now this demand has become necessary as the Kistna district is soon to be bifurcated and so both the districts will have separate engineers. I do not think the district board presidents—I see three of them in front of me—will agree with Mr. Saldanha's remarks that the district board engineers and presidents are at loggerheads. From my experience I think the district board presidents and the engineers get on very well in spite of the engineers being appointed by Government."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I withdraw the motion ".

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The demand was put and carried, and the grant was made.

DEMAND XLIX.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" By a mistake in the notice issued this demand is mentioned as XIX."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

' that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,800 under Demand XLIX—Expenditure in England other than on Stores.'

" Sir, this demand has become necessary in view of the Elementary Education Conference to be held at Columbia University, New York, and hon. Members will admit that it is necessary that the most up-to-date methods on kindergarten should be introduced into our schools; and as our Kindergarten Mistress (Miss Gordon) is going on leave, we thought it best she attends the Conference at the Columbia University and comes into touch with the recent movements in kindergarten."

The demand was put and carried, and the grant was made.

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Mr. President, there are three items of official business, (1) the Planters Labour Act, (2) the Public Accounts Committee report and (3) certain rules. None of them is urgent. It may be that the House may think that it is both its duty and right to discuss the report of the Public Accounts Committee this month. If, with your permission, I may take the sense of the House to-morrow after question-time and if they want to discuss it we shall sit on the 1st April. We do not wish to make it essential to sit on the 1st; it depends on the House and the Government will leave it entirely to the House."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question may be raised to-morrow after question-time and according to the sense of the House the Government will arrange the work."

The House adjourned at 6.10 p.m. to meet again at 11 a.m. next day.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

[28th March 1927]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 566 asked by Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th March 1927, page 977 supra.]

STATEMENT.

Civil Courts working at Chingleput during 1924-1926.

1924	...	One District Court. One Sub-Court Two District Munsifs' Courts.
1925	...	One District Court. One Sub-Court. Two District Munsifs' Courts.
1926	...	One District Court. One Sub-Court, presided over by two Sub-Judges. Two District Munsifs' Courts presided over by three District Munsifs.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 586 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th March 1927, page 992 supra.]

District Educational Council, South Kanara.

ELECTED.

President	...	...	...	M.R.Ry. N. Subba Rao Avargal.
Vice-President	...	...	...	„ N. Venkata Rao Avargal.

MEMBERS.

Ex officio.

Collector.
District Educational Officer.
President, District Board.

Elected.

District Board, South Kanara.	Khan Bahadur Haji Abdulla Haji Kasim Sahib Bahadur.
Taluk Board, Mangalore	... (1) M.R.Ry. M. Ramakrishna Punja Avargal.
	(2) B. L. Ahmad Beary Sahib Bahadur.
Do. Uppinangadi	... (1) M.R.Ry. V. Rajalakshminatha Swamiji Arasu Avargal.
	(2) „ N. Shiva Rao Avargal.
Do. Kasaragod	... (1) „ B. Venkappa Punja Avargal.
	(2) „ S. S. Rama Rao Avargal.

28th March 1927]

MEMBERS—*cont.**Elected—cont.*

Taluk Board, Coondapoor	...	(1)	M.R.Ry. Halsanad Madappayya Avargal.
		(2)	„ K. Narasimha Kamath Avargal.
Do. Udipi	... ..	(1)	„ Nidumbur Subba Rao Avargal.
		(2)	„ A. S. Karat Avargal
Do. Karkal	... ..	(1)	„ Kedinga Thimmappa Hegde Avargal.
		(2)	„ Rama Hegde Avargal.
Municipal Council, Mangalore			M.R.Ry. N. Venkata Rao.
Roman Catholic Mission	...		The Rev. Father Raymond Mascarenhas.
Kanara Evangelical Mission	...		The Rev. Dr. Paul E. Burkhardt
Mahila Sabha, Mangalore	...		Srimathi B. Kalyani Amma.
Depressed Classes Mission	...		M.R.Ry. A. Balakrishna Shetty Avargal.

Nominated.

Sub-Assistant Inspectress	...		Miss A. M. P. Sequira.
Woman	... ..		Srimathi M. Laxmi Bai.
Muhammadians	... ..		Haji Talib Ali Sahib Bahadur
Panchamas	... ..		M.R.Ry. Kodialbail Angara Avargal.
Assistant Director of Fisheries (Coast).			„ U. Karunakara Menon.
Others	... ..		„ Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao Avargal.

District Educational Council, Malabar.

ELECTED.

President	... ..		M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib P. V. Gopalan Avargal, M L C
Vice-President	... ..		Khan Bahadur P. A. Ammoo Sahib Bahadur.

MEMBERS.

Ex officio.

Collector.
District Educational Officer.
President, District Board.

Electes.

District Board, Malabar	...		M.R.Ry. Kottayam Katangot Veetil Kunhi Raman Nambiyar Avargal.
Taluk Board, Chirakkal	...	(1)	M.R.Ry. A. K Krishnan Nambiyar Avargal.
		(2)	„ K. V. Kunhikrishnan Nayar Avargal.

[28th March 1927]

MEMBERS—*cont.**Elected—cont.*

Taluk Board, Calicut	...	(1)	M.R.Ry.	K. P. Paidal Kitavu Avargal.
		(2)	"	V. V. Rama Ayyar Avargal.
Do. Walluvanad	...	(1)	"	O. M. Narayanan Nambudripad Avargal.
		(2)	"	V. Sankaranarayana Menon Avargal.
Do. Ernad	...	(1)	"	P. V. Raman Avargal.
		(2)	"	V. Kunhi Moyi Haji Sahib Bahadur.
Do. Palghat	...	(1)	"	M. K. Krishna Menon Avargal.
		(2)	"	P. Gopala Mannadiar Avargal.
Do. Wynaad	...	(1)	"	K. Achutha Kurup Avargal.
		(2)	"	K. Mohiuddin Sahib Bahadur.
Do. Ponnani	...	(1)	"	P. Kunhuuni Menon Avargal.
		(2)	"	M. E. Parameswara Menon Avargal.
Municipal Council, Calicut	...		M.R.Ry.	G. Sarvothama Rao Avargal.
Do. Cannanore.			"	A. Achuthan Avargal.
Do. Cochin	...		"	E. C. Joseph Avargal.
Do. Palghat	...		The Rev.	Father S. M. Joseph.
Do. Tellicherry.			M.R.Ry.	Murkot Kumaran Avargal.
Malabar Mission	...			Mr. J. F. Thaddæus.
Roman Catholic Mission	...		"	J. M. Coelho.
Syrian Christian	...		"	Alinmuttil Thomas George.

Nominated.

Sub-Assistant Inspectress	...		Miss M. Kuruvilla.
Woman	...		Mrs. G. C. Bharatan.
Muhammadan	...		Mr. K. Mohmad.
			Khan Bahadur P. A. Ammoz Sahib Bahadur.
Depressed classes	...		M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib Pudiya Veetil Gopalan Avargal, M.L.C.
Assistant Director of Fisheries (Coast).			Mr. U. Karunakara Menon.

District Educational Council, The Nilgiris.

NOMINATED.

President	...	...	Mr. C. F. Brackenbury, I.C.S.
Vice-President	...	...	Mr. S. J. Gonsalves.

MEMBERS.

Ex officio.

Collector.
Deputy Inspector of Schools.
President, District Board.

28th March 1927]

MEMBERS—*cont.**Elected.*

District Board, the Nilgiris ...	(1) M.R.Ry. H. B. Ari Gowder Avargal,
	M.L.C.
	(2) " K. S. Siddhia Avargal.
Municipal Council, Ootacamund.	(1) Mr. S. J. Gonsalves.
	(2) Mr. Appadurai Aaron.
Municipal Council, Coonoor ...	Mr. H. W. Houghton.
Church Mission Society ...	The Rev. H. A. D. Moorhouse.
Roman Catholic Mission ...	" Father P. Crayassac.
Wesleyan Mission ...	" R. W. Boote.
C. E. Z. Mission ...	Mr. C. F. Ling.

Nominated.

Assistant Inspectress ...	Miss Philip Smith.
Muhammadans ...	Cassim Abdulla Sait Sahib Bahadur.
Depressed classes ...	Mr. V. I. Munuswami Pillai.

District Educational Council, Salem.

ELECTED.

President ...	Mr. E. Subramanya Pillai Avargal.
Vice-President ...	Mrs. S. K. Masilamani.

MEMBERS.

Ex officio.

Collector.
 District Educational Officer.
 President, District Board.

Elected.

District Board, Salem ...	M.R.Ry. U. Kuppuswami Reddiyar Avargal.
Taluk Board, Salem ...	(1) " B. A. R. Kandaswami Chettiyar Avargal.
	(2) The Rev. T. Narasimham.
Do. Sankari ...	(1) M.R.Ry. C. Kylasa Goundar Avargal.
	(2) " P. L. Ramaswami Nayakar Avargal.
Do. Hosur ...	(1) " E. Subrahmanya Pillai Avargal.
	(2) " Doraiswami Goundar Avargal.
Do. Dharmapuri ...	(1) " B. Muniswami Gounder Avargal.
	(2) " K. R. Hayavadana Rao Avargal.
Do. Namakkal ...	(1) " P. Singayya Kavandar Avargal.
	(2) " D. Prasanna Chidambara Reddiyar Avargal.

[28th March 1927]

MEMBERS—cont.*Elected—cont.*

Municipal Council, Salem	...	(1) M.R.Ry. S. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal.
		(2) „ N. K. V. Krishnaswami Chettiyar Avargal.
Roman Catholic Mission	...	The Rev. J. Bruyere.
Protestant Missions	...	The Rev. W. J. Hatch.

Nominated.

Sub-Assistant Inspectress	...	Miss J. Mascarenhas.
Woman	...	Mrs. S. K. Masilamani.
Muhammadan	...	Janab Ahmad Ali Sahib Jannaidi.
Depressed classes	...	(1) M.R.Ry. Kolar Subrahmanyam Avargal.
		(2) „ Bagalur Sonnan Avargal.

*District Educational Council, Coimbatore.***ELECTED.**

President	...	M.R.Ry. C. M. Ramachandra Chettiyar Avargal.
Vice-President	...	„ T. S. Sivasubrahmanya Chettiyar Avargal.

MEMBERS.*Ex officio.*

Collector	...	...
District Educational Officer	...	...
President, District Board	...	...

Elected.

District Board, Coimbatore	...	M.R.Ry. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar Avargal.
Taluk Board, Coimbatore	...	„ T. S. Sivasubrahmanya Chettiyar Avargal.
		„ V. C. Palaniswami Goundar Avargal.
Do. Pollachi	...	„ P. Muthuswami Chettiyar Avar- gal.
		„ V. K. Palaniswami Goundar Avargal.
Do. Palladam	...	„ S. M. Maruthachala Thevar Avargal.
		„ S. K. Karuppanna Thevar Avar- gal.
Do. Gobichetti- palaiyam.	...	„ K. R. Venkatesa Ayyangar Avargal.
		„ V. S. Krishna Chettiyar Avargal.
Do. Erode	...	„ V. S. Raja Goundar Avargal.
		„ K. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal.

28th March 1927]

MEMBERS—cont.*Elected—cont.*

Taluk Board, Kollegal	...	M.R.Ry. G. P. Mallappa Avargal.
		„ S. Prabhuswami Avargal.
Municipal Council, Coimbatore.	„	C. M. Ramachandra Chettiyar Avargal.
Municipal Council, Dharpuram.	„	K. Anantasubrahmanya Ayyar Avargal.
Municipal Council, Erode ..	„	T. Srinivasa Mudaliyar Avargal.
Do. Tiruppur.	„	A. R. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal.
Do. Udumalpet.	„	M. Appavu Pillai Avargal.
Do. Pollachi...	„	C. S. Venkata Achariyar Avargal.
London Mission	...	The Rev. R. Robertson.
Roman Catholic Mission	...	The Very Rev. Father L. Beehu.

Nominated.

Inspectress	...	...	Miss T. Lazarus.
Women	...	...	Mrs. Lakshmi R. Sivan.
Depressed classes	...	...	Mr. R. Veerian.
Muhammadans	...	...	Khan Sahib G. A. Ghulam Hussain Sahib Bahadur.
Others	...	...	Kalandar Sahib of Kollegal.
			M.R.Ry. K. R. Subbaraya Ayyar Avargal.

[28th March 1927]

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 590 asked by the Raja of Ramnad at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th March 1927, page 995 supra.]

Statement showing the distribution of the allotment of Rs. 6.25 lakhs for 1925-26 for the improvement of village communications.

Name of district board	Amount of grant sanctioned in 1925-26	Date of the order in which the grant was sanctioned.	Amount expended up to 31st March 1926.	Amount of unspent balance.
	RS.	1925.	RS.	RS.
Anantapur	20,000	18th September.	4,852	15,148
Arcot, North	30,000	17th "	13,402	16,598
Arcot, South	24,415	17th "	19,693	4,722
Bellary	20,000	21st "	13,129	6,871
Chingleput	16,300	17th "	12,779	3,521
Chittoor	29,000	17th "	29,000	..
Coimbatore	30,000	17th "	27,353	2,647
Cuddapah	30,000	17th "	29,960	40
Ganjam	20,000	17th "	12,112	7,888
Godavari	21,650	21st "	18,396	3,254
Guntur	40,000	17th "	35,412	4,588
Kanara, South	17,500	17th "	17,126	374
Kistna	55,000	18th "	43,044	11,956
Kurnool	25,000	18th "	15,089	9,911
Madura	20,000	18th "	17,971	2,029
Malabar	30,000	21st "	18,713	11,287
Nellore	55,250	18th "	14,528	40,722
Nilgiris, The	15,000	21st "	9,432	5,568
Ramnad	20,000	18th "	18,177	1,823
Salem .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	45,000	18th September.	39,110	5,890
Tinnevely	29,137	18th "	29,136	1
Trichinopoly	11,748	18th "	4,031	7,717
Vizagapatam	20,000	18th "	16,301	3,699
Total ..	6,25,000		4,58,746	1,66,254

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 598 asked by Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th March 1927, page 1005 supra.]

Statement showing the extent of wakf properties in the Madras Presidency and the extent to which they are mismanaged.

Name of district.	Extent of wakf properties.	Extent to which they are mismanaged.
1. Anantapur ..	Only one small extent	Not worth while to extend.
2. Arcot, North ..	688.89 acres and 11 houses, two shops and land worth Rs. 500.	Nil.

The Collector suspects that the reference has not been properly understood by the subordinate officers.

28th March 1927]

Name of district.	Extent of wakf properties.	Extent to which they are mismanaged.
3. Arcot, South ..	No. 7. Extent 257 04 acres	The institution at Panruti not well managed. Act may be extended to it.
4. Bellary ..	6 25 acres and property worth Rupees 26,000.	No mismanagement.
5. Chingleput ..	No. 13. Extent 133·64 acres besides two shrotriyam villages.	Three wakf properties have been sold. Shrotriyam villages dedicated to the Iurga at Kovilam not properly managed.
6. Chittoor ..	No. 5. Extent not given	There is dissatisfaction regarding management
7. Coimbatore ..	Number not given. Extent 12 acres and other properties worth Rupees 1,50,000.	Wakf properties in Coimbatore and Kollegal taluks are mismanaged.
8. Cuddapah ..	No wakfs .. ..	.....
9. Ganjam ..	No. 15. Extent 2,722·62 acres ..	1,614 40 acres are not well managed. Muhammadan opinion is strongly in favour of extension.
10. Godavari, East.	34 3 acres. Godowns and topes fetching an annual income of Rs. 984.	28 5 acres not well managed
11. Godavari, West.	176 68 acres and income of Rupees 9,708.	176 68 and Rs. 7,598. The Collector reports that he cannot guarantee that the mismanagement is so wholesale
12. Guntur ..	Number not known. Total extent 4,680 acres.	1,067·79 acres not well managed.
13. Kanara, South	Number not known. Extent 966 acres.	64·36 acres mismanaged
14. Kistna ..	Extent 1,067·45 acres	150·72 acres.
15. Kurnool ..	Extent 4,450 acres and seven houses.	210 acres in Kurnool.
16. Madra ..	No. 16. Extent of 13 wakfs— 33·87 acres 2·23 „ 36·10 „	Three wakfs are mismanaged.
17. Malabar ..	Value 12 lakhs	More than one-tenth mismanaged.
18. Nellore ..	368·53 acres and one-fourth of the Padugapad shrotriyam.	346·58 acres and the shrotriyam.
19. Nilgiris ..	Nil.	Extension of the Act unnecessary.
20. Ramnad ..	No. 8. Extent 16 32 acres Kilaparthiyar Natham and Pogalur village. Money endowment of Rs. 12,000.	Not well managed.
21. Salem ..	No. 3. Extent 387 83 acres and a building in Shevapet rented at Rs. 20.	Two of the properties not well managed. Income not utilized for the purpose for which intended.
22. Tanjore ..	2,126 17 acres and five shops and some property with an estimated income of Rs. 6,000 a year out of India.	1,192·41 acres and three shops valued Rs. 5,000 not well managed.
23. Tinnevely ..	No. 77. Extent 3,351 36 acres ..	No mismanagement. The Collector reports that the Revenue Divisional Officer, Shermadevi, recommends the extension of the Act.
24. Trichinopoly ..	No. 26. Extent 9,787·16 acres ..	238·03 acres not well managed. The Collector recommends the extension of the Act.
25. Vizagapatam ..	No. 8. Extent not given in all cases.	Six properties not well managed. Lands mortgaged or alienated by sale.

[28th March 1927]

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 598 asked by Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th March 1927, page 1005 supra.]

List of committees formed under Act XX of 1863 for
Muhammadian Religious Endowments.

District.	Name of the Committee.
1. Anantapur ...	Muhammadian Mosques Committee— (1) Tadpatli (2) Gooty. (3) Anantapur (4) Kalyandrug and Dharmavaram (5) Kadiri. (6) Penukonda. (7) Hindupur (8) Madakasira.
2. Chittoor ...	Muhammadian Religious Committee— (1) Madanapalle taluk.
3. Cuddapah ...	Muhammadian Religious Committee— (1) Cuddapah and Kamalapuram. (2) Rajampet. (3) Sidhout. (4) Badvel. (5) Proddatur. (6) Jammalamadugu. (7) Rayachoti. (8) Pulivendla.
4. Coimbatore ...	The Muhammadian Religious Institution— (1) Avanashi taluk. The Muhammadian Mosque Committee— (1) Kollegal taluk.
5. Ganjam ..	Muhammadian Committee— (1) Berhampore division. (2) Chicacole. (3) Russellkonda.
6. Kanara, South.	Mussalman Committee— Mappilla Committee— (1) Mangalore taluk. Mappilla Committee— Mussalman Committee— (1) Kasargode taluk. Shafi Mappilla and Hanafi Mussalman Committee— (1) Udipi taluk. Muhammadian Committee— (1) Uppinangadi taluk. (2) Coondapur taluk.

28th March 1927]

District.	Name of the Committee.
7. Kurnool ..	Muhammadan Committee— (1) Kurnool taluk. (2) Pattikonda. (3) Nandikotkur. (4) Nandyal. (5) Koilkuntla. (6) Cumbum.
8. Tinnevely ...	Muhammadan Mosque Committee.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 620 asked by Mr. T. Adinaravana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th March 1927, page 1018 supra.]

(1)

Copy of Memorandum to the Collector of North Arcot, No. 93-D/27-1, dated 10th January 1927.

[Excise—(North Arcot district)—Ammur village—Arrack and Toddy shops—Location.]

The Collector of North Arcot is requested to report at a very early date through the Commissioner of Excise—

(a) whether it is a fact that an arrack shop and a toddy shop are located on the public road to Sholinghur near the Walajah road railway station;

(b) whether there have been any complaints that the shops are a source of inconvenience and annoyance to the people in the neighbourhood;

(c) whether it is a fact that large numbers of day labourers have to pass these shops on their way home from the fields;

(d) whether it is a fact that the railway staff, cartmen and jutka drivers often resort to these shops and whether this has ever caused any danger of the public; and

(e) whether it is a fact that the Advisory Committee has recommended the removal of the shops to a less objectionable site

(2)

Copy of letter from the Collector of North Arcot, D. Dis. No. 10297/26, dated 12th March 1927.

[Abkari—Country liquor—Arrack and toddy shops—Walajah taluk—Ammur—Location—Report submitted]

I submit the following answers to the questions in the memorandum:—

(a) The arrack and toddy shops are located in patta land adjoining the local fund road near the Walajah road railway station.

(b) There have been no complaints of the kind.

(c) Yes.

(d) I presume that such members of the railway staff, cartmen and jutka drivers as are in the habit of drinking resort to these shops but no danger has been caused to the public thereby

(e) The Ranipet Taluk Board suggested the removal of the toddy shop to another site and the Tahsildar reported that this was desirable. It was not possible to shift the shop during the current lease, but I ordered that another site for both shops should be selected for the next lease.

[28th March 1927]

APPENDIX VII.

(Vide item III "Communications to the Council" at page 1020 supra.)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ELEVENTH MEETING OF THE
FINANCE COMMITTEE FOR 1926-27 HELD ON MONDAY
THE 21ST MARCH 1927 AT 5 P.M. AT THE CABINET
CHAMBER, FORT ST. GEORGE.

PRESENT:

The Hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (Chairman).

Sir ALEXANDER MACDOUGALL, M.L.C.

M.R.Ry. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU GARU, M.L.C.

,, K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR AVARGAL, M.L.C.

,, DANILL THOMAS AVARGAL, M.L.C.

,, K. KOFI RIDDI GARU, M.L.C.

G. T. BOAG, Esq., I.C.S., M.L.C.

C. B. Cotterell, Esq., C.I.F., I.C.S., was also present.

FURTHER DEMANDS FOR 1927-28.

**(1) Creation of a Deputy Tahsildar's division in the
Markapur taluk and the abolition of the post
of Stationary Sub-Magistrate.**

Abstract of the proposal.—The physical features of the hilly northern parts of the Markapur taluk make that area a place of refuge for criminal gangs from Nellore and Guntur. It is accordingly necessary to supplement the work of the Police by that of a touring Magistrate. There is a Stationary Sub-Magistrate at Markapur who has light work. It is accordingly recommended that the post of Stationary Sub-Magistrate may be abolished and that a post of Deputy Tahsildar-Magistrate may be created with an extensive jurisdiction. The proposal will cost Rs. 3,600 in 1927-28 and will be given effect to from July 1927. The extra cost will almost be counterbalanced by savings under "Administration of Justice". It is proposed to move a demand for a further grant on the 28th March 1927.

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal to move a demand for a further grant of Rs. 3,600 for 1927-28 was recommended by the Committee.

28th March 1927]

(2) Grants to certain Local Boards for the provision of work for unskilled labour.

Abstract of the proposal.—The present season has adversely affected the following areas :—

District.	Taluk.
Guntur	Ongole.
Cuddapah	Badvel, Jammalamadugu, Siddhavattam, Pulivendla.
Bellary	Bellary, Rayadrug, Adoni, Alur, Hospet.
Anantapur	Ootacamund, Tadpatri, Madakasira.
Kurnool	Markapur, Dhone, Koilkuntla, Pattikonda.
West Godavari	Kamavarapukota.
Coimbatore	Kollegal.

In view of the situation reported, the Government have decided to provide local employment for the labouring classes in these areas through the agency of the Local Boards concerned. For this purpose, full grants are given to Local Boards for expenditure up to the end of June 1927 upon certain Local fund works which have been approved by the Government subject to the condition that the works are started at once. The grants are being paid on the post-payment system. In the current year grants aggregating Rs 2,00,500 have been sanctioned for road works and for tank and well works. The amount required for expenditure during 1927-28 to the end of June 1927 is estimated at Rs. 6,05,180 as shown below —

Head of account.	Item of expenditure	Ultimate cost Rs.	Cost in 1927-28. Rs.
33. b. Public Health—Grants for Public Health Purposes.	Tank and well works.	65,070	40,570
41. R.g. Civil Works—Grants-in-aid.	Road works ..	7,40,610	5,64,610
			<hr/> 6,05,180

It is proposed to move demands for further grants for Rs. 40,570 for well works and Rs. 5,64,610 for road works in 1927-28.

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal to move demands for further grants for 1927-28 of Rs. 5,64,610 and Rs. 40,570 was recommended by the Committee. The Committee added that they regard it as essential that every precaution be taken to ensure that in cases where contractors are employed, the proper wage is paid to those employed on the works, and that in all cases possible the work is done departmentally.

[28th March 1927]

(3) Improvements to filter-beds, the Periyakulam Water-works.

Abstract of the proposal.—The Periyakulam water-works were opened in 1912. The four filter-beds which form part of the water-supply system have not been working properly for a long time. Since 1924 some repairs have been carried out, but they have not proved effective. In August 1926 the Sanitary Engineer reported that the filters were entirely defective, and that radical improvements were called for immediately. The Periyakulam Municipal Council has forwarded an estimate for Rs. 27,800 and applied for a half grant of Rs. 13,900 from Provincial funds. The immediate execution of the work is essential to prevent the existing wastage of water and the possibility of the outbreak of an epidemic in the town owing to the continuance of a supply of impure water. A demand for a further grant of Rs. 13,900 will be moved on the 28th March 1927.

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal to move a demand for a further grant of Rs. 13,900 for 1927-28 was recommended by the Committee.

PAPERS PLACED ON THE TABLE.

(1) Important reappropriation of funds.

GRANT IV. FOREST—RESERVED—8. c. FOREST—LOSSES ON GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKINGS.

					Rs.
Original appropriation	..	..	..	..	895
Additional appropriation	..	..	..	..	96,259
Modified appropriation	..	..	..	..	97,154

In the course of the current year, it was decided by the Auditor-General that interest should be charged on the capital of Government in the internal accounts of Government commercial undertakings with retrospective effect from the date of commercialization, and that a corresponding credit should be given in the Government accounts under "19. Interest on Debt". The Russellkonda Saw Mill was commercialized with effect from the 1st April 1922 and the interest on the capital invested in the concern since that date to the 31st March 1926 has amounted to Rs. 96,259. This sum has been adjusted in the current year under the head "8. c. Forest—Losses on Government Commercial Undertakings" by credit to "19. Interest" as deduction from charges. The additional appropriation has been met from savings within the Forest grant—G.O. R. No. 219, Finance, dated 10th March 1927.

(2) Subsidy to the District Board, Madura, towards the purchase of a site for a play-ground for the Board High School, Usilampatti.

Abstract of the proposal.—In October 1926, the President, District Board, Madura, applied for a subsidy from Provincial funds equal to one-half of the estimated cost of purchasing a site for a play-ground for the Board High School, Usilampatti. The application was supported by the Director of Public

28th March 1927]

Instruction. The site selected for the play-ground has been valued by the Revenue authorities at Rs. 4,360. In view of the urgency of the matter, the Government have sanctioned a half grant not exceeding Rs. 2,180 towards the purchase of the land and the expenditure has been met by reappropriation within the Education budget.

(3) Further advance of Rs. 65,000 to the Board of Commissioners for Hindu Religious Endowments.

Abstract of the proposal. In the proceedings of the ninth meeting of the Finance Committee held on the 3rd March 1927—item 22 on pages 11-12—it was reported that advances aggregating Rs. 72,500 had been sanctioned in the current year to meet the expenses of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board. The President since applied for an advance of Re. 1 lakh in 1927-28 to meet the expenditure of the Board until contributions are realized. As it was too late to make provision in the next year's budget and money was required for the Board's expenses towards the end of the current year, a further advance of Rs. 65,000 has been sanctioned in the current year and met by reappropriation. The Board has been instructed to take all steps required to place its financial position on a sounder footing as soon as possible.

FORT ST. GEORGE, }
22nd March 1927. }

T. E. MOIR.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, the 29th March 1927.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. President (the hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu) in the chair.

PRESENT:

Ramaswami Ayyar, K.C.I.E., The hon. Sir C. P.	Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K P V. S. Muhammad.
Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. N. E.	Meston, Rev. Dr W.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad	Moore, C.I.E., Mr. P. L.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. T. E.	Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.	Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A.	Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara, Mr.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. N.	Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S.
Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur.	Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr (Mrs.).
Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Adinarayana Chettiyyar, Mr. T.	Nanjappa Bahadur, M.V.O., Subadar-Major S. A.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.	Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.	Narayanan Chettiyyar, Mr. Al. Ar.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.	Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.
Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Narayanawami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, C.I.E., C.B.E., Khan Bahadur Muhammad	Pandrang Rao, Mr. V.
Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P.	Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.	Petro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.	Prenayya, Mr. G. R.
Boag, Mr. G. T.	Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.	Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Congreve, Mr. C. R. T.	Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
Cotterell, C.I.E., Mr. C. B.	Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.	Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.	Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.	Ratnasabapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.	Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.	Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Hall, O.B.E., Mr. J. F.	Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Hampayya, Rai Sahib M.	Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.	Satyamurti, Mr. S.
John, Mr. V. Ch.	Seturatnam Ayyar, Mr. M. R.
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.	Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Karant, Mr. K. R.	Siva Rao, Mr. P.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur. Muhammad.	Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.	Slater, C.I.E., Mr. S. H.
Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Smith, Mr. J. Mackenzie.
Krishnaswami Nayakar Mr. K. V.	Soundrapandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.	Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
MacDougall, Kt., Sir Alexander.	Statham, Mr. R. M.
Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.	Subrahmanya Moopanan, Mr. S.
Mahmud Sohamnad Sahib Bahadur.	Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K.
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.	Sundaramurti Pillai, Rao Sahib P. V. S.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.	Swami, Mr. K. V. R.
	Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur.
	Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syel.
	Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
	Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.

[29th March 1927]

PRESENT—cont

Vanavudaiya Goundar, Mr S V.
 Venkatapati Raju, Mr P. C.
 Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
 Venkatarama Sastri, C I E., Mr. T. R.
 Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr C V
 Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr C.
 Venkataratnam, Mr. B

Venkiah, Mr. S
 Wood, Mr C. E.
 Zamindar of Gollapalli.
 Zamindar of Kallikota.
 Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
 Zamindar of Seithur.

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

[*Order made by the President of the Madras Legislative Council under Standing Order No. 15.*]

1. Starred questions to be put at a meeting of the Council with their answers shall be printed and placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat.

The President will call out the name of each interpellator in the order in which the names are printed, specify the serial number of his question and make a sufficient pause to give him or any other member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place and putting a supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.

2. If a member responsible for a starred question happens to be absent when it is called, it will be open either to him or to any other member to put supplemental questions thereon after the other starred questions for the day have been answered, provided question-time is not thereby exceeded.

3. Questions, not starred, will not be called in Council, but they will be printed with their answers and placed on the table of the House along with the list of starred questions. Oral supplementary questions will not be allowed in regard to unstarred questions.]

STARRED QUESTIONS

Medical Administration

Government School of Indian Medicine.

* 623 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA : Will the hon the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) what is the present strength of the Government School of Indian Medicine;

(b) what is the minimum educational qualification of the students that are admitted into it;

(c) how many are undergoing training in (a) Ayurvedic system, (b) Siddha system and (c) Unani system;

(d) in what language these systems are taught and what are the text-books used;

(e) how many are taught the western system of medicine (Allopathic);

(f) whether all these students are having courses in—

Chemistry (Theoretical and Practical).

Physics (Theoretical and Experimental)

Anatomy (Theoretical and Practical).

Physiology (Theoretical and Practical).

Biology and Pathology.

Hygiene and Bacteriology.

Materia Medica B.P.

Surgery (Operative and Clinical).

29th March 1927]

Medicine (Clinical).
Midwifery.
Ophthalmology.
Insanity.

- (g) what are the text-books used and who are the teachers ;
(h) whether there is a hospital attached to this school, and how many beds it has (a) Medical, (b) Surgical ;
(i) by what system the patients are treated and operated ;
(j) what is the cost of diet for each patient per day ; and
(k) whether there are any arrangements for proper nursing ?

A —(a) Two hundred and twelve

(b) The minimum educational qualification required is a working knowledge of English in addition to proficiency in (a) Sanskrit or Telugu, (b) Tamil, (c) Urdu for admission to the Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani sections respectively.

(c) Ayurveda system	...	...	...	...	...	141
Siddha system	...	...	...	...	...	43
Unani system	..	..	...	...	...	28

(d) Ayurveda—in Telugu and Tamil.
Siddha—in Tamil
Unani—in Urdu.

A statement^a showing the text-books used is placed upon the table.

(e) All the students are given supplementary courses of training in Western medicine so as to enable them to possess a working knowledge of that system also.

(f) Yes.

(g) A statement^a giving the information is placed upon the table.

(h) There is a hospital attached to the school. It has (a) twenty-two Medical beds and (b) eight surgical beds.

(i) Cases are ordinarily treated according to the indigenous system except those requiring operative treatment. These latter are at present treated on allopathic lines.

(j) Six annas

(k) Yes Male nurses (ward attendants) are employed.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Sir, I do not find the hon. the Minister for Public Health in his seat to give a reply to my question."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think the hon. Member is aware that Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar is not doing well and that the hon. Minister for Development is in charge of his subject."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" But the hon. Minister for Development told me before I came to the Chamber that he would not be in a position to answer my question."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will see that sometimes we cannot avoid such inconveniences."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know if I will be given a chance later on ? "

[29th March 1927]

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member may put his question now and await an answer."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I should like to know from the hon. the Minister what he means by saying in the answer to clause (b) 'working knowledge of English'?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" If one is able to understand what is said in English and he can speak and write it fairly well, he is supposed to have a working knowledge of English."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" By what standard is he judged? Is he judged by the School-Final standard, or by the Intermediate standard or by any other?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I should like to know whether there are any students without any knowledge of English? Because, I was told the other day that a knowledge of English is not insisted on for admission."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I am sorry, Sir, I was late. I believe that a working knowledge of English is insisted upon."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" But the reply given yesterday was different. May I know if the working knowledge of English will be sufficient for them to understand lectures in surgery, midwifery, ophthalmology, pathology, materia medica, insanity, terrapathy, clinical medicine, clinical surgery and to read books written by the latest authorities on those subjects and the books in the Medical College, Madras? Even graduates are finding it difficult to understand them."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member should not comment upon the reply of the Government."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I am not commenting, Sir."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I believe the standard of teaching in the subjects is not as high as that in the Medical College. At all events, the Principal believes that the working knowledge of English he insists upon is sufficient for the purpose."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I am told that the students have no knowledge of chemistry."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is again making a statement."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I want to know whether the students will be able to understand these things?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I have answered that question."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Then why not the Minister send them to the Medical College?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" That is a different question."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Who is to test whether the students are in a position to understand the subjects taught or not?"

29th March 1927]

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" It is the Principal and the staff "

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Is it the duty of the staff to teach and also to examine the students ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Certainly. They are the examining bodies."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" But is that the rule all over ? Teachers must not be the examiners as well. Will the hon. Minister make the boys appear for an examination before the Medical Board ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" That is a different matter. It is not always the practice."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" But when the institution is turning out practitioners into the country for administering to the medical needs of the country, a risky job, is it not desirable to make these trained men appear for a competitive examination conducted by the Medical Board ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" That is a matter for consideration, Sir."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know whether one teacher is able to deliver lectures on four subjects ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I should like to have notice, Sir"

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" It is given in the question, Sir. May I know whether it is the considered opinion of the Minister that a licentiate is able to teach four subjects in the school from up-to-date books ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I cannot answer the question offhand, Sir."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Will the hon. Minister make provision for one teacher for each subject if he wants to teach these subjects properly ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" If, after enquiry, it is found that the present teaching staff is insufficient, although I have no reason to believe it, I will consider the suggestion."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Has anybody enquired and satisfied himself that the teaching there is satisfactory ? Was that school ever inspected by the Surgeon-General or the Minister or any responsible person in the Government service who is in a position to pronounce an opinion upon it ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I should like to have notice, Sir."

BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur :—" May I know in what language are the subjects mentioned in clause (f) taught, Sir ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I believe they are taught in English."

BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur :—" Will the hon. Minister make arrangements to teach them in the language which the boys know best ? "

[29th March 1927]

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Ultimately, Sir, it will possibly come to it, when we have got enough books translated into the vernaculars. But the hon. Member knows we are just making a beginning and we have not got the necessary text-books in the vernaculars."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" Out of the 212 students, may I know, Sir, how many are paid stipends by the local boards and municipal councils ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I want notice of the question, Sir."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I should like to know whether the Principal operates or his assistants operate in surgical cases? It is stated here that operation is done on the allopathic system."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I want notice of the question. I believe, however, that it is the Principal that operates."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Are the male nurses—nurses are said to be males there—trained and qualified people or are they persons picked up at random and put on to look after the patients ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I think they are trained men, but I should like to have notice of the question."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Recently a case of hernia was operated there. Is it fair to the patient that he should be left in the hands of these people in this City where there is best medical aid available and where there are good institutions? Is it fair that a person should be operated there and submitted to the care of male nurses ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I am not aware of it, Sir."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Will he be pleased to enquire into it and see that such a thing is put an end to ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" If the premises are correct, the conclusion follows."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" In the answer to clause (g), it is stated that the text-books used for Siddha are 'Notes prepared from many original works of Siddhas.' May I request the hon. Minister to state what are the original works of Siddhas which are taught in the Indian School of Medicine ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" Sir, in answer to clause (j) of this question, it is stated that six annas is the cost of diet for each patient per day. May I know what the rates fixed for Indians and Europeans in the General Hospital are ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

29th March 1927]

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ Are the patients allowed to bring their own diet, Sir ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ I cannot say, Sir.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ May I know when they are going to teach insanity there, because it is said to be not started yet ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ Insanity is not yet started.” (Laughter.)

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ Are they going to teach insanity there and are they going to have a mental hospital attached to it ? ”

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ In answer to clause (b), the hon. Minister says the minimum educational qualification required is a working knowledge of English in addition to proficiency in (a) Sanskrit or Telugu, (b) Tamil, (c) Urdu for admission for the Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani sections respectively. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to introduce Malayalam also seeing particularly that Malabar is noted for the efficiency of Ayurvedic medicines and the number of Ayurvedic physicians ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ I will consider the suggestion, Sir.”

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ Again, with reference to (d) of this question, will the hon. Minister be pleased to take into consideration the desirability of introducing Malayalam text-books also ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ My previous answer applies to this also.”

BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Does the hon. Minister know that all the subjects mentioned in clause (f) are taught in Urdu in the Unani section of the Patna Medical School ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ I am not aware of it, Sir.”

BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Will he get the information and also the available books for teaching the same in that language here, Sir ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ I will make enquiries, Sir.”

Alleged invalidation of Mr. Venkateseshayya of Chengam.

* 624 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any rule by which a public servant who has once been invalidated on medical grounds can be re-entertained if he becomes fit for public service within a prescribed time ;

(b) whether Sub-Assistant Surgeon R. Venkateseshayya of Chengam, North Arcot district, was invalidated on 4th April 1925, by a Medical Board on account of sugar in the urine and high blood pressure ;

(c) whether three I.M.S. officers have since certified that Mr. Venkateseshayya is now free from sugar in the urine and that his blood pressure is normal ;

[29th March 1927]

(d) whether Mr. Venkataseshayya has submitted a memorial to the Government on 19th December 1926 for reinstatement in service; and

(e) what are the rules by which the Government are guided in disposing of memorials of this kind?

A.—The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given to question 621.

Location of the Tuberculosis Hospital, Royapetta.

* 625 Q.—BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware that the Tuberculosis Hospital, Royapetta, being situated in the midst of a thickly populated part of the City (viz., Royapetta) is a source of danger to public health and its continuance in the present locality is greatly detrimental to the health of the people living around; and

(b) whether the hon. Minister will be pleased to take immediate steps for the removal of the said Hospital to a different place remote from populated localities?

A.—(a) The Government are aware that the Tuberculosis Hospital, Royapetta, is situated in a crowded part of Madras.

(b) The question of building a tuberculosis hospital in a less crowded locality is under the consideration of the Government.

BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur:—“Is the hon. Minister aware that the downstairs portion of the building in which the hospital is located at present is quite unfit from the point of view of ventilation and sanitation for beds being placed there?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“The building is not perfect and is only a temporary arrangement.”

BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur:—“May I know how long is this temporary arrangement to continue, Sir?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“Until the Government puts up new buildings, etc.”

Grants to hospitals started by local bodies.

* 626 Q.—Mr. J. A. DAVIS: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) on what lines it is proposed to revise the existing rule, of giving half-grant from the Government to all hospitals and dispensaries started by local bodies after 9th March 1915;

(b) when the issue of definite orders by the Government on this subject may be expected; and

(c) whether the revision of G.O. No. 397 L., dated 9th March 1915, will result in the withdrawal of the grants which certain local bodies are now receiving for the hospitals and dispensaries maintained by them?

29th March 1927]

A.—(a) & (c) The question of the reorganization of medical relief in the mufassal and of revising in consequence the terms of G.O. No. 397 L, dated the 9th March 1915, is now under the consideration of the Government and no definite decision has yet been reached.

(b) Orders will issue as soon as a decision in the matter has been reached.

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state the object of the revision of the Government Order of 1915 in regard to grant to local bodies ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I think that Government Order refers to taluk headquarters hospitals. I had occasion to refer to it some time during the budget debate."

Mr P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" If the Government Order regarding the grant to be given to local bodies for hospitals at taluk headquarter stations is to be revised, may I know if it is by way of increasing or decreasing the grants ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R N AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" The matter is under consideration, Sir."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" Is it to bring in a uniform practice or is it to reduce or increase the grants ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R N AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" We have not yet revised the Government Order. First of all, this question depends upon the question of taking over the taluk headquarter hospitals. As soon as that is settled, it may be necessary to revise the terms of this Government Order."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Are we to understand, Sir, that the question of the taking over of the taluk headquarter hospitals has not yet been decided ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" No, Sir, it has not been decided yet "

Dispensary for Sampaje in Uppinangadi taluk, South Kanara.

* 627 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government are aware that Sampaje in the Uppinangadi taluk of South Kanara is a malarial place and the people there suffer much for lack of proper medical aid ; and

(b) whether Government propose to give the taluk board the required aid for immediately opening a dispensary there ?

A.—(a) The Government understand that Sampaje is situated in a malarious tract.

There is a dispensary at Sullia a few miles from Sampaje.

(b) If the taluk board wishes to open a dispensary at Sampaje and will provide the cost of maintenance, the Government will be ready to consider the question of assistance in the matter of initial cost.

[29th March 1927]

Public Health

Local bodies not utilizing the grant for rural water-supply.

* 628 Q.—The RAJA OF RAMNAD: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state the names of local bodies, with the amounts and date of sanction, who did not utilize so much as 4·81 lakhs out of the grant of 6½ lakhs for rural water-supply?

A.—A statement* giving the information required is laid upon the table. The amount remaining unutilized during 1925–26 out of the grant of 6½ lakhs was Rs. 2,71,333 not Rs. 4·81 lakhs.

Industries

Activities of the Department of Industries

* 629 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is a definite programme for the Department of Industries to work out consistent with its original policy and what part of it has been covered by the past work of the department;

(b) whether, in the light of experience gained by the department, its activities have been extended or restricted, if so, in what directions;

(c) what are the new lines of work now under investigation and others awaiting investigation by the department; and

(d) whether financial considerations have stood in the way of giving effect to any useful proposals of the Director of Industries?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the bulletin “An account of the Work and Activities of the Department of Industries” published by the Department of Industries in 1926.

(d) Not since 1924–25.

Functions of the Inspector of Industrial Schools.

* 630 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) what are the functions of the Inspector of Industrial Schools and how is he specially qualified for the post;

(b) how many missionary institutions and non-missionary institutions are receiving grants-in-aid; and

(c) whether the Government ever considered the question of appointing a personal assistant to the Director of Industries instead of a Deputy Director of Industries and why they preferred the latter?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answers to his question Nos. 709 and 439 given at the meetings of the Legislative Council held on 13th October 1924 and 16th March 1925 respectively.

(b) A list of them is appended to the Annual Administration Reports of the department. The report for 1925–26 was recently placed on the Editors' Table.

29th March 1927]

(c) A suggestion to this effect was made by the Retrenchment Committee in connexion with their proposal that the head of the Industries Department should be a technical officer selected from the department itself. As the latter proposal has not been given effect to, their suggestion to replace the Deputy Director by a personal assistant has not yet been taken into consideration.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“With reference to the answer to clause (c) of this question, may I know why the latter proposal was not given effect to?”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“I want notice, Sir.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“I do not think my hon. Friend followed my question. My question is this: why was the Retrenchment Committee's suggestion made years ago that the head of the Industries Department should be a technical officer selected from the department itself not given effect to?”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“I said I should like to have notice of it, Sir.”

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—“What is the principle underlying the payment of grants to the institutions mentioned in clause (b) of this question?”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“I ask for notice, Sir.”

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—“May I know if before the grants are made to these schools, their accounts are scrutinized?”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“When applications for grants are received the question whether the requisite conditions have been satisfied is scrutinized.”

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—“May I know whether the correctness of their accounts are certified to before the grants are sanctioned?”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“I expect the Director of Industries satisfies himself about the correctness of the demand.”

Public Works

Alleged differential treatment of clerks in Bezvada Circle.

* 631 Q.—Mr. P. ANJANEYULU : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, voluntarily called for the seniority list of clerks, etc., in the Bezvada Circle, and modified the same with special communal concessions;

(b) whether the Chief Engineer issued special instructions to the Superintending Engineer to the effect—

(1) that the service of men who are re-entertained after being thrown out during the retrenchment should be counted only from the period of re-entertainment for purposes of seniority;

(2) that a year's grace service should be added to men who are not Brahmans for purposes of seniority;

[29th March 1927]

(c) If the answers to (b) (1) and (2) be in the affirmative, how men in the Bezwada Circle are prejudicially affected ;

(d) whether any representations are made to the Government regarding this unfair and unjust differential treatment ; and

(e) whether Government have been pleased to pass any orders thereon ?

4.—(a) If the question refers to permanent clerks, the answer is in the negative. If it refers to temporary clerks, the facts are as follows:—

In 1925, when the Superintending Engineer applied for exemption from age-bar of certain temporary clerks confirmed by him, the Chief Engineer called for a list of the temporary and acting clerks in the circle. It was found that the Superintending Engineer was maintaining two separate lists—one relating to passed men and the other to unpassed men. It was, therefore, found necessary to rearrange the list according to the length of service of all men eligible for confirmation without making a distinction between passed and unpassed men.

(b) (1) & (2) No such special instructions were issued to the Superintending Engineer ; but the list was rearranged on the basis of the length of continuous service rendered by the clerks in temporary or officiating capacity in all cases including thrown out men, and in accordance with the principle enunciated in G.O. No. 760 W., dated the 8th June 1925, viz., “in case of competition between several temporary men the difference in the lengths of whose service is not very great the principle of selection *inter se* so as to provide for inadequately represented communities should be utilized.”

(c) The Government do not think that any one has been ‘prejudiced’ by the above procedure. Temporary employees have no claim to permanent employment, but as a matter of fact almost all the temporary clerks in the list referred to above except those who are unfit have since been confirmed.

(d) & (e) The hon. Member perhaps refers to ‘draftsmen’ also. The Government have received copies of memorials direct from two acting draftsmen complaining of the hardship caused by the Chief Engineer’s orders in regard to the seniority of temporary men thrown out on account of retrenchment ; but their disposal awaits the receipt of the original memorials forwarded through the proper channel. When received, they will be given due consideration.

Corporation of Madras

Construction of additional filter beds by the Corporation.

* 632 Q.—MR. ABDUL HAMID KHAN : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that by their refusing to sanction the proposal of the Corporation of Madras for the construction of additional filter beds the water supplied to the city continues to be impure ; and

(b) what the Government propose to do in the matter ?

29th March 1927]

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G. O. No. 4345, L. & M., dated the 30th November 1925, which has been placed upon the Editors' Table, and which sets out the reasons for the refusal of the Government to sanction the estimate for the additional filter beds. The Government consider that the main causes of the impurity of the water supplied in Madras are the failure of the Corporation to adopt the rapid filtration method recommended by the experts and its adherence to the condemned method of slow sand filtration.

(b) On 17th November 1926, the Surgeon-General, the Director of Public Health, the Sanitary Engineer and the representatives of the Corporation met to discuss the subject. It was agreed at the Conference that, before a final decision was reached on the question of the purification of the city water-supply, the following measures should be adopted and the results watched :—

(1) chlorination of the water at the Red Hills tank instead of near the filter beds, and

(2) installation at the Kilpauk water-works of the experimental rapid filters now in use at the King Institute, Guindy.

The Corporation has been advised to make arrangements for the chlorination of the water at the Red Hills tank.

The Sanitary Engineer has submitted an estimate amounting to Rs. 25,000 for the removal of the experimental rapid filters from Guindy to Kilpauk. This estimate is now under consideration. Further action in the matter will depend on the comparative results of slow and rapid filtration as demonstrated by the experiment.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know whether the Government still believe that mechanical filters alone will give pure water to the City of Madras ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That was the advice given to the Government by their technical advisers."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Does the hon. Minister think that the advice given by the technical experts is always the right one ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am not sufficiently qualified to say whether it is correct or not."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Were not these slow filters installed on the advice of the Government experts ? Where are they now ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" They were only an experiment."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Not an experiment, Sir. I should like to know what prevents the Government from allowing two more filter beds to be constructed so that the city may be supplied with all filtered water."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Government have been advised that this system of slow sand filtration does not filter the water properly."

[29th March 1927]

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know whether that is the excuse for supplying the city with half filtered and half unfiltered water ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That is left to the Corporation. "

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" The Corporation want permission to build two more filter beds so that they can supply the city with all filtered water and chlorinate it if necessary. But the Government prevent us from doing so. "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As I have already said, Sir, this slow sand filtration does not properly filter the water. "

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" We have been supplying the city with such filtered water for the last fifteen years; if it is properly conducted, it will surely filter well. "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is giving information. "

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" But the hon. Minister does not seem to know it. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he guarantees that the water to be filtered hereafter by the rapid method is going to be pure ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That again is an experiment, Sir. "

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" We should not experiment on the public health of the city; we want the Government to give permission to build two more beds. May I know whether the Government is prepared to do it ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That matter has also been considered by the Government and they prefer the mechanical filtration. "

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know whether the Government are justified in saying that the Corporation is responsible for not supplying the city with all filtered water when they prevent us from building two more beds ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I never said that the Corporation was responsible. "

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I ask the Government what the initial and the running costs of this process of mechanical filtration will be ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Notice, Sir. "

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" May I know whether the Special officer decidedly condemned the slow filtration process ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" He did decidedly condemn that system. "

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" May I know, Sir, what conclusions were arrived at at the meeting of the Corporation to which he was specially invited to discuss the matter with the councillors ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Notice, Sir. "

Education

Government Order barring secondary trained teachers from becoming Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

* 633 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HYE SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have recently passed orders that secondary grade teachers should not be promoted to the rank of either Deputy

29th March 1927]

Inspectors of Schools or of school assistants, and that only L.T.'s should be appointed as such; and

(b) whether the Government have received any complaints that this order has marred the prospects of many experienced and long service men in the Presidency?

A.—(a) The Government have directed that the time-scales of pay sanctioned for Deputy Inspectors of Schools (senior grade) and school assistants should be applied only to persons who have passed their B.A. or M.A. degree examination and have also passed the L.T. degree examination. The above orders apply to appointments made after the 10th September 1924. When qualified men are not available, untrained graduates and persons holding secondary grade teachers' certificates may be appointed as Deputy Inspectors of Schools (senior grade) with the previous sanction of the Government.

(b) The Government have received one petition from an officer who was officiating as Deputy Inspector and was subsequently posted as a Junior Deputy Inspector as he was not qualified for the post of Deputy Inspector. They understand that the Director of Public Instruction is considering cases of persons affected by the Government Orders under reference and that he is submitting for the orders of Government cases in which it is considered that an exemption might be granted by Government. Government have already granted exemption in two cases and will consider other cases as they are submitted by the Director of Public Instruction.

Inadequacy of grants to private and aided elementary schools

* 634 Q.—Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received complaints that the present scale of salary grants paid to the managers of private and aided elementary schools of the lower and higher grade on behalf of the trained teachers employed therein is unduly low;

(b) whether the Government have any intention of raising these grants from Rs. 7 and Rs. 10 to at least Rs. 10 and Rs. 15 respectively;

(c) whether the District Educational Councils often reduce the amounts recommended as grants to these schools by the inspecting officers of the Education department;

(d) whether the Government intend taking steps for the payment of the amounts thus reduced during the last three years to the managers of these schools;

(e) whether the Government intend taking steps to prevent such reduction in future;

(f) whether the Government intend taking steps for the payment of these grants in monthly or bi-monthly instalments hereafter instead of, as at present, in one lump sum annually;

(g) whether the Government have any intention of allowing representation of the managers of these schools in the District Educational Councils by election or nomination;

[29th March 1927]

(h) whether the Government have received a memorial from the managers of such schools in the Ponnani taluk, Malabar district; and

(i) whether the Government have disposed of, and if so in what manner, the aforesaid memorial?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government have no such intention at present.

(c) The hon. Member is referred to the last sub-clause of rule 2 of the rules framed under section 42 (2) of the Madras Elementary Education Act, which provides.

“In all cases, the payment of grants will be subject to the funds available for the purpose with the District Educational Council. Where funds are inadequate the grants should be reduced and distributed *pro rata*.”

(d) No

(e) The matter is under consideration so far as the current year is concerned.

(f) District educational councils have been empowered to sanction at their discretion the payment to the managers of well-conducted elementary schools of the teaching grants due to them in quarterly or in half-yearly instalments. The Government consider that the existing concession is sufficient.

(g) The question of giving representation to teacher-managers on the District Educational Council will be considered after a central district association of teacher-managers has been formed and is found to work well

(h) Yes.

(i) The views of the Government are indicated in the answers to the above clauses.

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“With reference to the answer to clause (b) regarding the raising of these grants from Rs 7 and 10 to Rs. 10 and 15 respectively, may I ask the Government now to consider the desirability of raising them?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“It is a matter of finance and I shall have to carefully consider it before I give a definite answer.”

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“I only ask whether he will consider the desirability of increasing the rates.”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“I said I would carefully consider the question.”

Reduction of grants to managers of aided schools in Malabar.

* 635 Q.—MR. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the teaching grant allotted to the managers of the various aided schools in Malabar is being reduced by the Malabar Educational Council, year after year, and if so, the reasons for the same;

(b) what is the rate of grants-in-aid allowed by rules for trained and untrained teachers of the lower elementary grade and of the higher elementary grade per annum, and what are the actual amounts allotted by the Educational Council in 1924, 1925 and 1926;

29th March 1927]

(c) whether the allotments are going to be further reduced in 1927; and

(d) whether the Government have received complaints that the amounts so granted are inadequate, and whether the Government propose to give financial aid to the Educational Council to increase the said grants and allotments?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clause (c) of question No. 634.

(b) The rates of teaching grants admissible are—

	Trained.	Untrained.
Higher elementary grade ...	120	84
Lower elementary grade ...	84	60

The amounts placed at the disposal of the District Educational Council, Malabar, for payment of teaching grants are given below :—

	Rs.
1924-25	3,45,794
1925-26	4,04,863
1926-27	4,70,176

(c) & (d) Complaints of the nature referred to have been received. The question of providing additional funds in the current year for payment of teaching grants is under consideration.

Mappilla deputy inspectors in Malabar.

* 636 Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Mappilla deputy inspectors in Malabar and the minimum qualifications required of persons for holding these appointments;

(b) whether, up till now, secondary trained teachers were permanently appointed to these places and whether recently the necessary qualifications were enhanced;

(c) whether as a result, vacancies are left unfilled for want of men with requisite qualifications; and

(d) why supervisors of the old type are retained in Mappilla ranges of Malabar, and why, as in the rest of the ranges of the Presidency, no junior deputy inspectors were appointed to these ranges?

A.—(a) There are six deputy inspectors of Mappilla schools in the Malabar district. The minimum educational qualification for the post of deputy inspectors (senior grade) is the possession of an L.T. degree.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clause (a) of question No. 633.

(c) No; when qualified men are not available persons who do not hold the L.T. degree may, with the sanction of the Government, be appointed as deputy inspectors, senior grade

(d) The question of replacing the two existing supervisors by deputy inspectors, junior grade, is under consideration.

[29th March 1927]

Recommendations of the Secondary Education Reorganization Committee.

* 637 Q.—Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether any effect will be given to the recommendations of the Secondary Education Reorganization Committee ; and

(b) whether Government contemplate making secondary education a complete equipment for life ?

A —(a) & (b) The hon. Member apparently refers to the recommendations contained in the report of the Educational Reorganization Committee presided over by Sir R. Venkataratnam Nayudu Garu. Before passing orders on the recommendations of this Committee Government considered it necessary to refer the question of the reorganization of secondary education to a conference of officials and non-officials and the conference has recently been summoned by the Director of Public Instruction. The report of the conference with the views of the Director of Public Instruction thereon is awaited.

Muhammadan College in the city.

* 638 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to make the Muhammadan College in the city a complete first-grade college ;

(b) whether the Government propose to place the Muhammadan College on a permanent footing ;

(c) whether Philosophy, English, History and Science branches will be opened in the B.A. class ;

(d) whether he is aware that the building accommodation in the Muhammadan College in the city is insufficient ; and

(e) whether there is a proposal to extend the college buildings ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The college offers instruction in the following courses :—

Intermediate course—

Group I—Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

Group III—History and languages.

B.A. degree (Pass course)—

Group VI—Arabic, Persian and Urdu.

The question of providing instruction in group V-A. (History and Economics) of the B.A. (Pass) degree course is under consideration. The addition of courses in other subjects and the permanent retention of the college will depend on a satisfactory increase in the strength of the college which the Government propose to watch.

(d) & (e) The existing accommodation is considered sufficient for present requirements. The question of extending the buildings will be considered when the necessity therefor arises.

29th March 1927]

Representation of Muslims in the Madras Educational Service.

* 639 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what is the percentage of Muslims in the I.E.S. and the M.E.S.; and

(b) whether the Government propose to increase the percentage of Muslims in the higher educational services?

A.—(a) 3 and 5.63 respectively.

(b) The claims of duly qualified Muslim candidates will be considered in making appointments to the higher educational services.

Grants to "Sarada Niketanam" of Guntur by local bodies.

* 640 Q.—Mrs. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and the Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have issued any orders to the effect that the local bodies in the district of Guntur or any other district should not pay any grants from their funds to "Sarada Niketanam" of Guntur a residential educational institution for girls; if so when; and for what reasons;

(b) if not, why grants made by the Taluk Boards of Bapatla, Tenali and Guntur and the Municipality of Tenali to the above institution were surcharged in 1925-26;

(c) whether there is any objection from any point of view to the curriculum or the course of studies followed in the said institution; and

(d) whether the Government are prepared to cancel or modify the Government Order of 1921 prohibiting the local bodies from paying contributions at least as regards the above institution?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have refused to sanction the payment of contributions by the Guntur, Bapatla and Tenali Taluk Boards in aid of the *Sarada Niketanam*, Guntur. These orders were issued in January 1924 and June 1925. The reason was that the expenditure of the funds of local bodies on unrecognized educational institutions was not permissible under the rules and orders made under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.

(c) The institute has not applied for recognition, so the Government have had no occasion to scrutinize the curriculum of studies.

(d) The matter is under consideration.

Mrs. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to state whether the Government received an application from the Sarada Niketanam together with copies of the report on the working of the institution?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I did not receive any application."

Mrs. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"Is the hon. the Minister aware that last year an application together with a report of the working of the institution was received by the Government?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I am not aware of it."

[29th March 1927]

Mrs. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" Will the hon. the Minister consider the desirability of relaxing the rules in the case of residential institutions for girls conducted on national lines? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I have said that the matter is under consideration."

Local Boards

Reconstruction of the bridge between Chidambaram and Meenakshipuram.

* 641 Q.—BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware that by the dilapidation of the bridge between Chidambaram and Meenakshipuram four or five years ago, the ryots and people of the taluk of Chidambaram are put to great hardship and inconvenience ;

(b) whether it is a fact that in spite of repeated applications from the District Board of South Arcot to the Government for necessary funds to reconstruct the said bridge, the Government have not provided the District Board with the necessary funds applied for ; and

(c) whether the hon. Minister will be pleased to consider the necessity and urgency of reconstructing the bridge above referred to and take early steps therefor?

A.—It is presumed that the hon. Member refers to the bridge over the Khan Sahib's Canal at mile 9/3 of the Chidambaram-Lalpet road which collapsed in 1924. Provision has been included in the first edition of the budget for 1927-28 for a half grant of Rs. 57,500 to the South Arcot District Board for the reconstruction of this bridge.

BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur :—" May I know when the bridge is likely to be finished? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It has just been begun and it is not easy to say when it will be finished."

Forests

Limits of the Tirupati Forests.

* 642 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Home Member, the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the foot-path from the foot of the Tirupati Hills to the place called Muggubhavi on the route is bounded on both sides by the Government reserved forest ;

(b) what is the width of the foot-path and the distance between the paved path and the reserved forest stones planted to demarcate the bounding line of the forest ;

(c) whether it is a fact that a large number of pilgrims go on foot while there is also a large dholy traffic in the same foot-path ;

(d) whether it is a fact that many of the very old pials constructed as resting places for the wearied pilgrims fall within the reserved forest according to the limits now defined

29th March 1927]

(e) whether several fruit and other stalls and beggars' huts fall within the reserved forest as now defined ;

(f) when these reserved forest stones were planted ;

(g) whether it is a fact that the Vicharanakarta of the Tirumalai, Tirupati, etc., devasthanams protested against the Government's claim for this forest ;

(h) whether the Government are aware that the entire Tirupati Hills are considered as sacred by the Hindus and that the Government in its executive capacity decided the claim of the Vicharanakarta-Mahant in 1873 against him ;

(i) whether it is a fact that though some limit of forest has been granted to the temple immediately round it, the trustee of the temple is yet hampered by the Forest officers in the enjoyment of such forest ;

(j) whether it is a fact that the trustee is prevented by the Government forest officers from taking even a piece of timber for the use of the temple itself to Lower Tirupati for being worked into a finished article in Tirupati ; and

(k) whether the Government will be pleased to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials to enquire and report on the hardships, if any, referred to in the above questions ?

A.--(a) The foot-path in certain places runs through reserved forests ;

(b) The average width of the foot-path is $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The reserved forest stones are planted 18 feet apart. The distance between the reserved forest stones and the paved path varies from 3 feet to 9 feet ;

(c) Yes ;

(d) There are eight platforms, five mandapams and one gopuram within the reserved forest. A ten-foot space has been demarcated round all the above for the convenience of the public ;

(e) Yes. There are about 71 huts and stalls in Tirupati-Tirumalai path and about 18 huts in Tirumalai-Papanasam paths ;

(f) The planting of the reserved forest stones was commenced in 1926 and the Government understand that it is nearly finished ;

(g) Yes. As a result of the representations made by the Vicharanakarta in 1873 the Government finally granted to the temple an area of about $10\frac{1}{4}$ square miles in 1879.

The Government understand that on a recent petition submitted by the Vicharanakarta, the Chief Conservator has approved of the proposals of the Sub-Collector for widening the existing paths to the temple and to certain waterfalls and for issuing licences to erect stalls on the margin of the paths. They also understand that the Chief Conservator has since issued orders for demarcating the portions required for widening the paths and that he has called for proposals for disforesting the portions to be handed over to the devasthanam.

(h) The Government have been informed that the Tirupati hill is considered sacred. As regards the second part of the question the decision referred to was arrived at only after enquiry ;

(i) No.

[29th March 1927]

- (j) The trustee is not prevented from taking his timber provided that he satisfies the conditions of the Timber Transit Rules in force in the district ;
- (k) The Government do not consider it necessary to appoint a committee as suggested by the hon. Member but are prepared to consider any case of hardship brought to their notice.

Mr C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR.—“Will the hon. Member be pleased to place the papers referred to in clause (h) on the table of the House?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur —“I am prepared to look into the matter, Sir.”

Increase in the rate of grazing fees

* 643 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the grazing fees have been trebled within the last few years; and

(b) whether the Government will consider the advisability of restoring the old rates of grazing fees?

A.—(a) Grazing fees have been increased within the last four years only in the Chittoor district.

(b) Government do not consider that the present scale of fees is excessive.

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—“Is it not a fact that the rates have been raised in Chingleput?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“Not that I know of.”

Jails

Confinement of prisoners in Trichinopoly Jail

* 644 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a person arrested under a civil warrant in North Arcot district has to be taken to Trichinopoly Jail and not to a jail in the district itself or in Madras;

(b) what is the reason which prompts such a procedure which entails such expenditure and inconvenience to the litigant public; and

(c) whether the Government will look into this and remedy the grievance at once?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) Accommodation is available in the Central Jail, Vellore, only for 46 civil prisoners. In December 1926 there were 187 civil prisoners in the jail and the excess prisoners were confined in the quarantine block and in the main jail. This arrangement was reported to be unsatisfactory. The Inspector-General suggested that the civil prisoners of the North Arcot district might be committed to the Civil Jail,

29th March 1927]

Madras. This course could not be accepted as it was open to certain difficulties. The only other jail where accommodation was then available was the Central Jail, Trichinopoly. The Government, therefore, sanctioned in January 1927, as a *temporary measure*, the commitment of civil prisoners in the North Arcot district to the Central Jail, Trichinopoly. The construction of additional accommodation for civil prisoners in the Vellore and other jails will be considered after a decision has been arrived at on the question of the abolition of imprisonment for debt.

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—" It is stated that this course could not be accepted as it was open to certain difficulties. May I know the difficulties if there are not official secrets ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The High Court objected to this arrangement on account of certain legal difficulties."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI :—" May I know when the Government is coming to a conclusion on the matter of imprisonment for debt ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" That matter has been considered by a committee appointed by the Government of India. The opinions of the local Governments have been called for and this Government has submitted its opinion to the Government of India."

Indian Civil Service

Appointment of District and Sessions Judge, Vellore.

* 645 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the District and Sessions Judge of North Arcot is going on leave shortly and that an I.C.S. Officer due to return from leave in a fortnight's time has been posted to Vellore; and

(b) whether there is a rule that for short vacancies a competent officer if available on the spot should be appointed and why this rule was not followed in this case.

A.—(a) Yes. Mr. A. J. King, I.C.S., proceeded on leave on 3rd March 1927.

(b) The hon. Member apparently refers to article 98, Civil Service Regulations, which contains only an administrative instruction. This instruction was considered when the appointment was made.

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—" May I know why article 98 of the Civil Service Regulations was not observed in this case and whether he is aware that a financial loss has been caused to the Government ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" We are aware that certain loss has been caused to the Government; but we had other considerations in mind which over-rode this."

[29th March 1927]

Public Service*Government Order regarding qualifications for public service.*

* 646 Q.—MR. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the minimum standards prescribed by the Government in their G.O. No. 965, Public, dated 16th November 1926, have to be satisfied by those already in service, temporary or acting?

A.—The minimum standard prescribed in G.O. No. 965, Public, dated 16th November 1926, will apply to men not in permanent service of Government who on 16th November 1926 had to their credit less than one year's continuous and satisfactory service under Government.

MR. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"May I know whether this Government Order will apply to men who have been in service long before it was passed, but were not confirmed?"

The hon. MR. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"The answer is given on the paper, Sir."

MR. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"It is not quite clear, Sir, and therefore I put this question."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether this Government Order will apply to permanent hands in temporary departments like the Co-operative Department which is still kept temporary."

The hon. MR. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"It would apply to nobody in permanent service. I do not know the case of permanent men in temporary departments."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether it would apply to them or not?"

The hon. MR. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"The man must either be permanent or temporary and he cannot be both."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"The department itself is temporary."

The hon. MR. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"The men cannot be permanent when the department itself is temporary."

Placing certain Government Orders on the Council Table.

* 647 Q.—MR. ABDUL HAMID KHAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government will be pleased to place G.Os. Nos. 773, Law (Education), dated 3rd May 1926, 949, Public, dated 5th November 1926, and Mis. 1593, Revenue, dated 17th July 1926, on the table of this House?

A.—The first two Government Orders are placed on the table.* G.O. No. 773, Law (Education), dated 3rd May 1926, was published on pages 227-228 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 1st June 1926, and G.O. No. 949, Public, dated 5th

29th March 1927]

November 1926, was published on pages 2287-2288 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 16th November 1926. There is no Revenue G.O. numbered 1593 Mis. and dated 17th July 1926.

Increments to unpassed clerks.

* 648 Q.—MR. ABDUL HAMID KHAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have taken any action in the matter of issuing clear instructions to heads of departments regarding allowing exempted unpassed clerks who were either in continuous service or confirmed before 1st March 1921 to draw increments from the date of introduction of the time-scale of pay; and

(b) whether it is a fact that exempted Secondary School-Leaving Certificate clerks were allowed to draw increments and count continuous service prior to the dates of the exemptions for increments?

A.—(a) Orders have been or will be issued on any cases submitted to Government.

(b) It is not clear what the hon. Member means by 'exempted Secondary School-Leaving Certificate clerks.' The hon. Member possibly refers to clerks in the Revenue Department who were exempted by the Board of Revenue from certain conditions prescribed by the Board itself under its powers; these clerks possessed the qualifications prescribed in the Public Service Notification and therefore required no exemption from Government.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"As regards clause (b), may I know whether the cases of persons who have been long in service but not confirmed for want of permanent vacancy, would be considered?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"Apparently, the hon. Member refers to question No. 646."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"I am referring to question No. 648. There are certain clerks who were temporarily appointed with the exemption of the Board of Revenue and other Revenue authorities. They were not confirmed because there were no permanent vacancies. Will the Government take these cases into consideration and say that the present Government Order does not apply to them?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"These cases would come under the answer to question No. 646."

Survey

Cost of survey stones.

* 649 Q.—MR. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the resurvey charge which is being levied from the ryots includes the cost of demarcation stones also;

[29th March 1927]

(b) whether the cost of stones used by the resurvey party is higher than the price of survey stones which the Revenue Department used to get locally ; if so, why the costlier stones have been used during resurvey ;

(c) whether existing survey stones which have been already paid for by the ryots have been rejected by the resurvey party thereby causing unnecessary loss to the ryots ;

(d) whether there is any check to see that the rejected old survey stones have not been used at the resurvey and charged for ; and

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to furnish the following information in respect of any six villages of Kasaragod taluk taken at random :—

- (1) total number of old survey stones according to survey records,
- (2) total number of survey stones according to resurvey,
- (3) if the number of old survey stones is in excess of the survey stones what has become of the excess number,
- (4) the number of the resurvey stones that have been charged for ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government have called for a report.

(c) The orders are that no stone should be replaced which will serve its purpose sufficiently well.

(d) The vigilance of the supervising staff and of the interested ryots is the only operative check.

(e) A report will be called for.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—“ With reference to the answer to clause (c), may I ask the hon. the Revenue Member to enquire and find out whether the orders have been carried out ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ Yes, Sir, if the hon. Member wishes.”

Village Establishments

Number of village officers in South Kanara and in the Presidency.

* 650 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the number of patels (reddis, etc.), shanbagues (karnams, etc.) and ugranis (peons), respectively, in South Kanara and the rest of this Presidency ?

A.—The Government are not in possession of figures showing the strength of village officers and menials for each district. Figures for the Presidency as a whole are given in the Civil Budget Estimate for 1927–28 under 22. R.E. c. General Administration—District Administration—Other establishments, and 26. e. —Village Police.

Breach of Contract Act

Contract for supplying leather goods to Government Departments.

* 651 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON : Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the contract for supplying leather goods, boots and shoes, etc., for the Government Departments has been given to a factory at Cawnpore and if so, for how long ;

29th March 1927]

(b) whether before the contract was given to the Cawnpore factory inquiries were made in similar factories in this Presidency, such as the Chrome Leather Company at Chromevet, if they could supply the requirements of this Presidency and if so, what were the rates quoted ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Inspector-General of Police to whom samples of goods of the Chrome Leather Company were sent turned them down and gave the contract to the Cawnpore factory, irrespective of the rates quoted ;

(d) whether the Government of this Presidency will confine, in future, their orders for the supply of their requirements to factories in this Presidency ; and

(e) whether the Government propose to open a Provincial Stores Purchasing Department separately for this Presidency ?

A.—(a) The contract for leather articles except Sam Browne belts required for the mufassal Police was placed with a factory at Cawnpore for two years from 1st September 1926. No contract was placed with any factory at Cawnpore so far as other Government Departments were concerned.

(b) Tenders were publicly invited. The Government are not prepared to publish the rates quoted in tenders made by firms.

(c) Contracts have been given for Sam Browne belts to the Chrome Leather Company, Madras, and for other articles to the Cawnpore factory. Selection was made with due regard to quality as well as price

(d) The Government cannot undertake to restrict to factories in this Presidency their orders for the supply of their requirements, as such a course would not conduce to true economy.

(e) The services of the Indian Stores Department of the Government of India are utilized by the Purchasing Departments of this Government for the purchase of stores, if the services of this department are considered necessary. So far, the necessity to open a Provincial Stores Purchasing Department for this Presidency has not been felt.

Civil Justice

Opening and location of the District Munsif's Court at Madurantakam.

* 652 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR. Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to place on the table of this House the orders of Government and of the High Court and other correspondence up to date relating to the opening and location of the District Munsif's Court at Madurantakam ?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 566.

Criminal Justice

Dismissal of cases by the Sub-Magistrates of Arni and Polur.

* 653 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sub-Magistrates of Arni and Polur in the North Arcot district throw out under section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code, almost all the cases of private complaints ; and

[29th March 1927]

(b) what is the percentage of private complaints thrown out under section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code in the courts of Arni and Polur ever since the present Magistrates assumed office; and for a year before they took charge?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information.

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR.—“ Will the hon. the Law Member kindly call for the information regarding the Sub-Magistrates of Polur and Arni, Sir?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I shall consider that, Sir ”

Irrigation

Supply of water to some tanks in Sidhout taluk .

* 654 Q.—Mr. K. KOTI REDDI : Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to each of the following tanks in the Sidhout taluk of the Cuddapah district—

- (i) Ontimitta tank.
- (ii) Gangaperur tank,
- (iii) Mantapampalli tank.

- (a) (1) whether they are classed as “ precarious ” or “ non-precarious ” sources;
- (2) the extent of “ ayacut ”;
- (3) the total “ beriz ” of the lands under them ;
- (4) the amount of remission granted during the last fourteen years ; and

- (b) whether the Government had at any time proposed or investigated any scheme by which water could be supplied to any one or all of the above tanks from the Pennaiyar or Cheyyar rivers and with what result?

A.—(a) (1) to (3) A statement ^a giving the information is appended.

(4) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to questions Nos. 384 and 300.

- (b) There was no proposal in the past to improve the supply to these tanks.

Mr K KOTI REDDI :—“ With reference to the answer to clause (b), may I ask whether the Government propose to investigate the possibility of improving the supply to these tanks? I am told that there is a certain possibility of doing this if only Government give their attention to this matter.”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Till now there has been no such proposal. In view of this question, the department will be asked to investigate the matter.”

Extent of lands irrigated by the Pedalanka channel.

* 655 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) what was the extent of land sought to be irrigated by the Pedalanka channel in the Kistna Eastern delta when it was formed about the year 1895 ;

29th March 1927]

(b) whether it is a fact that about 40,000 acres were actually irrigated for over 20 years under that channel ;

(c) what was the extent irrigated under that channel in the years 1910 to 1915 ;

(d) whether it is a fact that a large extent of land is now excluded from its ayacut ; if so, what is the extent so excluded and what are the reasons therefor ;

(e) whether the Government is aware that the lands so excluded are all very low lying lands in the Kollair region ;

(f) whether the Government is aware that the repairs of the channel have long been neglected ; and

(g) whether in view of the fact that shutters are constructed over the Kistna anicut, the Government considered the advisability of extending the ayacut in the Kistna delta ; if so, will the Government consider the advisability of bringing more lands in the Kollair region under the ayacut as the said lands are unfit for any other cultivation except wet cultivation ?

A.—(a) to (f) The Government have no information. A report has been called for.

(g) Proposals for extending short crop irrigation in the delta are under investigation. But an extent of about 11,000 acres in the Kollair zone has already been ordered to be included in the ayacut of the Kistna Eastern delta.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—“ With reference to the answer to clauses (a) to (f), may I know when the report was called for ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Yes, Sir ; as soon as the question came.”

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—“ May I know the date ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I cannot give the exact date ; but it is presumably within a week after the question came to the Department.”

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—“ With reference to the answer to clause (g), may I know who the officer is that has been asked to investigate ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Notice, Sir.”

Construction of a masonry dam in Korayar.

* 656 Q.—Mr S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether a masonry dam with screw shutters at a cost of about Rs. 40,000 was constructed 2 or 3 years ago in Korayar near Jambuvannodai village in Tirutturaippundi taluk for the irrigation of adjacent villages ;

(b) whether irrigation channels taking from the anicut have not been excavated and hence it is not possible to utilize the water ;

(c) whether thereby the villagers are not able to derive the benefit of the works constructed and Government are not having any return for the outlay by way of water-rates ;

(d) whether the Government propose to dig the irrigation channels and construct necessary culverts ; and

[29th March 1927]

(e) whether memorials have been received by the Revenue Board, the Collector of Tanjore and Public Works Department on this matter and what action has been taken thereon?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b), (c) & (d) The Government have not got detailed information on these points, but the attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 1092 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 16th December 1925. Estimates for improvements to the irrigation and drainage of the middle section of the Tirutturaippundi taluk are now under examination in the Chief Engineer's office.

(e) The Government are not aware that memorials have been received by the Board of Revenue, the Collector of Tanjore and the Public Works Department officers, but they understand from a letter from M.R.Ry. C. Maruthavanam Pillai Avargal, M.L.C., that petitions were sent to the Board and the Collector.

MR. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR.—“With reference to clauses (b), (c) & (d), may I ask the hon. the Law Member whether the Government will enquire into the matter and find out whether the facts are as stated in the question?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“Yes”

Scheme for the improvement of water-supply under the Dusi and Wadada channels.

* 657 Q.—Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether a scheme for improvement of supply of water under the Dusi and Wadada channels was submitted to Government for constructing a regulating dam across the river at or near Dusi;

(b) whether it is a fact that the ryots agreed to pay enhanced assessment of Rs. 2 per acre, and that large area will come under second crop also paying additional assessment;

(c) whether the Government are aware that the improvement of irrigation under these channels is very urgently needed by ryots;

(d) in what stage is the scheme for constructing the regulating dam across the Nagavalli river;

(e) whether the scheme is included in the proposals for the budget year 1927-28; and

(f) whether that will be given precedence over original works for the budget year 1927-28?

A.—(a) Yes, but it was abandoned in 1925.

(b) & (c) The ryots have not given any undertaking to pay an enhanced assessment of Rs. 2 per acre. The Collector reported that 50 per cent of the ryots had consented to pay an enhanced water-rate of one rupee per acre for 20 years. It cannot be said with any degree of certainty what exact area can be irrigated for second crop as this depends mainly upon the

29th March 1927]

quantity of water available during the second crop season. The Langulya is not a perennial river and its low supplies after the close of the rainy season have to be gauged to see what discharge will be available and for how long. In any case, the second crop area that can be counted on cannot exceed 2,000 acres from which an additional revenue of Rs. 4,000 can be expected.

(d) The hon. Member apparently refers to the proposal to construct a reservoir across the Nagavalli or its tributary. The Chief Engineer reported in 1923 that this scheme was not promising but that gauging observations were being made to ascertain the supply available

(e) No.

(f) Does not arise.

Improvement of existing irrigation sources in Ganjam district.

* 658 Q.—Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether any, and if so, what proposals are made in the budget for 1927-28 for improving the existing irrigation sources and for original works in the Ganjam district apart from the minor irrigation works?

A.—The following sums have been provided in the budget estimate for 1927-28 for 'Extensions and improvements' and 'Original works' in Ganjam :—

	Extensions and improvements.	Original works.
	RS.	RS
Ganjam minor rivers system	2,500	...
Rushikulya system	17,000	5,500
Other works	2,500	13,100
Total ...	22,000	18,600

Plans and estimates regarding the Mettur Project.

* 659 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA. Will the hon. the Law Member, the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased, with reference to my question No. 2 of 24th January 1927, to place before the Council a full statement of the plans and estimates as regards the Mettur Irrigation Project, with details as to the plant and machinery required, as to where the orders for them are to be placed and what steps are taken for ordering the best and cheapest in whatever market in the world such may be available, etc.?

A.—The various plans and estimates for the Cauvery-Mettur Project, dating from 1910 to 1924, have been published in the five volumes of 'Papers connected with the C. R. Project', copies of which will be placed in the library of the Council.

[29th March 1927]

The estimates as sanctioned by the Secretary of State in 1925 are printed with G.O. No 212 I. of the 18th May 1925 which has been laid on the Table of the House.

The precise nature of the plant and machinery to be used is still under consideration, and the Government's usual agencies for purchase, viz., the High Commissioner's department in London and the Indian Stores department in Delhi, will be employed.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, with reference to paragraph 2 of the answer, the Government say that the estimates were sanctioned by the Secretary of State in 1925. They have since been revised, I think, in view of the recent experiences?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"There was an estimate prepared in 1910. There have been revisions up to 1924, and that is the final revised estimate now."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I find here that the estimates were sanctioned by the Secretary of State in 1925 and are printed with G.O. No. 212 I. of the 18th May 1925. Is that the final one or has there been any revised estimate after that?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"No, Sir, not so far as I know."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"In view of the changes that have been now adopted by Government, e.g., the change of site, employment of excavators, etc., is there not a revision necessary?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"As I have endeavoured to answer in the course of the debates raised on this matter, the excavators will be within the sum total of the estimate for machinery which was about Rs. 55 or Rs. 60 lakhs originally. So far as the change of site is concerned, the increase has been indicated in certain answers. There might be a necessity for an additional estimate which will be placed on the table."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"As regards the last paragraph, Sir, I want to know whether Government have decided that all the machinery should be purchased through the High Commissioner's department and the Indian Stores department, or, in view of what has been said on the floor of this House, will the Government themselves try to purchase these things directly?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"On the whole, Sir, we consider that, excepting in urgent cases, it is much better that the Madras Government themselves do not purchase any machines. The Government at Delhi have started this department with special expert staff for giving advice. If there is any commission or rebate allowed, it will be allowed to the Madras Government, whether the purchases are made through the Stores department or by us. On the whole, convenience and expediency point to the utility of employing established agencies for this purpose."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Have the Government considered the question that if the purchases are made in India the commission, if any, will go to the Indian broker?"

29th March 1927]

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" But the Indian Stores department purchase stores in India."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I am only asking, Sir, whether Government will not consider the question of purchasing only through the Stores department ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" That will be borne in mind, Sir."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire, Sir, what stores are to be got through the Indian Stores department at Delhi and what stores through the High Commissioner in London? Are there any rules as to the particular items to be ordered through the High Commissioner and the Indian Stores department ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" There are no definite rules in the matter, Sir. The Indian Stores department acts as an agent for the various Local Governments for purchases. Under the rules, they are bound to give preference to articles obtainable or manufactured in India. Where we consider that articles can be obtained in India or manufactured in India, the only agency to be resorted to is the Indian Stores department at Delhi. Where on account of the nature of the machines, etc., it is necessary to get them from England, the High Commissioner acts as our agent."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" As the estimate was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in 1925, Sir, was the Irrigation Bill thrown out by this Council subsequent to this date of sanction ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" A perusal of the proceedings of the Legislative Council may possibly enlighten the hon. Member."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know, Sir, whether after the throwing out of the Irrigation Bill by this Council any special reference was made to the Secretary of State ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" The Irrigation Bill was not thrown out by this Council but was passed by this Council."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether it is in existence now ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" The hon. Member knows it as well as I do."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether any reference was made subsequent to the passing of the Irrigation Bill ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" It is not necessary to make a reference to the Secretary of State. We have made a reference to the Government of India and we are acting with their authority and sanction."

[29th March 1927]

Reconstruction of the Viyam dam.

* 660 Q.—**Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR**. Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the amount that was spent in the reconstruction about three years ago, of the *Viyam* dam in the Ponnani taluk in the district of Malabar;

(b) the area of cultivation that is intended to be protected by the dam, from the ingress of salt water;

(c) whether by reason of the defects in the construction of the dam, salt water entered the paddy fields and destroyed the crops;

(d) the approximate value of the crops thus destroyed during the last three years; and

(e) whether the Government intend reconstructing the dam at an early date with a view effectively to prevent the destruction of crops by the ingress of salt water?

A —(a) Rupees 19,807.

(b) Five thousand acres.

(c) The Government are not aware that the reason was as stated.

(d) The Government have not the information.

(e) Further improvements required for effecting permanent remedial measures are already in progress.

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR —“ In answer to clause (e), Sir, the Government state: ‘ Further improvements required for effecting permanent remedial measures are already in progress ’ May I know what stage has been reached in the work of improvement now ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ An estimate amounting to Rs. 4,250 has been sanctioned for effecting remedial measures. The work has been started. It is possibly approaching completion now. That is the report we have got.”

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR —“ Work of repair or reconstruction ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Repair, I am told.”

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—“ May I know why these permanent remedial measures are adopted if, as a matter of fact, the Government have no information about any defects in the dam ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Because on account of the salt water, the mortar was dislodged and rendered fry and leakages ensued ; and the remedial measures are with reference to those leakages.”

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—“ Were only temporary remedial measures contemplated when the dam was constructed three years ago ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR .—“ No, Sir.”

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—“ Sir, it is stated in answer to clause (e) that ‘ further improvements required for effecting permanent remedial measures are already in progress.’ If, as a matter of fact, permanent remedial measures were contemplated three years ago when the dam was constructed, why has it become necessary now to renew those permanent remedial measures ? ”

29th March 1927]

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Certain defects were discovered, and the meaning of the answer is that these measures will be necessary to remedy permanently those defects.”

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—“ Is the Government aware that there was defect in the dam as constructed three years ago ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Notice, Sir.”

Press and Registration of Books

Periodicals subscribed for by Government.

* 661 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what are the periodicals that are subscribed for by the Government ;

(b) how many copies of each they get ; and

(c) to whom they are supplied ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) A statement ^a is laid on the table.

BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur :—“ May I know whether there is any policy involved in the distribution of these periodicals to the Members of Government and the Ministers ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ No, Sir. Certain Members of Government and Ministers ask for certain newspapers for their study and subject to some financial maxima, they are supplied with them.”

BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Are they not themselves subscribers of newspapers, Sir ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Some are and some are not.”

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Members of this House will have the privilege of using the Secretariat Library ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I am told that they are using it.”

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—“ I know, as a matter of fact, they are not giving any books to the Members of this House.”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ If any question of that kind is raised, I shall consider it.”

BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Will the hon. Member state the total cost incurred by the distribution of these newspapers ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Notice, Sir.”

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the periodicals are supplied to the respective Members according to their desire and wish ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Practically, Yes.”

[29th March 1927]

List of non-co-operation printing presses.

* 662 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the list of non-co-operation presses has been revised and brought up to date;

(b) if not, up to what date it has been revised;

(c) for what purpose it is maintained and revised;

(d) on what principles and on whose information it has been revised;

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table the revised list or the list that the Government is maintaining;

(f) whether the printing presses concerned have been given opportunities to explain themselves at any time;

(g) whether the Government propose to abolish the distinction of co-operation and non-co-operation presses altogether hereafter; and

(h) whether the Government will be pleased to issue orders to all heads of departments not to make such a distinction hereafter?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) To prevent Government work being given to persons who advocate and pursue the policy of non co-operation with Government.

(d) The list is revised on the principle enunciated in answer to question No. 837 (b) asked in the Legislative Council on 2nd November 1925 and on the information supplied by District Magistrates and Commissioner of Police.

(e) The Government do not consider it expedient to publish the list.

(f) No. But it is open to the proprietor of any press which finds that it is included in the list to request it may be removed from it.

(g) No.

(h) No.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ Sir, in answer to clause (c), the Government say the list of non-co-operation presses is maintained ‘ to prevent Government work being given to persons who advocate and pursue the policy of non-co-operation with Government.’ May I know what is the non-co-operation referred to ? Is it for the non-co-operation that they pursued in 1921 and 1922 that they are still kept under the ban, or for any other non-co-operation ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ The whole matter is being considered.”

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—“ Are the Government aware that non-co-operation is suspended now ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ That is why I say that the whole matter is being considered.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know, Sir, the line of consideration, if it is not too much to ask ; i.e., whether the Government are going into the question of the merit of the books that have been printed at the press or into the question as to whether the press has ever followed a policy of non-co-operation, or whether non-co-operation is now dead or living ? What is the line in which consideration is being given ? ”

29th March 1927]

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Government do not propose to set up literary critics and do not propose to go into the merits of the books. The question whether in the circumstances that have happened, it is now necessary to continue that particular policy, and if so, to what extent, is being considered."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, if the continuance of the list is still there because Government have laid out a policy of banning these presses on account of the printing of matter of a particular nature? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Some years ago, Sir, Government laid down that certain presses were to be under certain disqualifications or disabilities. The question whether those disqualifications or disabilities should be continued and if so to what extent and in what manner, is under consideration "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, why it is that those disqualifications were imposed upon these presses? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" That took place in 1921, and I do not know whether any purpose will be served in raising questions as to why in 1921 and 1922 during the non-co-operation movement a particular policy had to be pursued; whether that need be investigated now or not is a question on which I have some doubt."

Mr. A. KALISWARA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, how many presses of the Kistna district are there in the list? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" For the whole Presidency? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know why Government work should not be given to these presses so long as they do the work neatly and cheaply? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" That is a point to be borne in mind, Sir."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Do the Government recognize that this kind of repression is uncivilized? "

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Public Health

Rate of expenditure in Tirumani Leper Settlement.

663 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA With reference to the answer to my question No. 86 answered on 27th January 1927, on the rate of expenditure in the Tirumani Leper Settlement, will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) what the total expenditure to Government in connexion with the Tirumani Leper Settlement is;

(b) at what rate it works per month for each patient;

(c) the number of patients from January to December 1926;

[29th March 1927]

(d) the number of patients awaiting reception from January to December 1926;

(e) the religious creeds and denominations to which the patients belong; and

(f) whether facilities were provided for the religious education and worship of patients of the several religious denominations, and if so, what and how?

A.--(a) The total expenditure incurred by the Government from 1st August 1925 to 31st December 1926 in connexion with the Leper Settlement at Tirumani is as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Diet, medicines and contingencies ...	97,593	11	10
Establishment charges	34,172	6	1
Equipment, bedding, clothing, furniture and rent	14,655	5	9
Total ...	1,46,421	7	8

(b) The average monthly expenditure for each patient worked out, with reference to the average number of patients in the settlement in the month, is Rs. 20-2-8.

(c) One thousand three hundred and forty-eight patients received treatment during the year 1926.

(d) No persons were awaiting admission during the year.

(e) On 31st December 1926 the inmates were classified as follows according to their religious creeds and denominations.—

Brahmans	16
Other Hindus	280
Members of the depressed classes ...	26
Muhammadans	32
Jews	1
Christians	94 (62 Roman Catholics).

(f) A temple for Hindus and a mosque for Muhammadans have been erected in the settlement. There is no Christian church, but services are held for Protestants and Roman Catholics.

Water and drainage scheme for Rajahmundry.

664 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) when was the water and drainage scheme first resolved upon by the Municipal Council, Rajahmundry;

(b) what portion of the cost Government promised to pay

- (1) by way of grant,
- (2) by way of loan?

29th March 1927]

A.—(a) With reference to the inspection notes of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of 1904 the municipal council pointed out (resolution No. 59, dated the 15th June 1905) that the installation of a protected water-supply for the town was necessary and requested Government to issue instructions for the preparation of preliminary plans and estimates. In its resolution No. 212, dated the 27th January 1906, the Municipal Council advocated the introduction of a piped water-supply and a complete sewerage system as soon as funds could be made available.

(b) The present estimated cost of the water-supply scheme is Rs. 10 lakhs. The Government have promised to give a half-grant towards the cost of the scheme when funds become available. They have also promised to give a loan of Rs. 4.00 lakhs. No grant or loan has been promised for the drainage scheme, as the council is not prepared at present to impose the additional taxation required to finance it.

Levy of water and drainage tax by the Rajahmundry Municipal Council.

665 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Municipal Council, Rajahmundry, levied the water and drainage tax;

(b) for how long it did so;

(c) when the levy of the tax was stopped;

(d) when was water and drainage tax begun to be levied a second time;

(e) whether there was any understanding that the work should be commenced at once, that is in 1925-26 or 1926-27;

(f) if so, whether the work has been commenced;

(g) if not, why not; and

(h) whether the Government will provide for the grant and loan in the budget for 1927-28?

A.—(a) to (d) The Rajahmundry municipality levied a water and drainage tax during the years 1915-16, 1916-17 and 1917-18.

(e), (f) & (g) There was no such understanding.

(h) The Government have asked the Sanitary Engineer to expedite the preparation of the detailed plans and estimates for the Rajahmundry water-supply scheme. The work can be begun only after the plans and estimates have been prepared and sanctioned by the Government. The question of providing funds for the scheme will be considered as soon as it is ready for execution.

Co-operative Societies

Starting of Kaniyambadi Co-operative Society.

666 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI: Will the hon the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the dates when the Kaniyambadi Co-operative Society in North Arcot district was organized, registered and started on work, respectively;

[29th March 1927]

(b) what is the amount of the first loan sanctioned to this society and who recommended the loan ;

(c) who attended to the disbursement of this first loan and how many mortgage and how many simple bond loans were disbursed out of this initial loan ;

(d) whether it is a fact that these loans were given on the security of properties already encumbered ;

(e) what is the amount of loan considered as doubtful of recovery and how many of the loans have been found out to be ' benami ' loans ; and

(f) what is the extent of the loss to the society on this account and who is responsible for it ?

A --(a) The Kaniyambadi Co-operative Society was organized on 12th April 1923, registered on 29th April 1923 and started work on 3rd May 1923.

(b) A long-term loan of Rs. 12,150 and a short-term loan of Rs. 7,500 were sanctioned, the latter on the recommendation of the Vellore Local Co-operative Union. Of these amounts a sum of Rs. 6,500 was issued first and Rs. 12,600 subsequently.

(c) The sum of Rs. 6,500 was disbursed on 2nd June 1923 and of the amount five loans to the total extent of Rs. 1,000 were on mortgage and 11 loans to the extent of Rs. 5,500 were on surety. Mr. Manicka Mudaliyar, the Supervisor, and Mr. Thathachariyar, the Secretary of the Union, attended to the disbursement.

(d), (e) & (f) The Government have no information ; the Assistant Registrar is at present holding an enquiry into the affairs of the society.

Education

Representation of Andhras in the Madras Educational Service.

667 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI. Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many Andhras have till now been taken into the Madras Educational Service ;

(b) what the proportion of Tamilians to Andhras is ;

(c) whether, after the establishment of the Andhra University, the question of taking more Andhras into the Madras Educational Service has been considered ;

(d) if so, with what results ; and

(e) if not, why not ?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the Quarterly List of officers in the Educational Department, Madras, copy of which is placed in the Council Library.

(c), (d) & (e) The policy of Government is to secure equal opportunities for all classes and communities provided qualified candidates are forthcoming, and to prevent the monopolization of offices by any one community or class,

29th March 1927]

Labour

Proposal to abolish the post of Labour Commissioner.

668 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether Government have had under consideration any proposal or scheme for abolishing the post of Labour Commissioner and carrying out his functions themselves with the help of an Advisory Committee ?

A.—No.

Criminal Justice

Posting of criminal cases at distant places from the headquarters.

669 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to place on the table any Government Order which may exist requiring subordinate criminal courts not to post cases at distant places from the headquarters ?

A.—There is no such order.

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II

DISCUSSION REGARDING FURTHER BUSINESS BEFORE THE COUNCIL.

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR —“ Mr. President, Sir, yesterday afternoon, a question was raised after the disposal of the Further Demands, as to the course of business for this week. I may say at once, Sir, that so far as official business is concerned, there are three items of business and three alone, namely, the Planters' Labour Act (Amendment) Bill, a notification by the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government and the presentation of the report of the Public Accounts Committee.

“ So far as the amendment to the Planters' Labour Act is concerned, 11-45
probably Government will not go on with it on the 1st April. The same a.m.
remark applies to the other item. The only business therefore that has to be transacted on the 1st of April is the consideration of the Report of the Public Accounts Committee. If hon. Members feel that that business should be transacted on the 1st April, there may be a meeting on the 1st April. If they think that the discussion on the Public Accounts Committee Report can take place when the Legislative Council next meets and can be postponed, we need not have a meeting on the 1st April and, as I told you, Government are prepared to abide by the wishes of the House in the matter.”

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI —“ So far as this section of the House is concerned, we feel we have been sitting too long. So it would be inconvenient to have a meeting even on the 1st April. As the hon. the Law Member says that he has no objection to postpone the Motion for consideration of the Report of the Public Accounts Committee for some other meeting later on, on my part I have no objection to that course.”

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR —“ I was not fortunate enough to hear the remarks of my hon. Friend Mr. Swami Venkatachalam Chetti. So far as my Party is concerned, we are not at all anxious to have a sitting on the 1st. As the hon. Law Member has stated, the discussion on the Report of the Public Accounts Committee may very well stand over.”

[29th March 1927]

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" I said the same thing."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" From the speeches made by the Leaders of the Parties, it is clear that the Council will adjourn on the 31st March."

III

ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE AND THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have to announce that the following candidates have been duly nominated for election to the Public Accounts Committee and the Finance Committee respectively .—

Public Accounts Committee.

Mr. C. Gopala Menon
D. K. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur.
Mr. T. Adinarayana Chetti.
" K. V. R. Swami.
" S. N. Dorai Raja
Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur.
Mahmud Sehnunad Sahib Bahadur.
Mr. Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai.
" V. I. Muniswami Pillai.

Finance Committee.

Mr. K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar.
" K. Koti Reddi.
" R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
Mr. Abdul Razaq.
" Khadir, Mohidin
Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar.
The Zamindar of Kallikota.
Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.
Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
| Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.

" As the number of candidates exceeds the number of vacancies, viz., 7 and 6 respectively, there will be an election in each case by means of the single transferable vote. Hon. Members may receive from the Secretary to the Council ballot papers containing a list of the nominated candidates between 1-30 and 3 p.m. to-day. Hon. Members are at liberty to mark their preferences and deposit the marked ballot papers in the ballot boxes placed in the Secretary's room before 3 p.m. to-day."

* Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATHI MUDALIYAR :—" If the rules permit, I wish to withdraw myself from the list of nominations for both the Committees."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is allowed to withdraw from the nominations to both the Committees."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Is the list still in excess of the number required ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Yes ".

IV

MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE TO DISCUSS THE ACQUISITION OF THE ANDHRA AYURVEDIC SANATORIUM AND DRUG FARM AT AVADI.

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" I desire to move, under rules 11 and 22 (2) of Legislative Council Rules—

' that the business of the House be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent importance, viz., the indecent haste displayed by the Government of Madras to dispossess the Andhra Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Limited, Madras, of a portion of their land forming part of their drug farm and sanatorium at Avadi, with a view to assist the Malayan Depot Officers,

29th March 1927] [Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao]

by the application of the Emergency section of the Land Acquisition Act, and to urge upon the Government the necessity for taking immediate steps for withdrawing from the said acquisition'.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT —“ With reference to sub-clause (ii) of rule 12, I wish to know from the hon. Member whether it is a specific matter of recent occurrence, because, according to the information furnished to me, I find that the notifications under the emergency section were issued on the 21st December and the 28th December 1926 and that it was by the notification dated 28th December 1926 that the Government authorized the Collector of Chingleput to take possession of the land under section 17(1) of the Land Acquisition Act. The Collector appears to have done so in January 1927. I want to know how the motion can be regarded as relating to a matter of recent occurrence.”

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO —“ I address myself to the question whether the occurrence can be considered recent. Under section 5-A of the Land Acquisition Act, the interested person is entitled to make an objection before the Collector and the Collector thereafter has to go into the matter, make an enquiry and report to the Government. The Government has to come to a decision and that decision is final under ordinary conditions. Under section. . . .”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT —“ When was the objection placed ? ”

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ The objection was placed within time.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT —“ When ? ”

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ Immediately after the first notification.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT —“ August 1926 ? ”

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO .—“ There is always one notification at the beginning for the acquisition of land under section 4(1). When that notification is issued, it becomes the duty of the interested person to make an objection and the objection has to be examined by the Collector and the Collector has to send a report. The report has to be examined by the Government and the Government decision is final in these matters. Now, in this case under section 17, the Government have a right to intervene within 15 days after the first notification and take measures under the Emergency section. They are not bound to intimate it to either the person concerned or the interested person and they are not bound to wait for the final decision on the recommendations of the Collector. All these the interested person may not be aware of. In this case, I have to bring to your notice that the interested person was not aware of the whole situation.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT —“ I want to know how it is a matter of recent occurrence.”

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO —“ I am coming to it. Some time ago it was known that the Emigration Officer had put on tents on the scene.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I was told that the Emigration Officer has taken possession of the land in January 1927. Is it a fact or not ? ”

[29th March 1927

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“It is not true to my knowledge. Dr. Lakshmipathi wrote to the Revenue Divisional Officer concerned and the Revenue Divisional Officer has given a reply which I shall perhaps read. The Emigration Commissioner has perhaps entered upon the land in anticipation of the publication of the draft notification under the Emergency section. He was not authorized to enter on the land according to this letter and this letter was written on 7th March 1927. Therefore it is not true that the Emigration Officer had the right to occupy the land in January or anything of the kind and therefore the occupation is recent. Since the occupation is recent, I crave your indulgence for a ruling that my motion for adjournment is in order. I need not go into further details, because I have put before you the official correspondence. If need be, I shall substantiate my position when points are raised.”

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“The papers relating to this land acquisition have just been placed in my hands and I have not had any previous intimation.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“If I remember right, immediately the notice was received by me at about 3 p.m. I asked my Secretary to issue copies of that to the Leaders of parties in the House and to the Leader of the House. I do not know whether the Leader of the House, I mean the hon. Law Member, has communicated that to the Government Member concerned.”

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“Sir, it was communicated to my hon. Colleague Mr. Muhammad Usman Sahib who is in charge of emigration. Apparently it reached Mr. Marjoribanks who is in charge of land acquisition only this morning.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“My Secretary tells me that he immediately telephoned to the Revenue Secretariat as well as the Public Works Secretariat.”

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“All motions for adjournment are intended to take the Government by surprise. I am surprised to see that the Government Member gets up, and seriously says ‘I was not able to look into it before.’ No urgent motion is given notice of except as a matter of courtesy, in order to oblige your office and not to oblige Government.”

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“I only said I could not say anything about it.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“On the materials before me, I think I will not be justified in saying that it is not a matter of urgency and therefore, I think the motion is in order.

“Does any hon. Member object?”

Mr. J. A. Saldanha rising to speak.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“I want to know whether Mr. Saldanha objects to the motion.”

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“I want to know where the urgency and where the importance is. I am not clear on that subject.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“As for that, there must be material before me to determine whether it is urgent or not.”

29th March 1927]

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur. —“ May I say a word, Sir.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I have held the motion to be in order.

“ Since no objection is taken, I hold that the hon. Member has the leave of the House. As there is a motion for adjournment to be discussed this afternoon, this motion will be taken up for discussion to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.”

Non-official Business.

V

AMENDMENTS TO THE STANDING ORDERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA. —“ Mr. President, Sir, I beg to present the Report^a of the Select Committee appointed in connexion with certain draft amendments to the Standing Orders, that is, for adding Standing Order No. 19-A and for amending Standing Orders Nos. 26, 28, 33, 39, 47 and 49. Sir, the Select Committee has decided not to press these amendments, myself and my hon. Friend, Mr. Satyamurti, dissenting. There are two dissenting minutes to which I may call the attention of the House.

“ Firstly, I shall refer to the 5th and 7th amendments. The 5th amendment refers to Standing Order 39 and the 7th amendment is with reference to Standing Order 26. I myself press for the 1st amendment, that is for the addition of Standing Order 19-A and the amendment of Standing Order 26. I shall, Sir, first deal . . .”

12
noon.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member has first to present the Report of the Select Committee to the House.”

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Yes, Sir, I present it. As it has been printed, published and placed before this hon. House, I do not think it is necessary that I should read it. Is it necessary ?”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT. —“ Not necessary. Does the hon. Member proceed with his first motion ?”

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ About recommittal, yes, Sir. With reference to four of the amendments, there are two about which myself and my hon. Friend Mr. Satyamurti are agreed. I shall take them first. I am not going to make any long speech upon them.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The notice the member has given consists of two portions. The first is that he would move the House to recommit the amendments to the Standing Orders to the Select Committee. And in case that motion is thrown out, he wants to move amendments to the Committee's report in the House. First of all, he has to move the House for recommittal. Is he prepared to do it ?”

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Yes, Sir. That is just what I am going to do.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member is requested to confine his remarks only to the recommittal.”

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ My notice is that I shall propose to recommit only amendments to four Standing Orders. In any case at this stage, I am

[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

[29th March 1927]

not going to propose to recommit all my amendments. I propose therefore to recommit only four amendments of mine. The first amendment is the addition of Standing Order No. 19-A."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT — "Apparently there is some mistake. The hon. Member wanted to recommit amendments to Standing Orders 19-A, 26, 39 and 49 to the Select Committee."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA — "So, I shall confine myself only to those four Standing Orders, Sir. I might first deal with the two last amendments. One is the 5th amendment which is at page 2 of the Report. My amendment was that at the end of the words 'Order 39', the words 'unless 20 or more members present object to such suspension' be added. And I wanted a similar amendment to Standing Order No. 49 which also refers to suspension of Standing Orders, so that several stages which have to be gone through as to Bills are suspended and the House, as it were, jumps over certain ordinary and necessary stages. My own proposal was that the words 'unless 20 or more members present object to such suspension' should be added. The majority of the Committee were of opinion that this would put the majority of the Legislative Council Members at the mercy of the minority, and therefore they said that either the majority of the Council should have the power to suspend the Standing Orders, or the President should have it. They added that, as it is, the present practice might continue. I still, with your leave, press. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT — "The hon. Member is requested to confine his remarks to the recommitment of the amendments to the Select Committee."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA — "Therefore, Sir, I, for one, think that these amendments should be recommitted, especially in view of the support I have got from my hon. Friend, Mr. Satyamurti. And similarly, Sir, as to Standing Order 49, for reasons I have already given, I would urge that we should recommit that amendment also, because I think that unless there is some check upon the powers of the President, there will be some sort of temptation to a President to pass over the necessary stages of a Bill, to the prejudice of the Bill itself. And in this connexion, I might refer, Sir, to the practice in the House of Commons. This authority, the authority which hon. the President has got here in this House, is not given even to Mr. Speaker of the House of Commons. Mr. Speaker of the House of Commons cannot override the Standing Orders or suspend the Standing Orders without the consent of the majority of the House. I have fixed it only at 20."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR — "I may say, Sir, that I am in a state of confusion. I thought that the hon. Member was going to ask for a recommitment. In doing so, he is perfectly entitled to say that the matter has not received adequate consideration from the Committee or something of that sort. He is now arguing for the amendments apparently on the basis that those amendments have to be passed here now. I may submit that is not his request when he made the motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT — "So far as I understand it, the hon. Member is showing to the House the great importance of his amendments and how they were not well treated by the Select Committee. And he is now adducing reasons in support of that aspect."

29th March 1927]

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" We have had very sad experience of the exercise of this arbitrary power by the late hon. the President. (*Laughter.*) Distant might be the day on which the President would have to exercise such a power against the wishes of at least a large number of Members of the House. And therefore I have taken the first occasion, after the recent catastrophe (*laughter*) to bring this amendment lest we should forget it as we are apt to forget. I hope therefore that the House will excuse me for pressing this amendment, and recommitting these two amendments to the Standing Orders which are of paramount importance to the rights, liberty and dignity as well as the independence of the House. It is therefore necessary that they should be recommitted.

" Then, Sir, I shall, going along the lines of least resistance, refer to the addition of Standing Order No. 19-A. Unfortunately for me, I sent the draft of the amendment in a hurry and I omitted two most important words."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is speaking on the merits of his amendments."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I want to show the reason why the amendments should be recommitted. Mere inadvertant omission of a word or two cannot derogate from the sense to be attached to my suggestion. I think a large number of hon. Members of this House will remember the very warm discussion we had only last year or the year before last as to the kind of replies we got from the hon. Minister. Only recently we have had replies of a sort which are not at all satisfactory."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" May I rise to a point of order, Sir ? My friend is entitled to go to some extent into the merits of the question to show that probably it is necessary to recommit the amendments to the Select Committee. But my hon. Friend is arguing at length on the merits of the amendments. He is not, I am afraid, dealing only with the question of recommitment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Though I cannot rule that the speech of the hon. Member is out of order, I do appeal to him to see the feeling of the House and try to cut short his speech."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Sir, may I suggest a way out of the difficulty, if my hon. Friend will allow me. Apparently the hon. Member from South Kanara thinks that he has not been able to persuade his hon. Colleagues in the Committee and he wants another opportunity to do so. If that is his idea, speaking for myself,—I am not a member of the Committee—and also speaking on behalf of the Government, I may say we have no objection to the recommitment if what he wants is a further consideration. I do not know what my hon. Friends, the leaders of parties, think about it. If my hon. Friend from South Kanara thinks that he can persuade the Members of the Select Committee by a further bout of arguments, I do not mind another opportunity being given to him."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" I endorse the opinion of my hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha that the Standing Orders may be recommitted to the same Select Committee for further consideration in view of the very valuable remarks that have fallen from the hon. Member."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" It seems to me that my hon. Friend might confine his remarks to the actual question before the House as

[Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar]

[29th March 1927]

to whether the amendments are to be recommitted. If it is the sense of the House that those should be recommitted, that is another question. If on the other hand, the House is against him so far as to the recommitment is concerned, we can then go into the merits of the question."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"The hon. Member for South Kanara is apparently of opinion that he has overlooked certain valuable arguments that should have been placed before the Select Committee. He wants another opportunity to place them before the Committee. I do not suppose we shall have any objection to that course."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"That is all that I want, Sir, and that is, that I may have another opportunity to press my point with arguments before the Committee. Things ran so fast there, in the Committee."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is requested to cut short his speech because the House is prepared to recommit his amendments to the Standing Order of the Select Committee."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"What I want is that there should be some sort of rule as to the exercise of the power. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The Committee will no doubt examine the matter again, and the hon. Member may cut short his speech now."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"What I say is that we had to do things in a hurry and I could not place all the necessary arguments and materials before the Committee. I therefore move that."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"I second the motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is

'that the amendments to Standing Orders Nos. 19, 26, 39 and 49 be recommitted for the consideration of the same Select Committee.'"

The motion was adopted.

VI

A BILL TO AMEND THE TUTICORIN PORT TRUST ACT, 1924.

12-15
p.m.

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move a Bill to amend the Tuticorin Port Trust Act, 1924, and move that it be read in Council. I do not think I need make any long speech in support of this motion. As far as I can see, no section of the House is opposed to giving representation to the Tuticorin Chamber of Commerce, on the Port Trust. The Bill is intended to supply a lacuna perpetrated in the original Act, in which for one reason or another they did not think it necessary to give them a representation on the Tuticorin Port Trust. The Bill provides that three members elected by the Indian Chamber of Commerce at a meeting convened for the purpose shall be given seats on the Tuticorin Port Trust. With these few words, I introduce a Bill to amend the Tuticorin Port Trust Act, 1924, and move that it be read in Council."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is

'that the Bill to amend the Tuticorin Port Trust Act be read in Council.'"

29th March 1927]

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I do not propose to enter into the reasons why Government at an earlier stage opposed the representation to the Indian Chamber of Commerce at Tuticorin. Suffice it to say that, at the present moment, they feel that the Indian Chamber of Commerce has, to a certain extent, been turning out useful work which it has set before itself. In these circumstances, Government do not propose to object to this Bill being read in Council. But in saying so I wish to make it perfectly clear that the actual number and the consequential changes that might be necessary will have to be debated upon and decided in the Select Committee.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The question is

‘ that the Bill to amend the Tuticorin Port Trust Act of 1924 be read in Council ’.”

The motion was adopted.

The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ I move

‘ that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee composed of the following Members .—

Mr. D. Thomas,
 „ K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar,
 „ Abbas Ali Khan,
 „ S. Satyamurti,
 „ P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu,
 „ Abdul Hamid Khan,

Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar,
 „ C. E. Wood,
 Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar,
 Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar, and
 Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar.”

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ I second it.”

* Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—“ I move that Mr. R. Srinivasan's name may be added to the names in the Committee.”

* Rao Sahib L. C. GURUSWAMI :—“ I second it.”

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ I have no objection, Sir.”

* Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—“ I withdraw my name.”

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ I propose Mr. Syed Ibrahim in place of Mr. Hamid Khan.”

The motion as amended was put and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Under Standing Order 40, sub-clause (3), I appoint Mr. Abbas Ali as the Chairman of the Select Committee.”

VII

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS ESTATES LAND ACT, 1908.

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—“ I move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908.”

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya :—“ I second it.”

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I would submit for the consideration of the House that this matter may be adjourned until the next meeting of the Legislative Council. My reasons are these. More than once, on the floor of the House, it has been stated, and it is common knowledge, that a committee whose object is to go into the whole question of the revision of the Estates Land Act has been functioning. A great part of this work has been

[Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar]

[29th March 1927]

done and the rest of the work, it is hoped, will be finished in May. The moment that that work is over, Government will lose no time to bring forward a Bill before the Legislative Council, consolidating all the amendments. It would be to the advantage of every interest concerned to deal with the matter as a whole. I realise that there are many points of divergence and difference of opinion with regard to this Bill and another Bill on the tapis and I think it would be to the advantage of every interest concerned that the reconciliation of these various interests and the final decision on matters intimately affecting the welfare of the landlord and tenant should take place when the comprehensive measure is being discussed. From that point of view, I would appeal to my hon. Friend to consent to the adjournment of this matter until the Council meets next."

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" I have no objection, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Hon. Members are aware that the Council will soon be prorogued. So, the better course will be to withdraw the motion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

VIII

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY ACT, 1923

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR .—" I want a ruling, Sir. I intend moving an adjournment of this item. May I move it now or after the motion is made by my hon. Friend Mr. Satyamurti."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI .—" May I say, Sir, that before the actual motion has been made, no adjournment motion can be made."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI .—" The motion proposed to be made is that this business be adjourned. The fact that it is printed on paper does not make it an item of business. It is only notice of it. A member can only move that a particular motion which is before the House and which has been formally moved and seconded and therefore is business before the House, shall be adjourned. I submit, between the printing of this paper intimating to the Members that I am to move and the actual motion itself, many things may happen. I may not move it at all, or it may not be seconded at all. Various things may take place. The Standing Order provides only for an adjournment of the business of the House and until it is moved and seconded, you and the House do not get seized of it. It is only then that it becomes a business."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT .—" But under Standing Order 6, a list of business is prepared by the Secretary and this is an item in that list."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI .—" I admit, it is a list of business ; but it does not become part of the business transacted. What is to be adjourned ? There must be an adjournment of something before the House. It does not come before the House, except by a motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT .—" According to parliamentary practice, first of all, the notice will be before the House and when the notice is moved and accepted by the House, it becomes an order of the day. According to the Standing Orders, that process is dispensed with and the Standing Orders provide for an item being a business on the Agenda. Therefore all items that are entered in the list of business form according to the Standing Orders, items of business as arranged by the Secretary. The only difference is that every

29th March 1927]

[The President]

notice must be an oral notice in the House of Commons while here it is a written notice that is contemplated. After that, it is included in the list of business if the notice is valid. As soon as the list is printed and circulated it becomes an Agenda of the House for purposes of procedure in the House."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI — "Then any item which is in the list prepared by the Secretary even though it 'may not arrive' may be moved to be adjourned. Supposing the first item is finished, will not a member be in order in moving for the adjournment of an item which is put last simply because it is put in the business of the day?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT — "Even then, I do not see any difficulty when it is for the convenience of the House. Any item in the list may be adjourned if it is for the convenience of the House."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI — "I remember, Sir, on a previous occasion, when the hon. Member in charge of the Hindu Religious Endowments Bill had begun his speech moving for the introduction, there was an interruption for a motion of adjournment which was disallowed by your predecessor on the ground that no such motion could be made at that stage."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT — "It is a new rule that when a Government Bill comes up there can be no motion except a dilatory motion under Rule 20-A of the Legislative Council Rules. If I remember right, the hon. Member is referring to the precedent with regard to the Hindu Religious Endowments Bill. Then, the Opposition wanted that that Bill should be circulated before it was moved and under Rule 20-A of the Legislative Council Rules, the then President stated that the adjournment motion could not be moved, until the motion was moved by the Government Member. I do not think that that precedent has any reference to the present question. I therefore call upon the hon. Member, Mr. Krishnan Nayar, to move his motion." 12-30
P.M.

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR — "Sir, I move

'that under Standing Order 34, this business, viz., the motion that the Bill to amend the Madras University Act be read in Council, be adjourned to the next meeting of this Council.'

"At the outset, I may say that whatever may be my opinion regarding the merits of this Bill my present motion is not for the purpose of obstructing the passage of the Bill. I may also say that I bring this motion not as a party one. About the merits, I may have to say something hereafter. I bring this as a *bona-fide* motion for the purpose of enabling all sections of the House to consider carefully and to discuss the provisions of the Bill at the proper time. You will be pleased to remember as well as my hon. Colleague that this Bill was published in the Gazette only on the 22nd instant, i.e., last Tuesday. I think that the Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu and other vernacular translations of this Bill have not yet been published in the Gazette. Even the English version of the Bill will reach the mufassal—some parts of it—on Thursday and the other parts, only on Friday morning. The *Fort St. George Gazette* is usually posted on Wednesday. There were only Saturday, Sunday and Monday—we are now on Tuesday—to enable the mufassal public who take great interest in such matters, to read the Bill. I may say at once that in addition to the large number of English-knowing people scattered throughout the Presidency, there are a large number of non-English-knowing

[Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar]

[29th March 1927]

public who take deep interest in matters like this, and who are parents or guardians of boys studying in colleges. For them the vernacular translations are very important and they have not yet been published.

"Then, Sir, there is one more trouble. Many here have been able to read only the Statement of Objects and Reasons. We ourselves, the Members of the Council, were engaged for the last many days in the discussion of the budget. Its detailed discussion was over only on Friday evening. We had not much time to compare this Bill with the provisions contained in the Act itself. For instance, many provisions run like this. 'In section 24 (h) omit the words, etc.' Therefore, unless this Bill is placed, side by side, with the original Act and compared, we shall not be in a position to have a definite idea about it. We had no time for it.

"My Friend, in his Statement of Objects and Reasons, says that the Syndicate of the University had occasion to consider this matter and that they had sent a report to the Government regarding the amendments that were required to be made in this Act. My information is that they have not sent the report; I may be right or wrong; my hon. Friend's information may be inaccurate or my information may be inaccurate. If the Syndicate have not sent their recommendations to the Government, it is necessary that we should wait till they reach the Government. If, on the other hand, the Syndicate have sent up their recommendations, I submit it is very desirable and essential that we should know what those recommendations are and that copies of them should be furnished to us, unless my hon. Friend the Chief Minister in charge of the subject has already thought it fit to throw that report into the waste paper basket. It is very necessary that we should be supplied with copies of the Syndicate's report so that we may know how far the provisions embodied in the Bill have been recommended by the Syndicate.

"There is another important matter. I understand that Mr. Statham has been appointed as a Special Officer for considering the amendments to the Madras University Act along with other matters. So far as I am aware, the report of Mr. Statham has not been submitted to the Government. It is desirable that the report of Mr. Statham, also, should be in the hands of the Government and of the hon. Members of this Council, so that we may know what the opinion of the educational expert on this question is. That opinion also is not before us.

"Another point strikes me and it seems to be very important. The amendments which my hon. Friend wants to introduce in the existing Act are very important. I shall not now go into the merits of the Bill. In the first place, to do so at this stage would be irrelevant. Secondly, I am not in a position to deal with them adequately because I had no time to study the clauses. My knowledge of the changes which my hon. Friend wants to introduce is derived more or less from his Statement of Objects and Reasons. I shall refer to the statement. What I am submitting is that the amendments are very important and they will practically destroy the present constitution of the Senate and substitute in its place some other constitution. Of course, a private Member is perfectly entitled to bring forward this Bill. But I submit that it is the duty of the Education Minister to bring forward a Bill embodying the changes if the changes are considered necessary by the Government. The hon. Member, the Education Minister, should bring forward a comprehensive Bill himself instead of allowing a private Member to

29th March 1927]

[Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar]

deal with such an important measure in a piecemeal manner. I wish to show to my hon. Colleague the necessity for postponing this Bill to the next meeting of the Council. From the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is seen that the hon. Member wants to introduce radical alterations. For instance, he says that he wants to do away with the office of the Pro-Chancellor. That is one point. The other is that he wants the composition of the Senate to be altered in material particulars."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI — "Is the hon. Member in order to go into the merits of the question on a motion for adjournment? I have not even moved the motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT — "The hon. Member is in order in giving reasons why the Bill should not be considered now."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR — "My hon. Friend does not want me to go into the merits of the question. I wanted to refer to the provisions of the Bill in order to show to the hon. Members of the House how important the amendments are. But my hon. Friend seems to have some objection. I do not want to refer to them though I am perfectly in order. For these reasons, I move that my hon. Friend's motion to read the Bill in Council be adjourned to the next meeting of the Council after this session."

Mr. S. N. DORAI RAJA — "Mr. President, Sir, I rise to second the motion of my hon. Friend Diwan Bahadur Krishnan Nayar, that the Bill be adjourned under the present confused state of affairs in our education. It would be very unfair if we are told that we are actuated by political predilections or by party feelings in this matter. I am as anxious as anybody in this House or outside to bring in the necessary amendments to the University Act of 1923 in the light of the experience gained so far. The present Act of 1923 is a great improvement over the antediluvian one we had before. Let us cure the defects but not kill it as it is contemplated in the Bill to be introduced. Let us avail ourselves of the present opportunity afforded to us by the Act of 1923 to do away with the system of the University which is producing emaciated bookworms. Let us consolidate the faculty of reasoning which alone can reconcile the extremes of materialism with the extremes of spirituality, viz., religion and science. Let us by all means avail ourselves of the experience gained by the working of the Act of 1923 and do away with the multiplicity of agencies that vitiate the proper working of the University Act. But, Sir, let us not be a party to this piecemeal and hasty legislation. It is a vindictive piece of legislation; it is not so very innocent as it appears and it would, in my opinion, do all the harm and no good whatever. For these reasons, I beg to second the motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT — "The question is—

'that item (2) on the Agenda regarding the Bill to amend the Madras University Act of 1923 be postponed.'"

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI — "Mr. President, Sir, if my hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnan Nayar, is not moving for the adjournment of the consideration of this Bill as a party measure, I am not opposing him as a party leader. I entirely agree with my hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnan Nayar, that the Bill deals with very important questions. But that is exactly the reason why I say that the Bill should be introduced now so that it might ripen into the stage of consideration in the August session. By that time

[Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti]

[29th March 1927]

there will be ample time for the consideration of this important question. As a matter of fact, I am not one with my hon. Friend Mr. Satyamurti in one or two matters.

12-45
p.m.

"Therefore, Sir, viewed from any standpoint or angle of vision, it is necessary that there should be sufficient time for the consideration of this important measure, and no time could be more opportune or more advantageous than between now and July or August. Whether the Bill contains vindictive provisions or mischievous provisions, they are not going to be eliminated simply because you adjourn the consideration and have it in July or August. Perhaps, even then, you will have to face the same vindictive or mischievous provisions, so that the best way of dealing with it is to allow the introduction of this measure now and commit it to a Select Committee which will certainly be representative of all interests and which will pay necessary regard to the provisions of the Act. I would therefore request my hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnan Nayar, to see whether he cannot agree to the withdrawal of this motion for adjournment."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO — "Mr. President, Sir, I am really surprised that this motion for postponement should come in at all because I feel, Sir, that whatever the hon. Member for the University may say, this Bill has to go before a Select Committee, and it has to come before us and it has to be debated in this House. Before we come to any conclusion, we have the fullest right to reject everything that the hon. Member for the University wants if we are so minded. To bring into the matter any consideration of the Act of 1923 is no excuse for asking for an adjournment; 1923 is already four years from to-day, and an Act passed in 1923 certainly does require modifications in 1927. If my hon. Friends below the gangway had ever noticed what amount of legislation is gone through in the United States of America or other progressive countries, they would find that Acts are amended every now and then, every year sometimes, and there are not wanting examples, even in this Legislature, of Acts which have come up for amendment from time to time. So, to say it was an Act passed in 1923 and it should not therefore be touched or that it is sacrosanct may be right in the estimation of certain friends who helped in the making of that Act. But that is merely a sentiment which we need not pause to consider even for a moment. It was not contended that certain important matters were not raised by the hon. Member for the University. Since such important matters have been raised, it is the duty of this House either to say 'we shall allow you to introduce it' or to say 'we shall not.' There is no meaning in strangling a Bill like that by saying that it shall be adjourned. Because the Council is going to be prorogued it means that the measure is to be withdrawn. It is much better even if my friends under the gangway voted against us saying that we cannot allow the introduction of this Bill than for them to come forward and say that this shall be adjourned or postponed. I have therefore to appeal to my hon. Friends below the gangway that nothing is lost if you permit discussion of the important questions that have been agitating the public mind with regard to University education.

"With regard to the legislation that the hon. the Chief Minister may bring forward, it is open to him even now to alter the Bill of my hon. Friend for the University in such a manner as to make it entirely a Government measure. Government will certainly be on the Select Committee, hon. Members below the gangway will be represented on the Select Committee, and

29th March 1927]

[Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao]

the Government have already nominated two expert Members to this House; both of them will be on the Select Committee, as they have been nominated for this very purpose. I wonder how this motion for adjournment comes in, unless it be for the specific purpose of strangling this Bill even before it is talked of in this Council."

* **MR. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR** — "The statement made by my Leader that he does not oppose Mr. Krishnan Nayar as a party Leader encourages me to enter into the discussion of this question, and I give my support to Mr. Krishnan Nayar. I say that the consideration of this Bill ought to be postponed because immediately after the Bill is read in the Council we have to enter into the discussion of the principles of the Bill, and we may not be able to do it satisfactorily unless we have an opportunity of studying the Bill. A perusal of the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill shows us that there are certain radical changes which are going to be made, which will very materially affect the constitution of the Senate. Under such circumstances, it is imperative that we ought to have an opportunity of studying the Bill before we discuss it, and I certainly submit that no party considerations—it is not a party question as I understand from my Leader—will affect or influence us in the voting on this motion. Therefore, I appeal to this House that the consideration of this Bill ought to be adjourned, so that an opportunity may be given to the Members of this House to know what the Bill is. We have only a copy of the Bill containing the addition of some commas here, and the subtraction of some full stops there and the addition or omission of some words here and there. Certain important changes are contemplated such as the abolition of proportional representation and the exclusion of district boards, municipalities, etc., from being represented in the Senate. So I say we ought to have an opportunity of carefully studying the Bill, and until then it ought to be postponed."

* **MR. P. SIVA RAO** — "Mr. President, Sir, I agree with the hon. Member for Malabar that it is highly desirable to have this Bill postponed, and in doing so, I entirely associate myself with what the hon. Member Mr. Dorai Raja has said on this occasion characterizing the Bill as being mischievous and reactionary and vindictive and all that. If I ask for an adjournment, I do it only on two grounds, the first ground being that it is stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the Syndicate have suggested some changes in the present University Act and that the Syndicate has not sent in its report to the Government. The Syndicate as a body has not considered it, though the Syndicate has appointed a small committee of its own to consider the matter, and no report, I am told—I speak subject to correction—has yet reached the Government. I should very much like to have the unanimous report of the Syndicate before we take into consideration this amendment of the Act. No doubt, Sir, the matter is dealt with by amendments in the Bill. The amendments are far-reaching as they are very important, and there are suggested radical changes in the constitution. But I refuse to be drawn into any controversy at the present stage. There is also one other ground on which I vote for the adjournment of this Bill. As the hon. the Chief Minister has announced, he has appointed a Special Officer for considering on what lines the Act should be redrafted. The Government have thus realized the necessity for revising the Act in consonance with public opinion. They have shown an earnestness by appointing an expert in the matter, and the Government Bill will most likely be introduced in the next session. Now, Sir, it is

[Mr. P. Siva Rao]

[29th March 1927]

certainly desirable that we should consider this question of university reform in a comprehensive form and in all its bearings. For these reasons, without adopting the reasons of either the hon. Member for Malabar or of Mr. Dorai Raja, I have decided to vote for the adjournment, and I should very much like to have a comprehensive reform of university education once for all."

*BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur. — "The very fact that the hon. Member for Malabar began with an apology makes me suspect that he was not *bona fide* in proposing an adjournment of this motion. We are just considering the point whether the Bill should be introduced and referred to a Select Committee or not. By reference to a Select Committee we are giving Members of the Select Committee as well as the other Members of the House ample opportunities to discuss the implications of the Bill that is now proposed. I wish, Sir, that this House realizes the urgent necessity for University reform which has been long overdue. It may be that some of my hon. Friends here who are out of touch with colleges and with university systems may not be able to know what exactly is the present need for reforming the University Act. I have had conversations with several Professors in the University of this Presidency and from those conversations I have been convinced that the University Act requires amendment in several respects, in more respects than are enumerated in this Bill itself. The University Act as framed in 1923 is not an academic Act at all. It was more like a private club framing its own rules and working it up. The work has gone on and it has not satisfied anybody, neither the public, nor the educational institutions, nor the persons who are to direct the policy of education in these institutions themselves. The remarks of my hon. Friend from Malabar might be all relevant if we were considering the Bill at its third or final stage. That we are not doing now. We are just considering the introduction of the Bill, and after its introduction it will be referred to a Select Committee, and before its final stage the hon. Members of this House will have ample time to consider and decide on the amendments and to offer any suggestions they wish to make in regard to this amending Bill. As to the scope of the Bill, I should agree with all that the hon. Member for the University has suggested in his amending Bill. The Act is certainly to be amended as soon as possible in the directions outlined in this amending Bill. And if there is any opposition to this amending Bill, I should put it, Sir, only on the ground of prestige being affected. Four years have passed since the last Act was enacted, and it has been worked and found very difficult to be worked. The result is no progress has been made in education, especially in higher university education. Everywhere education seems to be stifled; university education has not advanced a bit since the passing of that Act; it is simply where it was left when the Act began to work and nothing has been done. It was started with the idea that the university will be made a teaching university. How much has been done towards making this university a teaching university is patent enough for people who have leisure and the mind to examine it. They may examine any particular limb of the university or any particular institution of the university, or any section or faculty of education carried on by the university, and find out how far the ideals aimed at in that Act have been achieved. I therefore think that this Bill is long overdue, and it is simply mischievous to suggest that it should be postponed. It is on the contrary very urgent and I appeal to the hon. Members of this House that they should take this Bill into serious consideration and put no more obstacles in the way; though they may be goaded by other motives, they ought not to stifle education in this Presidency.

29th March 1927]

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"On a point of order, Sir Is it permissible for an hon. Member of this House to attribute any motives to other hon. Members? Not that I am offended with him but my hon. Friend says some may be goaded by motives. Is it parliamentary?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The motives may be very noble motives." (Laughter.)

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I accept it, Sir."

* BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB BAHADUR —"I have not attributed any motive to any body, Sir. I only say that they ought not be guided by any other motive than that of furthering the cause of education in this Presidency. Therefore I hope this hon. House will pass the motion that is made by the hon. Member for the University." 1 p.m.

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI —"Sir, on an historic occasion, Lord Morley wrote to Lord Minto 'Time is one thing, Eternity is another.' I am reminded of that statement of Lord Morley when my hon. Friend below the gangway very naively protested too much in favour of my Bill and ended by trying to damn it and ultimately saying there is much more behind it than what appears on the surface, and the seconded outheroded Herod by attributing all possible sins to me, sins of vindictiveness, mischief and various other things. It is for the House to decide whether the motion for adjournment is so innocent as it looks, and whether my Bill is innocent or not, it is also for the House to decide. As I have said in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, ever since the University Act was passed into law, amendments have been called for by Dr. Macphail the first Vice-Chancellor, and day after day, every member of the Senate feels that there is something in the Act which we cannot interpret, which we cannot reconcile. Yesterday, Mr. President, we had the same difficulty and I only wish to quote the hon. the Chief Justice who once said at a meeting of the Senate: 'I hope that this Act will soon be translated into English.' I am not anxious by means of this Bill to upset the whole constitution. If any Member is under that impression he is very much mistaken. My amendments fall under three categories, first, to improve the language of the Act. I shall give an example. It is said in the Act that the Chancellor of the University shall be the Governor of Madras."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO —"The hon. Member for the University is entering into the merits of the Bill; he is not speaking on the question of adjournment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member for the University wants to show that we should not postpone consideration of his Bill because of the great virtues of the Bill."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Not only that. The argument has been advanced that I am trying to bring in a revolutionary Bill, that I am trying to upset the whole constitution. I am trying to prove to this hon. House that what I am doing is very much more modest. There is one section of the Act, which says that the Chancellor of the University shall be the Governor of Madras. It is the prerogative of His Majesty the King-Emperor to appoint the Governor of Madras. So I say, that the Governor of Madras shall be the Chancellor of the University. The next amendment I am moving is about the appointment of examiners and professors by the Syndicate, the Academic

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

[29th March 1927]

Council, and the Senate. The Senate as it is constituted to-day is too large and too miscellaneous a body (I mean no offence) for the purposes for which it is intended, and there is practically a unanimity of expert opinion that it ought to be reduced in numbers and made more academic. I can assure my friend that when this Bill goes to the Select Committee, the question whether the local boards and municipalities should have representation or not, the question whether the other bodies should continue to be represented at all; these questions of detail will be carefully considered by the various interests in the Select Committee. I have not committed myself to any one of them irrevocably. I am only anxious that before we rise for the recess the Select Committee should be constituted. I would refer particularly to one of the expert members nominated, Dr. Meston. I think he will have to be here throughout its sittings till the report is written. But, if the Bill be postponed till next July or August he may find great difficulty, as it will be term time then for his college.

"My Friend Mr. Krishnan Nayar told us solemnly that private members ought not to be ambitious to legislate on these matters, but leave legislation to Government."

* **Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR**.—"I did not for a moment say that private members ought not to legislate. I myself have been the greatest sinner in that respect—if it can be called a sin. What I said was that it would be more convenient for the Minister in charge who is responsible for the administration of the Education Department to bring in a comprehensive measure."

* **Mr. S. SATYAMURTI**.—"I prefer to follow the hon. Member's example to his precept. He piloted heroically the Malabar Tenancy Bill affecting landlords and tenants in spite of the Government. I think I am making a very much more modest attempt which does not affect the real constitution of the Madras University. A red herring has been drawn by suggesting that there are important provisions in this Bill. I should be ashamed of sponsoring this Bill, if it did not contain important provisions. Whether these provisions are controversial or not is another matter, and so long as human nature is what it is, we are bound to have differences of opinion, and I say with regard to those matters on which there are differences of opinion, the best place for threshing them out is in the Select Committee and during the third reading stage when the Bill comes back to this House. A point was made by Mr. Krishnan Nayar with regard to a statement in the Statement of Objects and reasons about the Syndicate having reported to Government about the amendments to be made in the Act. If I was allowed to speak on the motion first, I shall have given an explanation. I have got a copy of the Syndicate Committee's amendments, and I had a mistaken notion that these were sent to Government. So I apologise to you and the House for the mistake. So, these amendments will now be considered by the Select Committee, and also, if necessary, the Select Committee can send this Bill to the Senate and the Vice-Chancellor and get their sanction on the Bill as a whole.

"It seems to me, Sir, that while I have taken the trouble to draft this Bill and put it forward, and while two expert members have been nominated for the purpose, no good purpose will be served by adjourning it. It is very difficult work for private members to draft a Bill and to draft a Statement of Objects and Reasons, and get them before the House. So I appeal to every private member of this House, who knows the difficulty of legislation, not to damp the ardour, the enthusiasm of people who are willing to take the trouble

29th March 1927]

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

of drafting a Bill and piloting it through the House. If the House wants that all right of initiative ought to be confined to Government, by all means, let them vote for the adjournment. If, on the other hand, they think that private legislation ought not to be checked or strangled, as my hon. Friend, Mr. Harisavottama Rao, put it, the house need not commit itself to the Bill irrevocably. There are two more opportunities for the House to vote on the amendments so as to make the Act more workmanlike. I have no desire to upset the work of the previous Ministry by this bill, my only anxiety to the extent to which my humble efforts can go, being to make it more workmanlike. For that reason, I do hope that the House will not throw cold water on my attempt and I appeal to them, although my hon. Friend the Leader said he did not oppose it, as a party leader, I appeal to him and my party not as a deputy leader, but as a member to see that there is nothing behind this Bill beyond what is contained in this scrap of paper and I am not irrevocably committed to a single provision in it. It has to go to the select committee and come back before the House, and I have no motive at heart, Mr. President, save the highest interests of the university."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN : " Mr. President, I intended to correct my hon. Friend, the Member for the University, that he has made a mistake in saying that the Syndicate has reported to Government because the Syndicate has not in fact reported to Government. Evidently my hon. Friend had in his mind the report of the committee appointed by the Syndicate. I am glad he has corrected the mistake himself. I am afraid the language used about throwing into the waste paper basket seemed to have caused a lot of annoyance to the hon. Members opposite. I am very sorry I used that expression and I withdraw it.

" With regard to the Bill itself, there are certain amendments in it which are not acceptable to me, but I have not made up my mind on that matter because as the hon. Member for the University took the trouble to explain, they will be before the Select Committee, and I am also going to be a member of that committee and I hope to put forward my objections at that stage. I am quite convinced that the University Act does want amendment, especially in matters of procedure. (Hear, hear) They have difficulties about this procedure and this part of the Act unfortunately has not been touched upon by the hon. Member for the University (Hear, hear) and I have under consideration a Bill to remedy the procedural methods which is necessary for the working of the University Act. With regard to the three points that my hon. Friend has made, if I understood his amendments correctly, he wants the council of affiliated colleges abolished, and hon. Members will agree that this is a change quite necessary for the simple reason that this division of the work of the university between the council of affiliated colleges and academic council has not been found as satisfactory as it was originally thought it would be. And the second point on which my hon. Friend, the Member for the University, laid stress was the reduction in the number of members of the Senate. I am sure hon. Members here will realize that in an academic body like the Senate where important matters have to be considered it will be better if the body is not as large as it is to-day. But as my hon. Friend said, I am not committed to his proposals that district board members have no right to be there and members representing other interests. These things ought to be considered in the select committee stage. Another thing I take strong objection to was the giving up of proportional representation in the case of election by registered graduates.

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

[29th March 1927]

As long as some people feel they are in a minority, the only method of giving them a chance is by the method of proportional representation. I am sure, my hon. Friend when he comes to see it in this light, will not press his point of having all the members elected by the ordinary method of voting.

"With regard to the adjournment itself, I thought that this Bill might go before the select committee and be considered there. That was the reason why I took the trouble of advising His Excellency to nominate two members who have been connected with this bill in many ways. As my hon. Friend observed, the Rev. Dr. Meston is the oldest member of the Syndicate, not in the sense of age, but that he has been on the Syndicate for the longest time of all the members of the Syndicate to-day. I am sure the House will agree that this was quite necessary for the purpose of piloting an Act of this kind through the House. But with regard to the adjournment motion, I am willing to abide by the decision of the House."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—"Mr. President, some of us are anxious to see that some amendments to the University Act are brought at the earliest opportunity. Unhappily, the distinction between principle and detail is so very difficult to judge, that if we allow this Bill to go through at this stage, we are apprehensive whether some of the provisions that are introduced by this Bill may be changed during the committee stage. For example, Sir, the hon. Member for the University wants the election of members of Senate by graduates through proportional representation to be given the go-by. This, I believe, is not a mere detail, but a principle. And if it is a principle, I do not know how that principle can be set right in the select committee and the House if it comes to the conclusion that it is proper to have proportional representation.

"Secondly, representation on the Senate by various bodies, such as district boards, municipalities and Members of the Legislative Council, I can understand, is a question of detail, if it is a question of mere reducing or increasing the number. When important bodies like the district boards and the Legislative Council are to be deprived of their representation of the Senate, I fail to see how such a matter can be set right during the committee stage. The principle involved in this is whether representative public bodies like the legislative council and district and taluk boards should be represented on the university or not. It is not for the hon. Member to say it is a detail. It is a matter of legal technicality.

1-15
p.m.

"That is the apprehension in the minds of some of us in saying that we should allow this Bill to go to the select committee. Unless we have an assurance from the hon. Member for the University and from the hon. the Law Member and other Members that at a later stage objection will not be taken on the ground that we have already agreed to these principles, I fear some of us will be compelled to vote against it, however anxious we are to see that the Bill is pushed through with regard to some amendments. In view of the assurance given by the hon. Minister that he is going to bring forward a comprehensive Bill, we do not think it necessary to support the principles involved in the Bill brought forward by the hon. Member for the University. Unless some assurance is given to us by the hon. the Law Member and the Advocate-General on the lines suggested, it would be difficult for us to make up our minds with regard to this motion."

29th March 1927]

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Mr. President, it is not in the least my intention to deal with any of the arguments bearing on the point whether the motion now before the House should be accepted or not. I am merely anxious that it should be in correct form as it is obviously a matter which will govern future cases of the kind. I do so because it seems to me that in Standing Order No. 34 the terms 'adjourn' and 'postpone' have been used as if they were tautological. For example, the hon. Member from Malabar in his motion used the term 'adjourn' and the hon. Member from Bellary, Mr. Siva Rao, used the term 'postpone'. I would suggest for the consideration of the Chair that the correct term ought to be 'postpone'."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question I propounded to the House was that the consideration of this item be *postponed*."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I am sorry, Sir, that I did not hear that and I apologise to you, Sir. As the hon. Member from Malabar used the term 'adjourn' I thought, I was under the misapprehension that that was the form in which the question was proposed."

* Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—" Sir, the House has shown itself somewhat divided in respect of this important matter. There is, however, one point on which there appears to be undoubtedly a consensus of opinion, viz., that the Madras University Act of 1923, as it is on the Statute Book at the present moment, requires immediate attention in the direction of amendment in various important particulars. And, I do not think that it is anything but a public advantage to start the amending process by letting the country think about the amending legislation at the earliest moment possible. I say that the circumstance that the Government are intending in their turn to bring forward an amending Bill is a good enough circumstance, but it is by no means a necessary ground for putting off private efforts in the same direction especially as the speech of the hon. the Chief Minister has made it clear that there are common points common to the Bill that he proposes to introduce and to the Bill that the hon. Member for the University is now attempting to introduce. If the public attention is rivetted to the topic of the amendment of the University Act from now, I think that the two or three months which must necessarily intervene before the Government Bill gets ripe for introduction shall have been usefully spent; because the public would from now be thinking about the various aspects and directions in which the University Act requires to be amended and the more prepared would the public be at the moment when the Government measure would itself be ripe for introduction. So that, the time spent now by the public on the consideration of the Bill which is now sought to be introduced shall have been doubly usefully spent and would probably result in the saving of an amount of time by the public when the Government measure is itself introduced in this House. In that sense, far from there being anything like overlapping, I think the useful preliminary process would stand ensured by the present Bill being allowed at this stage to be introduced. But in view of an apparent difference of opinion in respect of the merits of some of the important topics involved in the proposed amendment it would perhaps be better not to force the pace of our procedure in this respect unduly. Let by all means the starting of the rivetting of public opinion on this important topic be made now, but at the same time let us not

[Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar] [29th March 1927]

take matters to the stage immediately of committing the Bill to a select committee. Perhaps the ends of justice and public advantage would stand furthered by the Bill being read in Council now and my hon. Friend the Member for the University not making his next motion of which he has given notice, viz, that he will move that the Bill be referred to a select committee composed of so and so. I think if that motion is held over and if the Bill be now allowed to be read in Council a good deal of public advantage which otherwise might be lost would be ensured, while at the same time due regard would stand paid to the rival considerations that have been urged by the various Members that have already addressed the House on this topic. In this sense I would request Members on all sides of the House not excluding those in the Justice ranks to ensure attention on the part of the public to this important topic by not seriously pressing the motion for postponement and by allowing the Bill to be read in Council. At the same time I would request the Member for the University and those who are of his way of thinking not to force the pace of our procedure by proceeding to the next stage of the Bill."

* Mr K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" On a point of order, Sir. I suppose that it is an amendment to the proposition. If that is allowed, it would obviate much difficulty. I want a ruling on it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That cannot be put as an amendment to the motion now under consideration.

" I take it that the House is now ready for the question."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :--" May I say one or two words in reply, Sir? Just one word."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think the hon. Member's motion to adjourn consideration is not a substantive motion and therefore there is no right of reply. I give this tentative ruling."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :--" All right, Sir, I bow to that ruling. I do not question it in any way."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is

'that the consideration of the Bill to amend the Madras University Act of 1928 be postponed'."

The motion was put and declared carried.

A poll was demanded and the House divided as follows --

Ayes.

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| 1. Mr. S. Arpudawami Udayar. | 11. K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur. |
| 2. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. | 12. Mr. D. Narayana Raju. |
| 3. The Zamindar of Kallikota. | 13. Kumara Raja of Vengatagiri. |
| 4. Mr. G. B. Premayya. | 14. Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao. |
| 5. " K. Koti Reddi. | 15. " B. Ramasubandra Reddi. |
| 6. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. | 16. " L. K. Tulasiram. |
| 7. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 17. " K. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 8. " P. Siva Rao. | 18. " K. Madhavan Nayar. |
| 9. " Abdul Hamid Khan. | 19. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. |
| 10. " K. V. R. Swami. | |

29th March 1927]

Ayes—cont.

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| 20. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapati Mudaliyar. | 28. Muhammad Kadir Moideen Sahib Bahadur. |
| 21. Raja of Panagal. | 29. Diwan Bahadur S. Kamaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 22. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | 30. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 23. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 31. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi. |
| 24. Mr. P. T. Rajan. | 32. „ K. Saraba Reddi. |
| 25. „ T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. | 33. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| 26. „ S. N. Dorai Raja. | |
| 27. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. | |

Noes.

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| 1. Mr. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 21. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. |
| 2. Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur. | 22. „ S. Satyamurti. |
| 3. Mr. A. B. Shetty. | 23. „ C. V. Venkataaramana Ayyangar. |
| 4. „ J. Bheemayya. | 24. „ P. Arjaneyulu. |
| 5. „ V. Ch. John. | 25. „ C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. |
| 6. Mahmud Shahnad Sahib Bahadur. | 26. „ G. Harisarvottama Rao. |
| 7. Mr. Muppil Nayar. | 27. „ C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. |
| 8. „ R. Nagan Gowda. | 28. Dr B. S. Mallayya. |
| 9. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. | 29. Mr. J. A. Saldanha. |
| 10. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Namudripad. | 30. „ A. Parasurama Rao Pantulu. |
| 11. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. | 31. „ U. Ramaswami Ayyar. |
| 12. „ C. B. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. | 32. „ C. Ramasomayajulu. |
| 13. „ Ramanath Goenka. | 33. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur. |
| 14. „ M. V. Gangadhara Siva. | 34. Mr P. Baktavatsala Nayudu. |
| 15. „ S. Subrahmanya Mooppanar. | 35. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. |
| 16. „ Chivadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. | 36. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 17. „ S. Venkiah. | 37. „ R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 18. „ K. R. Venkataarama Ayyar. | 38. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur. |
| 19. Swami Sahajanandam. | 39. Mr K. R. Karant. |
| 20. Mr. H. F. P. Hearson. | 40. „ C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| | 41. „ C. Gopala Menon. |

Neutral.

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| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 10. Mr. P. L. Moore. |
| 2. „ Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 11. „ G. T. Boag. |
| 3. „ Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 12. „ V. Pandrang Rao. |
| 4. „ Mr T. E. Moir. | 13. „ S. H. Slater. |
| 5. „ Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. | 14. „ C. B. Cotterell. |
| 6. „ Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 15. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Buzl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. |
| 7. „ Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 16. Mr. W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nayar. |
| 8. Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi. | 17. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur. |
| 9. Mr. J. F. Hall. | 18. Mr. T. Admarayan Chettiyar. |
| | 19. K. Uppi Sahib Bahadur. |

Ayes 33. Noes 41. Neutral 19.

The motion was lost.

The House then adjourned for lunch.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)**IX**

MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE TO DISCUSS A DEFINITE MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE, VIZ., THE RECONSTRUCTION AND REMODELLING OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, MADRAS.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ Mr President, Sir, I beg to move

‘ that the business of the House be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., the reconstruction and remodelling of the General Hospital, Madras.’

“I am much obliged to you, Sir, for permitting me to move this motion and also for pronouncing it to be in order against the formidable legal objections raised by the hon. the Law Member and the

[Dr. B. S. Mallayya]

[29th March 1927]

Advocate-General. There is an impression in some quarters that this is going to be part of a move to have a fling at the Ministry. To begin with, let me say definitely that I have nothing against the Ministry ; in fact, the present Ministers have no more to do with this scheme than the Moon with the eclipse of the Sun. It is merely an accident of position.

"Coming to the Hospital itself, opinion is divided. There was a time when this Hospital was considered to be the best of its kind in the East ; but at present, it is overcrowded, congested and hopelessly out of date. The need was recognized as far back as 1909 for a new general hospital on up-to-date lines with all modern equipments with a surgical as well as a medical block. Various Surgeon-Generals selected sites and devised schemes to have an up-to-date hospital at a moderate cost. The first was the Spur-Tank Scheme at an approximate cost of 79 lakhs. For this scheme even permission was obtained from the Government of India to carry on the work with Provincial funds. But war intervened and the scheme had to be dropped. There was room enough here for a hospital of two sections, medical unit as well as the surgical unit. There was also room here for a Medical College with a hostel for students and even quarters for the medical staff. It had to be given up.

"After the war they thought of a scheme of retaining the Medical College and the General Hospital in the present position, but only having a new surgical block in the Ordnance Lines, which would also have a Children's section attached to it. Unfortunately the Surgeon-General, I forgot who it was, probably Colonel Symons, said that that was an unhealthy locality and besides, construction of a block of buildings would seriously interfere with the circulation of air to the residential quarters behind. I have been living in this locality for the last 25 years. It is not congested at all ; it is open on three sides and on the fourth you have only shops partly occupied, all one-storeyed buildings and not large ones. In fact, this forms the Esplanade Division with only 290 voters on the list. That was a cheap, efficient and simplest thing to go in, a desirable scheme in every way. It was open on three sides and on the fourth side you have the Fort glacis and the Bay. But that was dropped on the advice of the Surgeon-General. It was also very near to the General Hospital buildings ; we have only to cross the Moore's Road to reach it

"The third scheme suggested at that time was a building of the whole hospital block on the Body Guard Lines now occupied by His Excellency's Body Guard Riding School, behind the Munro statue and to the east of Boddam's statue. Plans were actually drawn up and everything was going on alright when the Coom stood in the way. At one time they proposed to have a bridge over it ; later on they said that they would fill it up. The filling of the Coom was abandoned as it was feared that it would flood Chintadripet. They gave up the scheme. The present scheme which has been devised mainly by the Resident Medical Officer, the Superintendent, and the Surgeon-General coming from the north and also a Government architect, provides for pulling down certain parts of the existing General Hospital and building a series of new ones in their place. It consists of an out-patients' department at a cost of six lakhs of rupees, a new surgical block at a cost of Rs. 12 lakhs, an X-ray block at a cost of two and three-fourth

29th March 1927]

[Dr. B. S. Mallayya]

lakhs of rupees, a venereal section, and certain other alterations and sanitary improvements to the existing building, the total cost coming to about Rs. 39.29 lakhs. The compound itself is at present congested. There is no room even for the elbow, as that great man, Surgeon-General Giffard, said. The whole compound is occupied with some building or other. The present proposal to overhaul at a cost of Rs. 40 lakhs the pile of buildings built more than 80 years ago is not a commendable one at all. The Corporation will very soon demand a slice 30 feet wide from the northern wall of the Hospital compound to widen the General Hospital Road, where traffic is already congested and accidents occur every day. The whole compound is one mass of heterogeneous buildings. Starting with the out-patients' department and going round the compound you will find sheds for the patients of an infectious or contagious nature, some sheds for motor cars, and some even for cows. Then we have some huts for septic and dying cases commonly spoken of by the students as half-way houses to the mortuary, with a cold storage behind it for the dead bodies: and near it is the laundry. Round again you come to the X-ray block, the clinical theatre, the clinical laboratory, the hospital blocks proper, administrative blocks, pantry, kitchen, and then quarters for the Resident Medical Officer, the Matron, Superintendent and the Sergeant. All these are built together in a confusing and bewildering manner. The present proposal is to pull down certain sections of these buildings and build new ones. In the meantime, they propose to construct temporary sheds at the cost of 65,000 rupees and all this to be pulled down when the new buildings are over. The nurses have to go and reside out of the hospital at the old college buildings and that costs us Rs. 16,500. Outside the compound, we have got noises of every kind imaginable. The tram cars with a grating sound start at 5 a.m. and go on till 10 p.m. Motor cars and buses are busy throughout the day with their hooters and horns and are an antidote to any sedative. There is the steam whistle of the trains in the Central Station in front and that of the trains of the South Indian Railway Company behind and nearly all round to disturb the sleep of every one there. There is a proposal made by this company to double the lines and run trains every five minutes. The dust nuisance again is intolerable. The Coom is a perennial source of abominable smell which will make any healthy man sick. That was what made Surgeon-General Giffard condemn the whole site. This is a region of maddening noise all round, dust everywhere and bad smell all over. Mosquitoes draw off the little life blood that is left in the sick persons that come there. It is not at all a desirable place for a hospital. We want a hospital on up-to-date lines. There is a feeling among a considerable section in this House that Madras is monopolising all the money for the Hospital here. I should like to remind my friends here that Madras must have one and must have the best one. Even if it costs crores, we must be prepared to spend on it so long as it is going to be the mother hospital for the whole Presidency. It is here that the future Surgeons and the Physicians of Southern India are to be trained to take up work in the mufassal hospitals. If the fountain source itself is going to be lad what sort of men will be available for the mufassal hospitals? They will be only of the C-3 grade. If you want officers of the A-1 grade you must see that the General Hospital in Madras is equipped on most up-to-date lines. There is no good criticizing

[Dr. B. S. Mallayya]

[29th March 1927]

the scheme devised by the present officers. The question is whether it is worth while spending forty lakhs of rupees on this which after all will have to be revised again. The conditions that made them to condemn this hospital site are still there in a more aggravated form.

"Some years back, Sir, Calcutta had the same trouble. They had a hospital which was out-of-date. Some were for building a new hospital outside the town and some were for remodelling the same old hospital. The latter policy was carried out and they had to spend about Rs. 60 lakhs in renovating the hospital. But before the work was completed, the demand for a hospital in an open area became so insistent that they had to yield to it and had to build another hospital outside. The position here also will be the same in a short time. So, I propose, as a compromise for the time being, taking into consideration the urgent need for a surgical block and an operation theatre, that this block be not located in the General Hospital compound, which is already filthy and overcrowded, but should be shifted to the Medical College grounds between its two gates, where the present tennis courts are, far away from tram, train and the Coom. Sir, if this is carried and if the buildings are outside the Hospital limits, the work of the General Hospital need not be interfered with. The nurses need not be shifted outside; there is no necessity for temporary buildings, and there is no necessity for pulling down any of the existing buildings at all. This block will provide for 200 or 250 surgical beds, and as soon as that is ready, in about an hour's time, all the surgical cases from the General Hospital can be brought over and put into these wards. The surgical side of the hospital becomes vacant then. Bring over Medical cases to this vacant section. Medical side now becomes vacant. Repairs, renovations, sanitary improvements, lighting improvements and things of that sort can be carried on here without disturbing the hospital work. When these are finished, the medical patients can come back to their own beds, while the surgical beds vacated for a second time can be improved to meet the demand of the venereal section. The nose and throat section and other casualty wards and other renovations and improvements suggested by the remodelling staff at present may also be carried out. But briefly, Sir, the advantage of the scheme, which I am proposing is that the cost of the surgical block will be only about Rs. 12 lakhs, plus probably Rs. 8 or 10 lakhs for improvements, sanitary fittings and others to the existing buildings. Within this Rs. 20 lakhs, we must be able to carry on all the things required. The X-ray block is already there. It was recently built, and though it is only temporary it is good enough and we can get on with it for another decade. The out-patient department need not again be rebuilt at present. After all, a patient does not remain in the out-patient department for more than half an hour, and he could even go away within ten minutes if he has his business done early. Patients are kept there only temporarily and as soon as they are attended to, they are sent back. The work to be done is for not more than 30 minutes. The existing buildings may continue and we can go on with them for some time more. The X-ray block may require a little extension for seating accommodation for the patients that come in; but to pull it down and to build another in its place is not at all necessary. So, I put it to the hon. the Minister, if he is prepared to start my scheme and work it out appointing a committee to go into and scrutinising it for putting

29th March 1927]

[Dr. B. S. Mallayya]

up a new surgical block or unit as they call it in the Medical College compound, I think many will agree with me in not pressing this Motion and will be quite satisfied with that."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Sir, I regret very much that I cannot agree with my hon. Friend Dr. Mallayya. His point of view is quite different from mine and perhaps from that of most of us. In one case "

2-45
P.M.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I believe the hon Member is seconding the proposition. "

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" No, Sir, I am opposing it."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" Sir, I second this motion. In seconding it, I wish to say that the object with which I second it is quite different from that of the mover ; but all the same the purpose is served. It is plain, Sir, that in this House there are two sections and one section feels that enough money is not spent in Madras for having a first-class hospital and that on a site which is probably more agreeable to them than the present one. I am not one of those who agree with them ; but I belong to the other section, namely, the section which feels that a lot of money is being spent in Madras at the cost of the mufassal. No doubt I am one of those who believe that at the Presidency town there ought to be really a very good hospital. If the statistics in the hospital show that the treatment given to the mufassal patients is really sympathetic, I probably might not have come forward to oppose a provision of this type. But my experience of a few patients from the mufassal coming to Madras is rather very unhappy. I once sent a patient, from the village to the Ophthalmic Hospital in Madras and that patient was in that hospital for about two months. That patient was prepared to commit suicide, but on my intervention he desisted and he was admitted into the hospital, and in fact I personally got him admitted. He got better. But a second time after two years, he got the same trouble again and asked me to follow him to Madras again ; but unhappily I could not spare the time. I sent him with the advice that he might inform the doctors that he was already there, and I thought there would be no difficulty in getting admission. But the answer was ' You look all right, you seem to have come here to eat. ' Afterwards on my suggestion he was taken to Bangalore for treatment. Sir, that is not the only instance where I saw that the treatment of the mufassal people was very unsympathetic. Unless the people in Madras realize that the money we are spending for the convenience of the townspeople comes mainly from the mufassal, unless they realize that they are enjoying at the expense of the mufassal, I for one would not be prepared to spend one pie for the convenience of the townspeople. I second this motion, because it serves my purpose, namely, that the money that is now being allotted for expenses on the General Hospital, i.e., about Rs. 40 lakhs would, if this motion is carried, be not spent. Whether a better hospital is to be built in Madras or not, I suppose we can consider that question when it comes up. With these few remarks, Sir, I beg to second the motion."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" Sir, I also support the motion, though on different grounds. I view this question, Sir, from quite a different standpoint from

[Mr. P. Siva Rao]

[29th March 1927]

that of Dr. Mallayya. He stated in his speech that he was prepared to spend crores over the General Hospital. Some of us are tempted to ask him, 'you are prepared to spend crores, but who is prepared to give you'?"

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" How much is spent on the High Court, Sir ?"

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" I must say that there is a very strong feeling in the mufassal that lavish and extravagant amounts are being spent over the maintenance of the metropolitan hospitals. After all, I may ask, how many patients does this General Hospital give relief to? There is a tendency, Sir, I have observed in the mufassal, to go to Madras for every little ailment for the simple reason that there is not sufficient good equipment in the district headquarter hospitals. Hon. Members of this House are aware that during the time of Sir Alexander Cardew who was in charge of this department, he took over the management, on behalf of the Government, of all the district headquarter hospitals with a distinct promise that he would convert them into so many model hospitals in the Presidency. Hon. Members of this Council will also remember that before Sir Alexander Cardew took over the management of these hospitals, they used to be managed and maintained in a very perfunctory manner by the local bodies on account of their scanty and inadequate resources. Now, Sir, I have been watching all these years. I was one of those who said that the local bodies should be relieved of this expenditure and that the Government should take over this expenditure on the mufassal headquarter hospitals. I have been watching the scheme all these years; but, Sir, nothing substantial had been done towards the improvement of the headquarter hospitals. They are precisely in the same condition now as they were under the management of the local bodies. In many a district, the headquarter town is crying for a suitable hospital; many a district headquarter hospital is crying for increased expenditure on diet; and having regard to the convenience of the patients resorting to them, many a hospital is crying for more equipment, more staff by way of nurses, and so on. While these things are clear, and while the Government have not carried out the pledge they gave in the case of the headquarter hospitals that they would convert them into model hospitals, we strongly object, Sir, to this lavish and extravagant expenditure over the metropolitan hospital. I would ask another question, Sir. After all, for whose benefit is the State hospital in the metropolis maintained? Under the recent rules, it is for the veriest poor that the hospital is maintained. I think a rule has been passed and it is still in vogue to that effect, and the sooner it is cancelled the better. According to that rule, it is only the veriest poor that are entitled to treatment in State hospitals. I think it is the richer classes that contribute towards the maintenance of these hospitals, though they are characterised as State hospitals. A distinction has now been made between the rich and the poor by the operation of some rule recently passed, which restricts the hospitals to the benefit of the veriest poor.

" I may also allude, Sir, to the scheme of rural medical relief which has now been started. I was told the other day by the hon. the Minister for Public Health that though the scheme was inaugurated some years ago, up till now, only 320 or 314—I do not remember exactly—rural dispensaries have been started. A grievance was ventilated in this Council some time ago that the

29th March 1927]

[Mr. P. Siva Rao]

subsidies now being granted by the Government to the local bodies towards the upkeep of these rural dispensaries are hardly adequate for the purpose. The local bodies with their slender resources cannot bear the burden, and they hope that if the Government take over the rural dispensaries, that would go a long way to afford them real and useful relief. Now, Sir, when these schemes are under contemplation and when the system of rural medical relief requires the utmost fostering and care on the part of the Government, and when there is a movement for starting more Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries I think it is a ruinous waste to spend Rs. 40 lakhs for, at any rate, brick and mortar, cement and chunam, which will be, after all, to the benefit of a few people. I may say that until the Government extend the system of rural medical relief to its utmost limit, we must really cry halt in regard to this kind of expenditure over the General Hospital. The standpoint of Dr. Mallayya was that he was objecting only to the suitability of the site; but we object to it not on the score of the site, however attractive or tempting it may be. Our objection, as I have stated, Sir, is financial. There are other schemes put forward, we do not want this premier hospital to enjoy all the convenience. It may be said that there are a great many things to be said in favour of the concentration of all the best medical talent and the best medical equipment in the land in a particular place in the Presidency; I quite sympathise with that aspect of the question. True, there ought to be concentration of all the best equipment, medical talent, best physicians, best surgeons, best apparatus, best X-ray, etc., but at the same time, Sir, I think the mufassal institutions should not be starved. For these reasons I strongly object to the spending of this big amount over the General Hospital."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I support the 3 p.m.
 motion of Dr. Mallayya. I find it is a very harmless motion. In the interests of economy he suggests that the surgical unit should be transferred to the Medical College compound and in that way the congestion which exists in the present General Hospital should be avoided. I think what economy can be effected in this manner will, on the one hand, have the advantage of avoiding congestion, and, on the other, will make this remodelling scheme acceptable to all classes of people. He has also given an assurance to this House that he will not press the motion if the matter is carefully considered and some economy is effected. That is another reason why I am in favour of the motion being accepted. I do admit that it is very desirable that the General Hospital should be kept in a very good condition, in a state of efficiency, that it should be properly staffed and that every endeavour should be made to afford the very best kind of medical help to those who come to the hospital. As it is, Sir, I know that many people even from villages come to the General Hospital. Indeed, our men seem to have an instinctive knowledge of what is best for them. There are many people going to Madura, because they know there are two hospitals well-staffed and they have confidence in the surgeons who are in charge of those hospitals. Perhaps as many go to those hospitals as come here to the General Hospital. I know that there are large numbers of people who go to Muthupet or some place near it for eye diseases. I know there was a time when the hospital at Tanjore was very popular and large numbers went there. I also know of a time when the taluk headquarter hospital at Mannargudi was as

[Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar] [29th March 1927]

popular as the hospital at Tanjore, because the Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Mannargudi hospital, a pupil of Dr. Rice, was an expert in the treatment of surgical cases of a certain description. So, there is a good deal of point in the remarks made by my hon. Friend the previous speaker, when he said that the headquarter hospitals and even the taluk hospitals should be kept in a very good state of efficiency and run on up-to-date lines. For every one hundred persons that come here to the General Hospital or to the eye hospital for treatment, probably there are 90, mostly members of the depressed and backward classes, who, for lack of means, are languishing and dying in their homes. So, if the headquarter hospitals, district or taluk, are run on up-to-date lines and people have great confidence in the men who are entrusted with every kind of surgical or other treatment in those hospitals, and if very good physicians or surgeons trained here in the Medical College are induced to work in those hospitals, I think a very good step forward will have been taken for affording the right kind of medical relief in rural areas; for as I have said on more than one occasion, rural medical relief is certainly a very important thing and you cannot delay it any longer. Therefore, while I press that point, namely, that economy should be effected, I, at the same time, admit as a layman I am not competent to scrutinize and criticize the plans and estimates prepared by experts. My hon. Friend Dr. Mallayya has criticized the plans and has suggested the very best means of avoiding overcrowding and congestion by transferring a certain unit to the Medical College compound. Well, he is entitled to do it and his opinion is entitled to as much consideration as that of an expert, because he is one who has passed through all the stages of training in the Medical College and must have also had experience of hospital work. At the same time, I do admit that these are matters of detail; transferring a unit here or placing a shed or tent in some other place, these are all matters of detail. I think, if the hon. Minister carefully goes into these things and takes the opinion of some non-official members, and the members of his department, of those who are competent to advise him and also bears in mind all the remarks made by Dr. Mallayya and the other speakers, certainly it would be possible for him to arrive at a very workable and satisfactory way of remodelling the General Hospital. Whatever it be, my humble submission is that while we are trying our best to make these metropolitan hospitals really efficient and not only efficient but also capable of affording the very best training for those entrusted with hospital work and trained for work in other parts of the presidency, in the mufassal stations, it is very desirable that headquarter hospitals and taluk hospitals should be run on up-to-date lines, so that the very first step may be taken of bringing medical relief, as near as possible, to people in rural areas. This is, as I said, the first step. One should not stop here. I would go a step further and recommend the starting of more rural dispensaries and subsidizing them very liberally. I think this kind of relief that I am suggesting will certainly go a great way to satisfy mufassal claims by affording medical relief on a larger scale than now which, though inadequate, will, as funds are available, expand and develop into a satisfactory kind of medical relief in rural areas."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I support this motion on entirely different grounds from those advanced by my Friend

29th March 1927]

[Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar]

Dr. Mallayya. Here also, Sir, it is really a question of the mufassal versus the metropolis. I do not for a moment deny the need for the existence of a General Hospital in the capital, in Madras, on up-to-date lines and staffing it with the most efficient physicians and surgeons. There can be no two opinions on this question. After all, Sir, the question as to whether we should have an up-to-date hospital in the City of Madras staffed by most efficient surgeons and physicians when there are more urgent needs in the mufassal, is a question of finance. If we have plenty of funds we should go in for all these things in all places, but in the absence of funds, there must be a sense of proportion and there must be an order of urgency. The question is whether when there are several parts in the presidency which are thirsting for water, where there is no sufficient and decent supply of drinking water and where there are no arrangements for proper sanitation, we should go on refining the burnished gold in the City of Madras. The hon. Minister Diwan Bahadur Arogyaswami Mudaliyar in the course of the general discussions on the budget regarding this matter stated that 44 per cent of the patients in the General Hospital at present are from the mufassal and his argument was that if this remodelling takes place the persons that will really be benefited are the mufassal people. I do not deny that the mufassal people will to some extent be benefited by this remodelling of the General Hospital. I made enquiries this morning as to the number of in-patients' beds at present in the General Hospital. That number is 528 and, if my memory does not fail, my hon. Friend Diwan Bahadur Arogyaswami Mudaliyar stated that if these contemplated arrangements regarding the remodelling of the hospital are completed there will be an addition of about 40 beds in the hospital. That will come to roughly about 560 beds. Now 44 per cent of these 560 beds work up to about 250 beds. Now, the question is whether for the benefit of the 250 patients coming up from the mufassal, the interests of thousands, of millions of people residing in the mufassal should be sacrificed. I submit that there can be no two opinions on that. Certainly interests regarding water-supply and sanitation should be preferred to the interests of those 250.

"Then again with reference to the arrangements that exist at present in the City of Madras for housing in-patients, as I said the other day in the course of the general discussions on the budget, there is, in addition to the existing General Hospital, another very good hospital in the city, the Rayapuram Hospital. I understand that it is one of the best hospitals in India and it is run on up-to-date lines. Sir Alexander Cardew to whose interests in the Medical department, a reference has already been made, lavished money on the medical department and I understand that the Rayapuram Hospital was built at a cost of 13 lakhs when he was in charge of the department. There are, in addition to that, special hospitals, namely, the Maternity Hospital, and the Ophthalmic Hospital and there is also the General Hospital in Rayapuram. Then, again, this morning in answer to certain questions regarding the Medical department information was elicited from the Minister in charge of the department, that in the case of women who go to the Maternity Hospital for treatment at the time of their confinement, their groans are heard outside their rooms on the roads. If any money is to be spent on this Medical department in Madras I should certainly think that an arrangement for the expenditure of money in the

[Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar]

[29th March 1927]

Maternity Hospital to prevent the cries of these poor women from being heard on the road is more urgent than the expenditure of money on the General Hospital.

"Then again, it is very well-known and it was also elicited from the hon. Minister at question time this morning, that the Tuberculosis Hospital is situated in Royapetta, a very crowded part of the town. That again, seems to me to be more urgent than this remodelling. Early steps should be taken—and in the order of urgency that stands first—for the removal of the Tuberculosis Hospital from the crowded part of Royapetta to a place where there is less habitation. Thus, even if you take the needs of the city, these are more urgent things than the remodelling of the General Hospital.

"Then again, there is one other aspect. We find that plans and estimates are not ready. It is becoming very common to ask this Council to vote for schemes for which plans and estimates are not ready. It is admitted in a note that was supplied to us that the Engineers have not yet prepared the plans. Now, they have provided for 2 lakhs in this year's budget and they say that the approximate cost of this remodelling will be about 40 lakhs. When the estimates are prepared we may have occasion to discuss them. These estimates of the Public Works Department which are originally prepared are very often exceeded by the time the works are started

3-15
P.M.

"Now in this case even the estimates are not prepared. Who knows that when this estimate is to be prepared, this lump sum grant of Rs. 39 lakhs which is now asked for will not come up to 50 or 60 lakhs? Taking all these things into consideration it seems to me that no necessity has yet been made out for this remodelling. My Friend, I believe, concluded his speech with a statement that he might withdraw the motion. I do not know whether I understood my Friend Dr. Mallayya correctly or not. However, I would request him not to withdraw the motion having regard to the interests of the Presidency as a whole. In any case if it comes to a matter of voting, I would vote for the motion."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Sir, I support this motion quite on different grounds, because I do not want that this sum should be granted for this purpose at all. The hon. Member, Dr. Mallayya, was saying that he was prepared to spend crores and crores of rupees on these hospitals here so that the people from the mufassal, especially students from the mufassal, may learn better work. This is of course a very plausible argument. But I do not know how far it is an honest argument. Still that is given as an argument, but I do not think that can stand, because if you want to produce better students, you must have better professors. It is not by having palatial buildings and by pulling down strong efficient buildings that do not suit their present fancy that they are going to produce better students or better medical men. Of course it is a very bold statement that Dr. Mallayya made, that is, that he is prepared to spend crores and crores here. I really feel that crores and crores are being spent in this metropolis to the detriment of the tax-payer. When one of my hon. Friends suggested that people here should recognize that they are eating at the cost of the rate-payer, a Member on the Government Bench was simply smiling at it. I do

29th March 1927]

[Mr. K. V. R. Swami]

not know whether there is any reason to treat that matter in that light-hearted way. But I want to impress upon the attention of hon. Members that we are not really treating the poor tax-payer with justice. This Government really takes money from the poorest men, and it takes money by making the poorest people take to drink, and then spends that money lavishly here. And to say that you should not hesitate to spend crores and crores here is perhaps in furtherance of that object. Why I object to this expenditure is that I feel that already too much money is being spent here. The figures are these. The total expenditure for the ordinary medicine is Rs. 75.96 lakhs. Now, what is spent for Madras? The sum is Rs. 17,28,500. That is for medicine. For supervision, proportionately calculating, the sum spent is Rs. 26,800. The Corporation also spends Rs. 2,93,096 on medicine, that is on providing rate-payers with medicine. We thus see that nearly 20 lakhs are spent for people here which works out at Rs. 3-5-4 per head. We have got only 6 lakhs of people living here, and we are spending at the rate of Rs. 3-5-4 per head. With regard to the mufassal what are the figures? Taking away what is spent here, that is Rs. 17.55 lakhs, there remains a balance of Rs. 58.35 lakhs. This is spent for how many? For 41 millions of people, and that gives us a rate of 2 annas 3 pies. Our friends are not satisfied with spending Rs. 3-5-4 for a man at Madras, when they know”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“Are they spending it on Madras only?”

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—“Yes, Sir. I have given the figures. If I am wrong I may be corrected. It will therefore work out at 2 annas 3 pies per head for the mufassal. That is what you are spending for a man in the mufassal. He is always called a mufassal man in somewhat deprecatory terms. That is the position.

“With regard to capital works, what are you spending on the city of Madras and what are you spending on the mufassal? You will see that what is provided this year is Rs. 15.57 lakhs, that is for the year 1927-28. What you spent last year was Rs. 9.35 lakhs. You are spending Rs. 6.60 lakhs more this year. Perhaps this is occasioned by providing Rs. 2 lakhs for the remodelling of the General Hospital and you also want a students' medical hostel at a cost of Rs. 1.92 lakhs. That means 2 lakhs for the General Hospital and another 2 lakhs for the students' hostel.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“Is it for students in Madras alone or students from the mufassal?”

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—“Madras students are not excluded, I suppose. They get the greatest share in everything. Then another thing is this. You also get a share of Rs. 1.19 lakhs which is simply stated as the amount to be spent on minor works. No details are given. Perhaps the whole of it may be spent or only a half of it may be spent. The sympathy that the officials show in this matter will perhaps show that they will spend any amount for the city. I am not going to take into consideration all that. But what you are spending for the metropolis is Rs. 5.66 lakhs. When I stated that you are spending about 2 lakhs for the students' hostel, there

[Mr. K. V. R. Swami]

[29th March 1927]

was an interruption whether it was for Madras or mufassal. Of course students come from the mufassal also. But if a correct account is taken, I think most of them come from the city. (Voices: 'No, no.') It does not matter, I am prepared to take it as correct. But even then, are you not spending Rs. 3-5-4 per head on medicine in the city compared with 2 annas 3 pies per head in the mufassal? When the figures are like this, why do you want to waste more money? Dr. Mallayya has helped me in this way. He says that the remodelling of the hospital is not just now necessary, but that the old thing may continue for some time. That is his idea. I quite agree with him so far as postponing the matter is concerned, or I may say postponing the evil day. I say it very consciously and deliberately because I know that every pie of what you spend for the city is really taking away so much money from the mufassal man. You want a very efficient hospital here. I admit that is a very laudable desire. But I would put it like this. If a man has five children, and if he says 'I will see how my first child develops, and see what a fine soldier he will make. I will feed him well and look after him, spending much, and nearly starve the other four children', perhaps he will be considered a very foolish man. There are villages and villages and even whole taluks where there is not any medical help provided by the Government. When we ask for contributions or moneys for the headquarter hospitals, the Surgeon-General always says 'No, no'. Moneys are provided for this and that but not for the mufassal. Even poor taluk boards are asked to take a heavy burden on themselves. Now, we have got a good Corporation here of which my leader was in charge for some time. The Corporation gets lakhs and lakhs and they plead inability to provide medical help for the people."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Question."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" I know why my friend questions. I already submitted that the Corporation spends about Rs. 2.09 lakhs but you depend upon your mufassal man for the Rs. 15 lakhs that is not provided. You ask the mufassal man to look after himself, to provide his own medicine, but you ask him to contribute Rs. 15 lakhs for your people here. That is not proper. Ordinarily speaking, if your theory holds good, all medical help should be provided by the Corporation. If you want to give a grant, give a grant proportionate to the money spent by the Corporation. Don't apply one rule to the metropolis and another rule to the mufassal, if you want to be taken as honest men. If you want to apply a rule, apply it to all people correctly. It has been stated that there is need for improving or constructing women's hospital, children's hospital, eye hospital, ear hospital and every kind of hospital. I have no objection, but what I say is this. Please wait till you provide for the mufassal man. Do not be in a hurry. There is no good spending more money here. There are very many people in the mufassal who are dying for want of medicine. I know many cases of people dying of cholera, of fever and other diseases, but never tasting any medicine during the progress of the disease. These are our difficulties. Of course, the Government may be very helpful here or some of our friends may join them, but in a matter like this I would request Members of the Government to remain neutral. It is a fight between metropolis and the mufassal. (Laughter.) If they go and join the stronger party, it means

29th March 1927]

[Mr. K. V. R. Swami]

they show partiality. This is not a fight between the Government and the mufassal men. The Corporation wants to shirk its responsibility and tries to throw the whole responsibility on the Government. Are these schemes started for the benefit of the mufassal man? They may say 'why should we contribute more simply because we accidentally happen to be at the metropolis?' and so on; and the officials also happen to be here, and they sanction the schemes and for some time all these things have been happening for the benefit of Madras. I have to answer one thing. My Friend, Dr. Mallayya, said that after all, it is the mufassal man that gets the benefit of it. I may say that they have introduced a new rule in regard to headquarter hospitals. We asked contributions from taluk boards, and the Government said that taluk boards should contribute to the funds of the taluk headquarter hospitals in proportion to the number of patients that attend the hospitals from the taluk board area concerned. That is the rule introduced. In our district, the Rajahmundry, Ramachandrapur and other mufassal taluk boards were asked to contribute and when we could not agree the Government laid down the rule that each mufassal taluk board should contribute in proportion to the number treated at the headquarter hospital. A similar rule may be introduced here also. We undertake to pay towards the cost of the treatment of men we send to the hospitals here. I take this attitude, because I know the number of mufassal patients that come to Madras is very small. No doubt many patients come to Madras, but they always go to the private practitioners. Very few people go to the General Hospital where they have no facilities to get entrance unless the patient happens to be in Government service. So, I submit, the matter may be treated in a way similar to the headquarter hospital contributions. The Government must seriously think that they are not doing the right thing in spending lakhs and lakhs at the metropolis and neglecting the mufassal altogether in this matter. My Friend the Minister in charge has to answer two things. One is the spending of the money here on this hospital to the extent of Rs. 40 lakhs. When we asked for money for the famine-stricken areas, the hon. the Revenue Member was saying 'no money, no money'.

"They could only give the help to the extent of 6 lakhs by way of works. 3-30
If a man has lost his crops and if he happens to be a middle-class man this P.m.
Government says 'go and work as a coolie'. Even for such laudable purposes they say 'no money'. But they want to put up a strong and palatial building. Then they want to build another and want half a crore. The Finance Member says 'no money' for anything and I do not know how he allowed this to get in. We have no power to initiate. We can only discuss. The subject has escaped our criticism because we could not manage among ourselves. Then there is the certificate of a great doctor, my Friend Dr. Mallayya. He says the thing can go on for some time. There is no urgent necessity for it. That is the certificate he gives on which I really pin my faith. So a gentleman belonging to the place, a doctor himself who is more interested in the matter says that this is not required at present. I say, till medical relief reaches the rural areas, whether it be within 10 years or 20 years, till you can provide for them in a tolerable manner, you cannot come up for very efficient model hospitals. We have not a model state. How can you have model hospitals? Being efficient in one place is no good. You have to look to the interests of the country. Even the foreigner and

[Mr. K. V. R. Swami]

[29th March 1927]

the tourist judge the country from the point of view of the metropolis as well as the village. It may be good for the tourist that Madras is fitted with up-to-date improvements but of what good are they to the country as a whole? So I request hon. Friends to first vote for this motion and afterwards try by other means to get rid of it altogether. I request all our friends to help us in this matter. They have all been saying that they are always for the poor and all that. It is time to show whether they are true in their professions. If they are for the poor let them help them, if not by voting for them, by at least remaining neutral and leaving it to the representatives of the people to decide the matter."

* Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" Of the extravagances that disfigure the present budget this huge item of expenditure is perhaps one of the worst though of course not the worst. I call it extravagant not only by reason of the enormous amount that is sought to be spent on the scheme but also by reason of the purpose for which it is now going to be spent. I shall take up the second of these reasons first, for the reason that it appeals to the proposer of this motion as much as it does to the rest of those who are in agreement with him on this motion. Coming as he does, Sir, as a representative of the residents of Madras and holding also a similar representative position in the Corporation of the City it is perhaps not possible to expect from him anything more than an agreement on the second aspect of the question alone. It is enough for our purpose, Sir, if he and the other representatives of the Madras City are one with us on this second aspect and vote on that ground for this motion. There were three questions, Sir, engaging the attention of the Government with regard to a model hospital in the City of Madras. The three questions were 'location, construction and equipment of a hospital'. Spend 39 lakhs if you will or even more on the remodelling of the existing hospital, the first and most important question will still remain, viz., the location of the hospital, and it is that matter, Sir, which has appealed to Dr. Mallayya more than anything else. And it is only in the fitness of things that it must have appealed to him as a medical man himself. The hospital will still stand on that perennial stream of filth which has been dignified by being called a river and by being given a name—Cooum. On one side of it will still run a busy railway line with trains running every five minutes as the hon. Member for Madras told us and on the other side of it will still be the unceasing tumult of one of the noisiest thoroughfares of the city. That is the location of the hospital on which lakhs and lakhs are going to be spent. Well, Sir, that is the ground which has appealed to Dr. Mallayya himself and even if this alone is accepted it will be enough for the acceptance of the motion by the House. But, Sir, it is the first ground that appeals to myself and those of us who come from the mufassal and who come to voice the feelings of those people who are considered dumb and voiceless. It is the first portion of the argument more than the second that appeals to me. Time after time, year after year and Member after Member has appealed to the House that provision has not been made on an adequate scale for meeting the needs for medical relief not only in rural areas but in taluk and district headquarters. A promise was made long long ago, as was pointed out by the hon. Member for Bellary Mr. Siva Rao, that district headquarter hospitals are going to be equipped in the best manner possible and are going

29th March 1927] [Mr. S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar]

to be made at least such poor models as district headquarters are thought worthy of. That promise still remains unredeemed. In that connexion, during the budget discussion Member after Member pointed out in what a wretched condition these headquarter hospitals are. I myself spoke about it and compared our district headquarters hospital to a godown. Hon. Members coming from some other districts also characterized their hospitals in equally strong terms. Nothing substantial is going to be done for them. Nothing on any such lavish scale as on the hospital in the Madras City is going to be done for them. Again coming to the taluk headquarter hospitals, what is it that we have got from the Minister in charge of that department? What he proposes to give with one hand he proposes to take away with the other. He told us that there is a proposal that the taluk headquarter hospitals should be taken under the management of the Government. But if we take the taluk headquarter hospitals under our management we shall give you nothing for the purpose of rural medical relief. This is the statement which he made from his position on the Treasury Bench. Well, Sir, if it is a question of rural medical relief, if it is a question of taking over taluk headquarter hospitals, if it is a case of redeeming the long-standing promise that district headquarter hospitals will be converted into model ones—poor models though they may be—in all these cases we hear the story that there is no money for those purposes. If it is a case of remodelling an institution which admittedly is situated on a site which is most unsuited for the purpose of a hospital, lakhs are found to be spent. It is against that that we people coming from the mufassal do protest and we shall continue to protest as vigorously as we can till something better is done for the mufassal areas. May I tell the hon. Minister for Public Health or whoever is responsible for the launching of a scheme of such a gigantic magnitude that if he would hold his soul in patience for some time the scheme of remodelling would die a natural death. Other experts may be coming up or the present experts would themselves revise their opinion and tell him that this scheme of remodelling is a most unsuitable one and it ought to go and that a well-equipped hospital ought to be built on a site which is far from the madling crowd. He will get that advice in the course of a year perhaps and there will be no need at all for spending this 39 lakhs of rupees on the remodelling of an existing institution. Dr. Mallayya told us of a similar thing that happened in Calcutta. He said that a scheme of similar remodelling was sanctioned but before it was completed other expert advice prevailed; the remodelling scheme was abandoned in favour of another scheme costing perhaps more than the remodelling scheme and all the money that was spent on the remodelling was of course a waste. Are we going to have the same sorry spectacle here by launching a scheme which involves several lakhs and which does not meet the approval of anybody but those interested in spending money without getting adequate return for it? Well, therefore, it seems to me, Sir, that it will do little harm to anybody if the building stands in the same state as it is for some time more to come and we leave it to further expert advice to decide its fate. We have been told in the note that was circulated that from 1909 this scheme was hanging in the air, i.e., for a period of 18 years. Will it be too much for the Government, Sir, to wait for some time more? In the era of financial prosperity that has been promised to us by the release of the provincial contribution it should certainly be possible for the hon. the Ministers to make a substantial and a real advance in schemes of

[Mr S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar] [29th March 1927]

rural reconstruction. Let them do that. Let them in the course of their programme of three years make a substantial advance in that direction. If they come in again after that period, they or if they do not, their successors can then come with better grace before the mufassalites and say we have done this much for you. May we now have more money for the improvement of institutions in the city? I might say not only on my behalf but on behalf of those present here from the mufassal areas that till then we shall not be a party to a scheme of such magnitude which is intended for the improvement of the City of Madras. It is on these grounds, Sir, that we support this motion and not on the ground that it is justifiable to spend lakhs and crores for institutions in Madras, but not on this scheme of remodelling."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Mr. President, Sir, I believe several hon. Members must have read Mrs. Caudle's curtain lectures. The very first lecture was about Mr. Caudle giving five shillings to some poor relation of his. Mrs. Caudle shows the very many ways and the hundred and one ways in which those five shillings might have been spent instead of being given to a poor relation of Mr. Caudle. When Mr. Krishnan Nayar was giving a very long catalogue of the various needs of the mufassal and of Madras and was stating all these in his usual, quiet and unobtrusive way how this 40 lakhs could have been spent on this and on that, I was forcibly reminded of Mrs. Caudle. It seems to me, Mr. President, Sir, that to advance an argument that we have several other means on which we can spend our money is no argument against spending money on this provided that that need is clear, that that need has got to be satisfied and that that need cannot wait. My second point, Mr. President, is this. I said, speaking on the excise motion, that I valued prohibition and that I valued swaraj but more than Swaraj and prohibition I valued honesty in public affairs.

3-45
p.m.

"I understand, Mr. President—I speak subject to correction—that no scheme involving capital outlay to this extent is sent by the Finance Department to the Finance Committee unless it reaches the department before the 1st of November preceding the budget for the next year. I take it—if I am correct in that statement—that that scheme must have reached the Finance Department before the 1st of November last year when my hon. Friend, the Raja of Panagal, below the gangway was the Minister in charge. This scheme—I am speaking subject to correction—must have reached him some time before the 1st of November, secured his approval and then must have been sent up with his recommendation to the Finance Department for being placed before the Finance Committee. If I am wrong in that statement, I apologise in advance. But since no contradiction comes forward, I take it, Mr. President, I am right."

The RAJA of PANAGAL:—"I am not quite sure of that fact. I was going about in November in connexion with the elections."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"The scheme did come before the Finance Committee. My submission is that schemes of this nature involving capital outlay are not sent by the Finance Department to the Finance Committee unless those schemes are sent to the Finance Department by the departments concerned before the 1st of November of the preceding year. If I am correct, I submit that the Raja of Panagal must have made himself responsible for

29th March 1927]

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

this scheme. If he did so, I ask my hon. Friend Mr. Krishnan Nayar what is the political honesty behind him in not supporting the scheme, when his political chief whom he supported and whom he supports now, made himself responsible for this scheme ? ”

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ On a matter of personal explanation. I am not bound to support my political chief always.”

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI.—“ Diarchy is an anomaly; there are many anomalies in this House; but I must say I am surprised beyond all anticipation, when a man of the antecedents, of the position, of the administrative experience, of the statesmanship, and of the wisdom of my friend Mr. Krishnan Nayar who acts as the spokesman of his party in this House, who is the Floor Leader, who makes motions, and who speaks on behalf of his party, gets up and says I am not prepared to support my chief. I repeat; I value prohibition; I value swaraj; but more than them all, I value honesty in public life and honesty in politics

“ Mr. President, Sir, now coming to the scheme itself, I recognize the very keen, the very earnest and the very sincere spirit in the speech of my hon. Friend Mr. K. V. R. Swami. We are all impressed by his speech, and it is impossible not to sympathize with him. May I suggest, however in all humility, a different point of view from which he may look at the Madras General Hospital? Most of us are foreigners in Madras; most of us are mufassalites; I have no home in Madras; several of us who are called Madrasis are so merely by accident; our homes are in the mufassal; we go back to them during vacation time; we are here, because we must. Many of us who are Madrasis are so by mere accident. Madrasis as opposed to mufassalites is a wrong point of view to take.

“ Secondly, Mr. President, in the General Hospital, I understand, not less than 50 per cent of the patients are mufassalites. I speak subject to correction. But I think my figures are correct. So far as Madras is concerned, I may say, from personal knowledge, several of us are not ‘civilized’ enough to go to the General Hospital for treatment. In Madras itself, speaking for the Indian community, I think a very large number of richer and middle classes do not go to the General Hospital for treatment. Poorer classes or some people who are ‘civilized’ enough or officials go to the General Hospital. So that, it is not a case of Madras *versus* mufassal.

“ My next point is this. The point of my hon. Friend Dr. Mallayya is that this General Hospital is the hospital from which future medical practitioners, surgeons and physicians are sent out. Do you or do you not want to gain experience of the highest kind available in a modern equipped hospital? I think, Sir, our Ophthalmic Hospital and our Maternity Hospital, both of them, are institutions by far the best in the far East if I am to believe the testimony of visitors who have gone to these hospitals. I want the General Hospital to take its place along with them.

“ I could not make out what my hon. Friend Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar was driving at. He, first of all, naturally tried to appeal to the mufassal feeling as against the metropolitan feeling and said that money must not be spent on the scheme. But later on, he said that there must be

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

[29th March 1927]

a first-class hospital at a different site. Does my friend realize what it will cost? It will not cost Rs. 39 lakhs, but some crores. He said he would have no objection, if we acquire a site of a fairly central nature and put up a hospital dismantling the present structure. I do not know if he meant that argument seriously; he used it as an argument to put off the present scheme so that we may do something or nothing at all later on. As far as Dr. Mallayya's point is concerned, that is the point I want to enforce on the hon. the Minister and on this House. Dr. Mallayya is not satisfied, and we are not satisfied, that this amount of Rs. 39 lakhs is required for immediate expenditure. Alternative plans and estimates can be prepared whereby, spending less money, almost all the conveniences and advantages which the hon. Minister and his expert advisers want to secure, can be secured. I agree with the hon. Member Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar that the site of the General Hospital is anything but what it ought to be. But if the House and the hon. the Minister will accept Dr. Mallayya's proposal to build a new surgical block in the Medical College compound, you will not have to dismantle the present structure, and you will put it up in a better site a little farther from the maddening crowd than the present hospital, and you can secure all the advantages you want without giving up the contention of my hon. Friend, Dr. Mallayya.

"One word more, and I am done. I appeal to my mufassal friends here to look at this question from a broad point of view. I represent both Madras and the mufassal; I believe I am almost the only Member of this House who has the privilege of representing those who happen to reside in Madras and in every district. I think, Sir, I can therefore attempt to hold the scales even between the claims of Madras and the claims of the mufassal. We want a well-equipped hospital at Madras. If my hon. Friend Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar or Mr. Swami Nayudu brings up a resolution that the district headquarter hospitals should be better equipped and that they should be model hospitals, they will find no more loyal, no more enthusiastic supporter than my humble self. Because you want better hospitals, do not deny Madras a first-class hospital. Vote for this, and you would have made a case stronger than ever, for first-class hospitals in the mufassal."

*The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir:—"Mr. President, the discussion raised by the adjournment motion of Dr. Mallayya has very largely centred round financial considerations. If the question in issue now were the remarks made by Dr. Mallayya, it would be quite unnecessary for me to say anything. What is it that was suggested by Dr. Mallayya's speech or by his arguments on which he could justify his having moved the adjournment of the House for the consideration of a matter of urgent and public importance? Simply that he thought that he could have devised a somewhat better scheme and that he would have placed certain buildings somewhere else. He made an elaborate resume of the various plans and suggestions that have been made from time to time with reference to the remodelling or reconstruction of the General Hospital. As he counted them up, the impression I had was that he omitted one or two. But that is perhaps immaterial. At any rate what he said proved conclusively that this is a scheme most carefully and exhaustively considered for the last ten years or more. There is little more that can be said on the question of finance. It is really a question between

29th March 1927]

[Mr. T. E. Moir]

building a new hospital and a new medical college with their appurtenances on a new site or remodelling or reconstructing the existing hospital and the medical college on their existing sites. The former, I may say, would cost us probably something like a crore and a half rupees. I think that would give even Dr. Mallayya reason to think. We have, after a very exhaustive examination of the whole problem, come down to a schemecosting Rs 39 lakhs. I think I may leave Dr. Mallayya there. The waves have gone over him and I can leave his leader to deal with the embarrassment his motion has caused to his party.

"The other main argument which has been advanced in support of this motion is not akin to Dr. Mallayya's. It is that this amount may be better spent in the mufassal. As Finance Member, I welcome a manifestation of this spirit by the mufassal and I may say that on every due occasion, I shall welcome a healthy endeavour on the part of the mufassal interests to insist that Madras which is, after all, the wealthiest centre in this Presidency, should have its own needs provided from its own taxation and not be a burden on the general tax-payers in the whole of the Presidency. But (laughter) this is not a case of purely Madras interests and for my part I cannot agree to treat it as such. I am not dealing merely with the question that the General Hospital in Madras is one which is open to all people in this Presidency. I am not concerned merely with the fact, it is the case, that some 50 per cent of those who seek treatment there do belong to the mufassal. But our General Hospital, Sir, is not merely a hospital. It is a central and essential adjunct to our system of medical training; it has served this function ever since it came into being. I am not sure whether graduates have been sent out till now from the portals of the Medical College at Vizagapatam. I rather think not. I am open to correction. But the fact remains that practically every medical practitioner throughout the Presidency has received his instruction in the Medical College and his clinical instruction in the Madras General Hospital and that this will continue to be the case so far as a large portion of the Presidency is concerned for more years than we need care to anticipate.

"Now, much has been said about medical treatment, and about the medical services in the mufassal. There is no use of having hospitals in the mufassal, no use of having dispensaries unless you can get competent men. Where will these competent men come from? From your training centre, and that is Madras. What is more? The simple methods, the comparatively small amount of knowledge that could be imparted to the inferior kinds of medical practitioners of previous days, such as the hospital assistant dresser or apothecary is no longer sufficient to serve the needs of hospitals to-day. I suppose that there is nothing except perhaps aviation in which greater progress has been made in the last ten or fifteen years, than the practice of medicine. We cannot with our resources have fully equipped hospitals at numerous centres throughout the Presidency. We are hard put to it to maintain two or three. We hope to extend the number, it is true. But for many years to come such centres can be very few in number, and to those centres alone all specially difficult cases must be sent for treatment. Hon. Members must know that various new departments have been opened in our system of medical education in the past few years. Take radiology. A few years ago, the number of cases so treated was, I think, under 1,000, and

[Mr. T. E. Moir]

[29th March 1927]

it is now over 30,000. Is it not essential that there should be a centre where medical practitioners will learn at least enough of radiology to be able to say when a case is brought to them, this is a case for the radiologist to deal with? Where can they get that knowledge except in a centre where subjects of that kind are adequately taught? You cannot do it in various centres distributed through the whole Presidency; there is not sufficient money for that. It is perfectly true that arguments which could be urged against the present location and other aspects of the existing General Hospital have some basis. But our funds are limited. I leave my hon. Colleague to deal with the question whether one building or another could be placed in the adjoining compound of the Medical College, but as far as I recollect, that space is earmarked for various schemes which have been put forward for the additional building which will have to be built in order to bring our Medical College in its turn up to date.

"Turning again to the financial aspects of the case, complaint has been made that the mufassal is unsatisfactorily treated. It may have been so in the past. But I do not think it can be urged now. Government have taken over all headquarter hospitals, and the following figures will give an indication of the change that has come about in respect of the varying schemes for Madras and the mufassal in the last three years. The budget grants for medical works, hospital buildings, in the case of Madras City amounted to Rs. 2.14 lakhs, and in the case of the mufassal they amounted to Rs. 10,73,700, and I have no doubt that that is a rectifying process which will rapidly continue. As far as I remember, it is not only for Madras that we are making provision next year for a remodelling of the General Hospital, but there is a considerable grant for a new hospital in Madura. I deny any insinuation that in these matters we are actuated by or have any desire to show undue favour to Madras because it is the metropolis, as compared with the mufassal. As I have said, it is only by having a properly equipped medical college and its necessary adjunct, a General Hospital in Madras, that you can guarantee to all those hospitals in the mufassal, to our dispensaries, to that system of rural medical relief, which my hon. Friend, the Raja of Panagal started, a supply of personnel adequately trained to meet the needs of the mufassal. As I have said at the beginning, it is rather difficult to know which of the arguments of the many who have spoken on this occasion—perhaps it is a misfortune that there should be resort to an adjournment of the House on a matter like this—is to be accepted granting our willingness to accept it. But the question really in issue is to my mind whether we are justified in receding from the scheme for improving and remodelling the General Hospital in Madras. I hope the House will give but one decision and with no uncertain voice, that we must go on."

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"I rise to support this motion. In doing so, I should like first to refer to my hon. Friend, the Deputy Leader of the Swarajist Party, for the courteous advice which he had tried to give us on this side of the House. Sir, this is not the first time, probably this is the hundredth time, when he speaks of political honesty, placing that honesty above swaraj which is so dear and near to him, and he began to taunt us by saying that we are wanting in that political honesty. May I tell him in the same words he told us the other day that we are not

29th March 1927] [Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu]

here to take lessons from him? There is one thing which separates us from him, and so we are not going to take lessons from him. They came, Sir, as an obstructionist party, and we came as a co-operationist party; let the hon. the Law Member give his testimony as to how far the Swarajists carried out their policy. He says: 'Nothing but kindness and courtesy I am having from that party. . . .'

MR. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"On a point of order, Sir, is he right in speaking about the policy of a party in this House?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I do not find anything objectionable in the policies of parties being referred to in this House."

RAO BAHADUR B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"Again, Sir, these people, who came to wreck diarchy are working diarchy, and that is the kind of political honesty they are treating us to. Those who profess to be in opposition are sitting neutral when voting comes, and that is the kind of political honesty we are treated to. Sir, why seek for political honesty in this House or elsewhere, while you have got it in the front Opposition benches? Sir, I hope my hon. Friend will not speak of political honesty hereafter in this House (Mr. S. Satyamurti: When you get out, I shall not speak.) If political honesty is wanting anywhere, it is wanting more in that quarter.

"So far as this question is concerned, we are here voicing the feelings of the millions of mufassalites. My hon. Friend said that he represents not only Madras but that he represents the whole Presidency. He said that he made no difference between Madras and elsewhere. But he represents only the intellectuals. Does he represent the feelings of the poor ryots whom we represent? Does he represent the millions for whom we are here to speak? But we as representing poor people who pay the taxes feel for them, and stand up and say, 'you shall not spend in this kind of fashion the money of the tax-payer.' Sir, it is said that Madras must be a centre for turning out trained men. All these years, we have had men enough trained and sent out, and a number of people who have been so trained have not been able to get employment, and that is why we want more rural dispensaries. We have already got enough and more trained men. We do not want Rs. 40 lakhs to be spent merely for turning out these men for being sent out to join the unemployed. If there is real political honesty, will my Friends in the front Opposition bench be bold enough to say that Government must not waste money like this, because people who pay the taxes do not get their real needs satisfied? Sir, our complaint has been this. We are in sympathy with all attempts to improve in whatever direction the General Hospital in Madras. But according to the Biblical quotation the principles of the Government seem to be 'to him that hath shall be given and from him that hath not even the little that he hath shall be taken away.' True, Madras is a centre; all officials are here; the Surgeon-General is here, and the Ministers also are here. The hon. the Minister complained that in the X-Ray section in the General Hospital there are a number of people put up in the verandahs for want of accommodation. But did he go to the mufassal hospitals and see the thousands of people who are not able to get accommodation even in verandahs but under the shade of trees? Does he think it absolutely necessary to provide Rs. 40 lakhs first or for the five lakhs of people in the Madras City without providing at least even an equal amount

[Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu] [29th March 1927]

for the forty millions of poor people in the mufassal? Or does he think that these people have already been adequately provided for? By all means do spend for Madras but do not forget the mufassal. To-day you commit yourself to this expenditure of Rs. 40 lakhs. It must come out from the general revenue; it is not from a loan fund, and you will have to find at least 8 or 10 lakhs in the course of each year from the general taxes. But have you come forward with any proposal for setting apart at least an equal amount for the mufassal each year? Where is the necessity for spending Rs. 40 lakhs? If there is real necessity for anything it is for the millions of His Majesty's subjects who are without any proper medical relief, and who pay all the taxes. Give us at least as much, and give us a guarantee that while you spend Rs. 39 lakhs for Madras you will spend at least an equal amount, if not more, in the mufassal. That guarantee is wanting. My hon. Friend the Finance Member says 'next year, you will have'. We come here to raise our voice and say 'why don't you see to the needs of those poor people before you spend 40 lakhs here?' Will you do that? Is it not merely a game to please the Madras constituency? And the game is for the so-called Opposition to endorse the measure that has been accepted by the Ministry. Then where is the obstructionist policy now? Well, Sir, this proposal went before the Finance Committee. What did the Finance Committee do? There are four Members of the Swaraj Party in the Finance Committee (A voice: Three.) I am glad they are entitled only to three. You were there in the Finance Committee and the proposals were there, and my hon. Swarajist Friends there have passed it. May I ask my hon. Friend the Deputy Leader of the Swaraj Party as to why, when they passed it in the Finance Committee, they raised this question here? Is it political honesty to turn round and say to us 'you shall not speak against it'? I do not think we are here to take lessons from him of such a nature. All that I submit is this, that while we support this motion it is not because we say that we are not willing to do anything to improve matters in Madras, but at the same time we want you to consider the position in the mufassal, the position of medical relief there; and what I implore the Minister to do is that for every pie you spend here you should give us a guarantee that you will spend at least an equal amount for the villages. With these words, Sir, I support this motion."

4-15
P.M.

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Mr. President, Sir, the hon. the Finance Member expressed some sympathy in my embarrassment while Dr. Mallayya adduced a set of reasons and other Members of the party adduced a different set of reasons in respect of this motion. But I take consolation in the fact that my imaginary embarrassment is nothing compared to that which the hon. the Raja of Panagal must have felt when his party men one after another began to attack the scheme for which he had made himself responsible. (Hear, hear.) The hon. Member from Chittoor talked of political honesty in connexion with the remarks made by my hon. Friend Mr. Satyamurti. I should like to know what kind of political honesty it is that he pursued when without ceasing to belong to the party, he began to attack their chief simply because his chief has left the Treasury bench to that of the Opposition. Apart from this, let me confine myself to the merits of this question. It is necessary in the first place to make some distinction between the so-called claims of city and mufassal. It is not with

29th March 1927] [Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti]

a view to support the claims of the city that I rise to speak on this motion. I do not mean to draw any such distinction in treating about this subject. Mufassal Members should consider any expenditure upon any institution that is located in the City of Madras as expenditure on the public revenues and not as money spent on Madras population. There are several institutions including colleges, hospitals and dispensaries, the Government House and the Council Chamber where the expenditure that has necessarily to be incurred on these institutions should be shown against Madras. The question will be clarified if only hon. Members from mufassal would view this question from this point of view, viz., what is the proportion of Madras population that is benefited by expenditure of this kind? In the first place, there seems to be an impression that all the 40 lakhs are going to be spent this year and if this money is diverted to the mufassal it would benefit the people in the mufassal. After all, the provision in the present year's budget is two lakhs. What district or taluk or village would the mufassal Members like these two lakhs to be diverted to if it is not to be spent in Madras? If it is a question that it is to be spent in any one village against several thousands of villages which will go without any benefit, that will be an expenditure on one village in preference to several thousands. Again, there is an impression that this money is going to be spent on a new project. The General Hospital is there and whether it is to be improved or reconstructed is the question. By merely rejecting the grant of two lakhs that is allotted in the budget, you will not be helping the mufassal. Is it your desire that the existing institution should deteriorate in quality and also in the equipment that is necessary for an institution of this sort? My hon. Friend Mr. K. V. R. Swami attacked the Corporation of Madras for being negligent of the needs of the city population and almost was about to say that the city population is parasitical on the mufassal tax-payers. Whatever may be the reasons which would compel any capital city to be parasitical upon the village population, so far as medical relief is concerned, I am in a position to state that the Madras City population does not depend on the medical relief of Government. The Corporation of Madras spends seven lakhs on sanitation and medical relief. Besides this, it was contributing to the General Hospital 50 thousand every year until a few years ago when on representation made by the Corporation of Madras that it has established a number of dispensaries for its own population, the contribution was reduced to Rs. 20,000. I do not think that any respectable proportion of the city population seek relief in the General Hospital. On the other hand, we are not only maintaining hospitals but also maintaining choultries. (Mr. Satyamurti to Mr. B. Munuswami Nayudu : For you and your friends from Chittoor.) And several philanthropic gentlemen in the City of Madras have provided choultries for parties from mufassal when they come here for medical relief in the hospital.

"Sir, my hon. Friend from Tinnevely, Mr. S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, said that this is one of the worst extravagant items of expenditure in the budget. And he said that this money should be spent after the question of location is settled. As has been pointed out by the hon. the Finance Member, if it is only a question of location it will mean a crore and a half. If the hon. Members from mufassal are pleased to grant this $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores, I for my part, as a citizen of Madras, would not take any objection, but as a Member of the Legislative Council I would certainly take objection for this extravagant expenditure. As a matter of fact, the very motion made by my hon. Friend Dr. Mallayya is to avert any extravagant expenditure. In his

[Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti] [29th March 1927]

speech he made suggestions for economy, and that itself shows that he is more careful of the spending of the rate-payers' money than the hon. Members from the mufassal themselves.

"Mr. Swami Nayudu said that in the capital works, about Rs. 15,90,000 is spent in the City of Madras. It is our fault, Sir, that there should be so many permanent buildings much in excess of what there are in the mufassal? For instance, there is the Penitentiary, and is the Madras population to be responsible for the expenditure there? (Mr. Satyamurti: Lunatic Asylum!) Sir, apart from the population of the City being dependent on the rural population, our trouble has been how to make the stay of the mufassalites as comfortable as possible. We have been spending a lot of money to see that they are comfortably housed and comfortably looked after and get good things. If you begin to pit mufassal districts against the City of Madras, then it amounts to this, that no proposal for the City of Madras would possibly have any chance of sanction in this House. After all, the Madras City can be represented only by four people, but there are Members coming from all the 26 districts who can outvote any demand for the City of Madras. It is not from that point of view that the question should be looked at. There is the question of remodelling the hospital. For what purpose that hospital should have been located in its present place or anywhere it is for the Government to say. We do not attach much importance to that. It may as well be shifted to some other place. If the existing institution is to be improved, money should be spent. Two lakhs is not too much from the general revenues. It may be necessary there should be a larger expenditure next year. You may find fault with the Members of Madras only when we object to any grant being given to the village water-supply or sanitation or medical relief. We are more enthusiastic than yourselves to see that more money is spent on village sanitation, on village roads and so on, not only for your sake but also for the sake of the population living there. After all, 20 per cent of the population of Madras itself consists of the mufassalites who have got temporary residences in the City of Madras. During cultivation season, they go to the mufassal, look after their lands and come back here. It is more for that kind of population that these hospitals and other institutions exist. I daresay Mr. Muniswami Nayudu was a resident of Madras when he was a student, and certainly he never objected to any amount being spent on Christian or Presidency College simply because it was situated in the City of Madras. He as a mufassalite must have been benefited a good deal. (Mr. Muniswami Nayudu: Question (Laughter.)

"One other important thing I would like to mention is this. Raja Sir Ramaswami Mudaliyar's Lying-in Hospital is maintained out of the local revenues, out of municipal funds, and yet the patients that get benefit there are mostly mufassalites. I would only say one word with regard to the suggestion made by Dr. Mallayya, that there could not possibly be different opinions on the particular manner in which this hospital may be remodelled. The very fact that schemes have been engaging the attention of Government for more than 1½ years would leave no room for doubt that there can be further suggestions that can be considered. If the hon. the Minister gives an assurance that the suggestions will all be considered by constituting a committee or by any other method, I do not see any reason why this motion should be pressed."

29th March 1927]

* Sir ALEXANDER MACDOUGALL :—“ Mr. President, Sir, the trend of the arguments this afternoon has surprised me as I have been unable to learn from the speeches the urgency and public importance of this motion. The reason for the motion being made evidently is to ventilate the grievances of people in the mufassal. This subject was considered when we had the three days' discussion on the budget. Since then we have had ten days' budget discussion and on these thirteen days we have been discussing village and mufassal grievances. I thought this would have been sufficient and I am surprised therefore to find this subject is still being talked about this afternoon. I was glad to hear my hon. Friend, the Member for the University, cut the ground from under the feet of the Opposition and make the finest speech of the afternoon on behalf of the General Hospital scheme. He was followed up by the Leader of the Opposition, and I take it that party discipline will make the Congress Party vote against the motion. Dr. Mallayya's reason for proposing this adjournment is not that he has any objection to the scheme, but that he only requires it to be reconsidered in view of the extra knowledge that he hopes to bring on the subject. Mr. President, this subject, I understand, has been before the Government for the last twenty years. The need for remodelling and reorganization of the hospital has been accepted by every section of the House. Much has been said on the subject of cost but the estimates have not been definitely settled yet. I have no doubt that what has been said by the proposer of the motion will be taken into consideration by this Government, and, I have no doubt that those connected with the scheme will go into the matter very carefully and in remodelling or rebuilding every care will be taken not to disturb the patients.

“ Dr. Mallayya suggests that, in order to avoid disturbance to patients, it would be better to build a new surgical block on a new site and when that block was finished, the patients could be removed to it with little or no trouble, after which the alterations to the existing Surgical Block could be taken in hand. This would avoid any disturbance to patients or hospital administration. I have no doubt his suggestion will be considered and I have sufficient confidence in the officials in charge of the hospital to carry out the scheme of remodelling with the least disturbance possible.

4-30
 P.M.

“ Now, the question of the city *versus* the mufassal has, I think, been fully dealt with by my hon. Friends of the Opposition. There is one point that my Friend from Tinnevely lost sight of in speaking of location. I quite agree with him that the hospital should be located in beautiful surroundings, with huge open spaces all round and with no disturbance from railway or tramlines and no smelly river. Everything must be beautiful and handsome and pleasing to the eye. I agree with him. But in this work-a-day world we have to face facts. And what are the facts regarding the hospital? A hospital to be useful to the people must be situated in a locality where the people have easy access to it, where transport to it is easy and where there is no difficulty about accessibility. Mufassalites, 10 per cent of whom form the patients of this hospital, arrive at the Central Station with their friends within a short distance from the hospital gates. People from every part of the city can be brought to the hospital gates by tramcars or by motor buses or if they have got rich friends, in private cars.

[Sir Alexander MacDougall]

[29th March 1927.]

"The matter of the Cooum can be got over. My hon. Friend the Law Member in the budget debate a year ago made a definite offer on the floor of this House to the Corporation of Madras to take up the question of cleansing the Cooum. He assured the Corporation that Government would pay two-thirds of the expenses. It is up to the Corporation to find the third. I have no doubt the Corporation will find their share and between them cleanse the Cooum and make it a sweet-smelling beautiful river. (Laughter.)

"One hon. Member said among other things that nothing had been said this afternoon to prove the case of the necessity for this hospital. I would ask those friends from the mufassal who have spoken against it whether their case is not one of 'Do not give anything to the city. Give it to me.' The whole province, I say, derives the benefit of this hospital. Much is being done at present; more than 20 lakhs of rupees extra will be spent this year in excess of last year on hospitals. Most of the amount, I believe, is going to the mufassal. Further, the headquarter hospitals in the mufassal have been taken over by the Government and well looked after by them.

"Finally, I would ask the party to which my hon. Friend Diwan Bahadur Krishnan Nayar belongs, as they were responsible for the hospital scheme being in power when the scheme was brought forward and sanctioned by the Local Self-Government Department, to rise to the occasion and vote against the motion."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur H. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I think, Sir, on the whole I may say that I am glad this debate has been raised. I have reason to believe that at least in some quarters our scheme as regards the General Hospital has been to some extent misunderstood. I believe and I shall proceed presently to show that the scheme is a sound one and that on the whole it is one which has been very carefully examined. I believe that if hon. Members are only aware of the details of the scheme it will not be very difficult for Government to enlist their hearty support.

"Hon. Members are aware, Sir, that the scheme for improvements to the General Hospital has been under consideration now for well over 20 years. That fact in itself affords ample testimony to the conviction based upon experience that our present General Hospital is in need of improvement. We have been struggling for many years past to devise improvements. There were those that considered that the General Hospital is past improvement and that the only remedy open was to build a brand new hospital at some other site. It cannot be said that the scheme now brought forward by the Government has not received due consideration and examination. The first scheme that was put up was to build a new General Hospital on the Spur Tank. But it necessarily meant that we should have had to commit ourselves to the expenditure of building also a new Medical College. That scheme at the time was estimated to cost Rs. 75 lakhs and, at present rates, it would possibly cost double that amount. We had then various schemes examined from time to time. Hon. Members are aware that we examined proposals for locating the out-patient block in some of the buildings at the site now occupied by the Ordnance Lines. It was found unsuitable and costly and then the scheme for locating a new building on the Island ground was examined. That scheme was estimated to cost about 77 lakhs of rupees. It was after the examination of all possible alternatives that the Government

29th March 1927] [Mr. R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar]

came to the conclusion that it was possibly the best and cheapest alternative available to improve the present buildings, to bring them up to date so as to make the General Hospital a modern hospital and a model teaching institution, the centre where the best treatment will be given and an institution that will meet the requirements of present day medical science.

"I am only surprised, Sir, that my hon. Friend the Raja of Panagal who was really the author of the scheme and who was acquainted with every stage of it, should not have risen in his place to defend it."

The RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"May I just say a few words as a personal explanation? I was not the author of the scheme. It is true that several schemes were brought up and were considered. I thought this was the least objectionable of them."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"As I said, Sir, the scheme went forward with his approval and, in its present state while I can say that the Raja Sahib is its father, it has fallen to my lot to be its godfather. Not that the scheme in itself is not worthy of my support. I am prepared to support it, because I think it is the best of all the available ones. All that I said was that in this matter I was entitled to his support. (Mr. Satyamurti : Hear, hear).

"As for the present buildings, the proposals contemplate keeping and preserving all that is considered worth keeping. We propose to keep in tact the whole of the main hospital buildings. We propose to improve sanitary arrangements in it, to improve lighting and ventilation and to improve and bring it in every way up to date. When it is improved, it will be our main medical ward.

"The out-patient ward, Sir, as hon. Members who have visited the hospital will have noticed, is a most unsatisfactory building. It is a very old building and is very cramped. There is neither room for patients, nor for doctors nor for students in it. It is therefore proposed to construct a new out-patients block.

"One point, Sir, that I might emphasize in this connexion is that we must bear in mind that the General Hospital is not merely a hospital but a teaching institution also. In arranging the beds, for instance, we cannot crowd them as we could in the mufassal hospitals. We have to provide room for students going round with their teachers. At present the arrangement in the wards is such that the patients are huddled together and the students crowd round them and this is causing a great deal of inconvenience. It is in the midst of such inconveniences that teaching is carried on at present. In planning our improvements we have been keeping this important fact in view so that even if the arrangements might not in themselves be quite up to date, the teaching work that is now being carried on with the greatest inconvenience may be carried on properly with the least amount of discomfort to the patients and with every possible advantage to the numerous students who have to be taught clinics in the Medical College.

"In the new surgical wards we are providing an up-to-date operation theatre. Hon. Members who have visited the General Hospital will join with me in saying that the present operation theatres do no credit to the premier hospital in the city. I really think that they will compare unfavourably

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[Mr R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar] [29th March 1927]

even with some of the operation rooms in the mufassal hospitals. At present operations are not always carried on in the present operation theatre. An operation theatre is improvised sometimes in the verandas. We cannot tolerate this state of things in a metropolitan hospital. Apart from its having to be a model institution, it will at least have to provide reasonable amenities for the numerous patients who seek relief there.

"Concerning the new venereal block, I might say that at present the venereal beds are scattered all over the building in temporary sheds. Our proposal is to remove these sheds altogether and build a new venereal block which will also be an important teaching centre. Hon. Members are aware of the great stress that the British Social Hygiene Delegation laid on the importance of venereal work. We propose when the new venereal block is put up to be able to meet the demands of medical science in tackling this serious disease.

"Concerning the X-ray department, as I said in connexion with the budget speech, it is unsatisfactorily housed. It is in a temporary building the roof of which is not in a satisfactory condition and the accommodation is quite insufficient. The apparatus is not properly housed and it appears that the accommodation is not even sufficient to secure privacy in the treatment of female cases for instance. The kitchen and the store-room are buildings of hoary antiquity. I do not know how many years ago they were built; but they are hardly worth anything and they are a disgrace to a premier hospital like the Madras General Hospital. The sooner they are removed and up-to-date kitchens and store-rooms are provided the better it will be to the credit of the medical profession.

"In the present buildings there is very little accommodation for House Physicians and House Surgeons. We propose in the coming year to add to the number of these. There has been a complaint in the past that the number of these officers was insufficient. We cannot possibly meet public demands without being able to provide living accommodation for these officers.

"Another provision made in the new scheme is quarters for the nurses both Indian and European. At present Indian nurses are accommodated in temporary structures at the back of the General Hospital compound. The arrangement is thoroughly unsatisfactory and in the new scheme it is proposed to accommodate these nurses on the second floor of the new building.

"One of the points raised in the debate was the question of the mufassal hospitals *versus* the Madras hospital. In order to satisfy the hon. Members coming from the mufassal I might state once again what I stated before on several occasions in connexion with the budget motions. I am in hearty sympathy with the claims of the mufassal. If hon. Members will look at the budget they will find that we have not only provided for the General Hospital, but we have also provided for the mufassal hospitals. We are constructing a large headquarter hospital at Madura. We have got other schemes of reconstruction or improvements to the existing hospitals. If the scheme of taking over the taluk headquarter hospitals matures, then we will be committing ourselves to large schemes of reconstruction and improvements to those hospitals. I cannot say at present what this large scheme is going to cost. Certainly, it would require large sums of money. I merely mention this to show that the Government are in perfect sympathy with the claims of the mufassal stations."

29th March 1927]

• The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“The hon. Member has already exceeded the time-limit fixed by Standing Order 23. I request him to finish his speech in another three minutes.”

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR.—“In connexion with the claims of the mufassal stations it has been stated that the cost per head of the patients treated in the General Hospital comes to Rs. 3-5-0 whereas the cost per head in the mufassal hospitals comes to As. 2-3. I am sure hon. Members can see this is not correct when I say that 50 per cent of the expenditure on the General Hospital can rightly be credited against the mufassal. Another hon. Member referring to the scheme of taking over the taluk headquarter hospitals said that I was trying to take away with one hand what I was giving with the other. I do not think that he need be under any such apprehension.

“I have very little to add to what I have already said except to say that I shall have great pleasure indeed to consider objections. I shall be glad to consult Dr Mallayya for instance who has got some ideas in the matter. I shall also be glad to constitute a small informal committee if other hon. Members have got any suggestions of economy to make. I shall be very glad to accept any suggestions as far as possible with a view to securing economy.”

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—“I move that the question be now put.”

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—“I second it.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“The question is that the question be now put.”

The closure motion was put to the House and declared carried. A poll was demanded by the hon Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar and the House divided as follows :—

Ayes.

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| 1. Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 19. Mr. C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 2. „ K. Koti Reddi | 20. „ B. Venkataratnam. |
| 3. „ S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. | 21. „ M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. |
| 4. „ P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 22. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapati Mudaliyar. |
| 5. „ P. Siva Rao. | 23. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 6. „ K. V. R. Swami. | 24. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 7. „ D. Narayana Raju. | 25. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Bazzack Sahib Bahadur. |
| 8. Dr. B. S. Mallayya. | 26. Mr P. T. Rajan. |
| 9. Mr. J. A. Saldanha. | 27. „ T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. |
| 10. „ G. Ramasomayajulu. | 28. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 11. „ A. V. Bhanaji Rao. | 29. Kadir Mohideen Sahib Bahadur. |
| 12. „ P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu. | 30. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 13. „ A. Kaleswara Rao. | 31. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 14. „ K. S. Sivasubrahmaniyar Ayyar. | 32. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 15. „ B. Ramaachandra Reddi. | 33. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| 16. „ L. K. Tulasiram. | |
| 17. „ K. R. Karant. | |
| 18. „ K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. | |

[29th March 1927

Noes.

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| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 25. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Baha- |
| 2. " Mr N. E. Marjoribanks. | dur, m.v.o. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad | 26. Mr. Al. Ar. Narayanan Chettiyar. |
| Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 27. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nam- |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | budripad. |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogya- | 28. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| swami Mudaliyar. | 29. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 6. " Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 30. " Ramanath Goenka. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 31. " M. V. Gangadhar Siva. |
| 8. Dr. (Mrs) Muthulakshmi Reddi. | 32. " W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar. |
| 9. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar. | 33. " S. Subrahmanya Mooppanar. |
| 10. " J. F. Hall. | 34. Rao Sahib P. V. S. Sundaramurti Pillai. |
| 11. " P. L. Moore | 35. Mr. Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. |
| 12. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 36. " S. Venkayya. |
| 13. " G. T. Boag. | 37. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. |
| 14. " V. Pandrang Row. | 38. " M. R. Seturathnam Ayyar. |
| 15. " S. H. Slater. | 39. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 16. " C. B. Cotterell. | 40. Mr. G. R. Premayya. |
| 17. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazl-ul-Jah | 41. " Tajudin Sahib. |
| Sahib Bahadur | 42. A. S. Sahajananda Swami. |
| 18. The Zamindar of Seithur. | 43. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 19. Mr. A. Balakrishna Shetti. | 44. Mr. H. F. P. Hearson. |
| 20. " J. Bheemayya. | 45. " C. R. I. Congreve. |
| 21. " V. Ch. John. | 46. Sir Alexander MacDougall. |
| 22. Mahmud Sobamnad Sahib Bahadur. | 47. Mr. J. Mackenzie Smith. |
| 23. Mr. Muppil Nayar. | 48. " C. E. Wood. |
| 24. " R. Nagan Gowda. | 49. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami |
| | 50. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |

Neutral.

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|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar. | 8. Mr. A. Parasurama Rao Pantulu. |
| 2. " Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 9. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur. |
| 3. " S. Satyanurti. | 10. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. |
| 4. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 11. Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 5. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 12. " K. Madhavan Nayar. |
| 6. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 13. The Raja of Panagal. |
| 7. " Abdul Hamid Khan. | 14. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi. |

Ayes 33. Noes 50. Neutral 14.

The motion was lost

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It being 5 o'clock, the Council will now adjourn and re-assemble to-morrow at 11 o'clock."

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

29th March 1927]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 623 asked by Dr. B. S. Mallayya at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th March 1927, page 1099 supra.]

Government School of Indian Medicine, Madras.

Subjects.	Text-books used for			
	Ayurveda.	Siddha.	Unani.	
1. Fundamental Principles of Medicine.	Ashtanga Hridayam—Sootrastanam ..	Notes prepared from many original works of Siddhas.	Irada'i Kabeer Nafeesi.	Kulliyathai
2. Materia Medica—				
(a) Minerals	Rasaratnasamuchayam, Bhava Prakash and Sarangadhara samhita (selected portions).	Yamuga Venba by Theriyar; Kaviyams, Chenduram and Bhasmam by Agasthyar, with additional notes.	Madanul Akseer.	
(b) Non-Minerals	Bhava Prakasa (Dravyaguna portion) and Dhanvantari Nigantu.	Patharthaguna Chintamani with additional notes from the various works of Siddhas.	Bathanul Mufardath and Illmul Advia by Nafeesi; and Funnai Davasezu.	
3. Medicine—General	Ashtanga Hridaya (Chikitsa) and portions of Uttara Tantram.	Yamuga Venba, Jeeva Rakshamaritham and Maruthu Bharatham by Theriyar; Kaviyams, Chenduram and Bhasmam by Agasthyar.	Thibbi Akbar.	
4. Medicine—Special (Toxicology, etc.)	Sushruta (Kalpastanam) and Vishavadya Saram	Visha Pradhi Visham, Sthitarudam and Nagarudam by Agasthyar	Illajus Samyath.	
5. Midwifery and diseases of women and children.	Portions of Sushruta Sariram and Arogya Kalpadruma.	Notes from unpublished manuscripts of Agasthyar and other authors of old with additional notes	Ilaleemul Khabila by Peerjee	
6. Eye diseases	Portions in Charaka, Sushruta and Vagbhata.	Bala Bahatam (a selection from various original works of Siddhas).	Anisul Kubal.	
7. Surgery	Sushruta Samhita and Vagbhata Uttaram (selected portions).	Nayana Vidhi Sutram by Agasthyar ..	Kamilas Sana-a.	
8. Pathology	Madhava Nidanam	Rana Vaidyam by Agasthyar	Hummithai Khanon and Sharba Astab—four parts.	

[29th March 1927]

Government School of Indian Medicine—cont.

Subject.	Whether all are given courses.	Text-books used.	Teachers.
Chemistry—Theoretical and Practical..	Yes.	Elementary courses in Theory with a few demonstrations.—A class book of Chemistry by Donington.	Chemistry—T. S. Natarajan, M.A. †
Physics—Theoretical and Experimental.	Do.	A class book of Physics by Gregory and Hadley.	Physics—Y. Prasad, M.A., B.Sc. (London). †
Biology and * Pathology (including Bacteriology).	Do.	Elementary Biology by B. C. Gruenberg ..	Biology—M. S. Sabesan, M.A. † Fundamentals of Physical and Biological sciences special to Indian Medicine—Principal. ‡
• Anatomy (Theoretical and Practical).	Do.	Green's Manual of Pathology (selected portions only).	Dr. P. Satyanarayana, B.A., M.B.B.S.
• Physiology (Theoretical and Practical).	Do.	Mustafi's Practical Anatomy ..	Anatomy—D. Nagarajan, L.M.S.
• Hygiene and Preventive Medicine ..	Do.	Lyfe and Desouza's Manual of Physiology ..	Physiology—Dr. P. V. Krishna Rao, M.B.B.S.
Materia Medica (B.P.) ..	Do.	McNally's Sanitary Hand-book for India—Russell.	Fundamentals of Anatomy and Physiology special to Indian Medicine.—Principal
• Surgery (Clinical)	Do.	Ghosh's Pharmacology (A few lectures on general principles and a few selected drugs of proven efficiency, not yet included in current books on Indian Materia Medica).	Hygiene—Dr. P. Satyanarayana, B.A., M.B.B.S.
Operative ..	Not yet begun..	Surgical Diagnosis—Gould ..	Preventive Medicine—Principal. D. Nagarajan, L.M.S.
• Medicine (Clinical)	Yes	Clinical Methods—Hutcheon and Rainy ..	Out-patient department.—Resident Medical Officer and teachers of Indian Medicine. †
Midwifery ..	Do.	Text-book of Midwifery by Jellet ..	In-patient department.—Clinical Assistant and teachers of Indian Medicine. ‡
Ophthalmology ..	Not yet begun ..	....	Out-patient and In-patient departments.—Teachers of Indian Medicine and Resident Medical Officer (Clinical Laboratory).
Inanity ..	Do.	....	D. Nagarajan, L.M.S.
	

* For text-books of Indian Medicine on these subjects—vide Statement A in answer to (d) ii above.

† The present lecturers are all distinguished teachers of their subjects in the Arts Colleges; they are giving their services honorarily at the request of the Principal.

‡ Under the directions of the Principal.

29th March 1927]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 628 asked by the Raja of Ramnad at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th March 1927, page 1106 supra.]

Statement showing the distribution of Rs. 6.25 lakhs among district boards for the improvement of the water-supply in their areas.

Name of district board.	Amount of grant sanctioned in 1925-26.	Date of the order in which the grant was sanctioned.	Amount expended up to 31st March 1926.	Amount of unspent grant reallocated in 1926-27.	Date of the order in which the balance was re-allotted.
	RS.	1925.	RS.	RS.	1926.
Anantapur	20,000	18th September.	6,579	13,421	11th August 6th July.
Aroot, North	20,945	17th "	3,525	17,420	
Aroot, South	25,000	17th "	6,333	18,667	
Hellary	20,000	21st "	15,369	4,631	
Chingleput	12,900	17th "	4,166	8,734	
Chittoor	6,000	17th "	803	5,197	
Coimbatore	30,000	17th "	16,562	13,438	
Cuddapah	20,000	17th "	15,260	14,740	
Ganjam	20,000	17th "	10,601	9,399	
Godavari	28,350	21st "	17,132	11,218	
Guntur	25,000	17th "	21,403	3,597	
Kanara, South	30,000	17th "	21,208	8,792	
Kistna	59,290	18th "	35,267	24,023	
Kurnool	32,370	18th "	13,890	18,480	
Madura	35,970	18th "	20,267	15,703	
Malabar	14,000	21st "	3,350	10,641	
Nellore	29,000	18th "	7,331	21,669	
Nilgiris	30,000	21st "	25,073	4,927	
Ramnad	14,000	18th "	11,705	2,295	
Salem	20,000	18th "	16,116	3,884	
Tanjore	45,000	18th "	26,675	18,325	
Tinnevely	10,863	18th "	3,351	7,512	
Trichinopoly	7,062	18th "	1,044	6,018	
Vizagapatam	20,000	18th "	9,898	10,102	
Rayadrug Union Board ..	* 14,650	29th "	* 14,650	..	
Guntakal Union Board ..	* 26,600	21th "	* 26,600	..	
Total ..	6,25,000		3,53,667	2,71,333	

* For Rayadrug and Guntakal water-supply scheme. These works are to be executed by the Public Works Department and, therefore, the grants have been placed at their disposal.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 647 asked by Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th March 1927, page 1120 supra.]

I

G.O. No. 773, Law (Education), dated 3rd May 1926.

In G.O. No. 164, Law (Education), dated 4th February 1925, the Government pointed out that the following classes of clerks, not possessing the qualifications prescribed in article I of the Public Service Notification, were not entitled to draw increments in the time-scale of pay as a matter of course :—

(1) clerks specifically exempted from the provisions of the above article for promotion only up to a prescribed limit of pay in the old graded scale of pay ; and

[29th March 1927]

(2) clerks not exempted who were confirmed in posts on Rs. 20 in the old graded scale of pay either with reference to G.O. No. 991, Home (Education), dated the 29th July 1918, or with reference to the old Public Service Notification which required no educational qualifications for posts on Rs. 20.

2 With reference to these orders heads of departments have made proposals which raise the following questions :—

(i) what pay in the time-scale should be allowed to clerks exempted for promotion up to a specified limit in the old graded scale of pay ;

(ii) whether exemption from examination rules may be granted to the unpassed clerks referred to in paragraph 1 above by the heads of departments themselves ;

(iii) what principles should be followed in the grant of exemption in future ;

(iv) whether retrospective effect may be given to such exemption ; and

(v) whether the recovery of the increments overdrawn by the clerks may be waived.

3. The Government are pleased to pass the following orders on these questions :—

(i) *Pay to be drawn by clerks exempted up to a specified limit of pay.*—The Government observe that some heads of departments have permitted unpassed clerks who have been exempted for promotion up to a specified limit in the old graded scale of pay, to draw increments in the new time-scale in excess of that limit without further exemption. This is inadmissible. These clerks can, without further sanction, rise only up to the stage represented by the limit of exemption plus the temporary increase in pay subject to the efficiency bar at Rs. 50. If, however, the aggregate of the pay up to which they have been exempted and the temporary increase is less than the minimum pay of the time-scale, they may draw the minimum pay. Where for any special reason it is proposed that any of these clerks should be allowed increments above the stage referred to or the minimum pay, as the case may be, their cases should be submitted to Government for exemption from Article 1 of the Public Service Notification.

(ii) *Grant of exemption by heads of departments.*—It is observed that since the issue of G.O. No. 161, Law (Education), dated 4th February 1925, some heads of departments have sanctioned the exemption of unpassed clerks in their departments with a view to enable the clerks to draw increments in the time-scale of pay. Under G.O. No. 722, Law (Education), dated 13th June 1922, exemption can be given by heads of departments only if they can certify that '*bona fide* efforts were made without success to obtain passed candidates'. Under present day conditions it is very doubtful whether such a certificate can be truthfully given save in the most exceptional circumstances. It is necessary therefore to prevent inequalities of treatment in different departments that all such cases where exemption has been granted should be reviewed by the Government and continued only where the conditions stated in clause (iii) below are satisfied. All such exemptions will therefore be held in abeyance for the present pending orders on the lists to be submitted in accordance with the following instructions.

(iii) *Principles for the grant of exemptions.*—The Government do not consider that exemption should be granted as a matter of course to the clerks in question. There is *prima facie* no justification for the grant of exemption

29th March 1927]

to clerks who were employed in service prior to 1st March 1921, the date on which the new time-scale of pay was introduced. For, if any such clerk was deserving of exemption his case would have been recommended at the time for special treatment. As regards clerks appointed after the above date, if the head of the department considers that exemption should be granted to any particular individual he should submit his recommendations to Government explaining

(a) why an unpassed man was appointed at all having regard to the number of passed men by that time generally available and the attraction of the enhanced time-scale of pay introduced, and

(b) the special qualification of the individual concerned.

Heads of departments should submit all such cases for the orders of Government in consolidated lists which must reach the Government before the 1st August 1926.

(iv) *Retrospective effect to orders sanctioning exemption.*—The question of giving retrospective effect to the orders sanctioning exemption will be considered by Government on receipt of recommendations of heads of departments with reference to the previous paragraph.

(v) *Waiver of recovery of increments overdrawn.*—The Government are pleased to sanction the waiver of the recovery of all increments drawn by the unpassed clerks referred to above before the 1st March 1925, by which date G.O. No. 164, Law (Education), dated 4th February 1925, had been communicated to all offices. Where, however, a head of a department had pointed out to heads of offices under him the inadmissibility of increments in the cases referred to earlier than the above date, recovery of increments drawn up to the date of receipt of the orders of the head of the department may alone be waived.

In cases where recoveries of increments drawn prior to the dates referred to above have already been effected, the Government direct that such recoveries be refunded.

4. From the list of unqualified clerks received from heads of departments the Government observe that a large number of such clerks have been employed in Government service. The Government are unable to believe that qualified candidates were not available for all the posts held by the unpassed clerks. Having regard to the number of qualified candidates now available, they consider that unpassed men should be employed in Government service only in very special circumstances and in such cases the sanction of Government should be obtained. They therefore withdraw the power of granting exemption from the examination rules delegated to heads of departments and officers in G.O. No. 722, Law (Education), dated 13th June 1922. If there are specially backward localities where it is even now really difficult to get qualified candidates, heads of departments may report the names of such localities so that the Government may consider whether an exception should be made in respect of those localities.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

V. T. KRISHNAMA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

To the Superintendent, Government Press, for publication in the Gazette.
,, the Accountant-General.
,, Departments of the Secretariat.

[29th March 1927]

II

G.O. No. 949, Public, dated 5th November 1926.

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. No. 773, Law (Education), dated 3rd May 1923.

G.O. No. 698, Public, dated 15th July 1926.

Order—No. 949, Public, dated 5th November 1926.

Under G.O. No. 773, Law (Education), dated 3rd May 1926, heads of departments have submitted their lists of unpassed men.

Government observe that so long as heads of departments had to get the sanction of the Government for promoting unpassed men beyond the lowest rate of pay or beyond a previously sanctioned rate, applications and recommendations were comparatively rare and were made only in selected deserving cases. When heads of departments received authority to grant exemptions, however, the discretion conferred was exercised in most cases with an inadequate sense of responsibility. Men in respect of whom no head of department had thought fit to approach Government were exempted indiscriminately. In the circumstances, no great value can attach to the statements now made by heads of departments as to the competence and suitability of the men they exempted and allowed to draw rates of pay that were obviously never intended for persons of negligible educational qualifications.

2. The Government have in G.O. No. 773, Law (Education), dated 3rd May 1926, prohibited the recruitment of unpassed men for employment in Government service and withdrawn from heads of departments the power to grant exemption from Examination Rules. This withdrawal of power to grant exemption applies to temporary and acting appointments as well as to permanent appointments.

3. The individual clerks and other officers affected, however, are not to blame for what heads of departments have done. Government are pleased to direct therefore, in modification of all previous orders, as follows :—All unpassed men in the permanent service of Government on the date of this order who were exempted by heads of departments and whose cases have been put up to Government for approval under G.O. No. 773 of 1926 should, whether appointed before or after 1st March 1921, the date on which the new time-scale of pay was introduced, be allowed to go up to the efficiency bar at Rs. 50 in the inferior time-scale, viz, Rs. 35—35—1½—50—1—60 in the mufassal and Rs. 40—40—1½—55—1—65 in the Madras City. This concession is extended to those clerks who, exempted by Government only to a specified limit, were allowed by heads of departments, without further formal exemption, to rise in the lower time-scale of $\frac{\text{Rs. } 35-60}{\text{Rs. } 40-65}$ and whose cases have been included by heads of departments in their lists for Government's approval. No man not already exempted by Government themselves to reach a figure above the efficiency bar may rise beyond that bar without the precise sanction of Government : such sanction should be applied for only in

29th March 1927]

most exceptional cases. If any unpassed clerks have already gone above the efficiency bar without proper sanction these cases should be reported to Government for orders.

4. Any orders so far passed on the lists of unpassed clerks submitted by heads of departments are hereby cancelled to the extent that they deviate from the directions in paragraph 3 above.

5. Lists by departments of the cases coming under paragraph 3 of this order will be compiled and communicated to the Accountant-General.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL,
Chief Secretary.

To the Superintendent, Government Press (for publication in Gazette).
,, the Accountant-General.
,, the Departments of the Secretariat.
,, all heads of departments (including Collectors and District Judges).

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 654 asked by Mr. K. Koti Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th March 1927, page 1124 supra.]

Village	Name of tank.	Ayacut.	Assessment.	Class.	Precarious or non-precarious.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		ACS	RS		
Ontimitta village.	(1) Reddikunta ..	3	9	V	Precarious.
	(2) Peddacheruvu ..	1,014	7,144	III	Non precarious
Gangaperur village.	(3) Gangalcheruvu .	349	2,275	IV	Precarious
	(4) Chinnacheruvu	93	540	V	Do.
Mantapampalli village.	(5) Kutalammecheruvu	38	161	V	Do.
	(6) Chalamareddicheruvu.	124	646	IV	Do.

[29th March 1927]

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No 661 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th March 1927, page 1131 supra.]

List of newspapers subscribed for by Government

Serial number and names of newspapers and periodicals.	Number of copies.	To whom supplied.
1. Madras Mail	11	Law Member, Home Member, Finance Member, three Ministers, Chief, Revenue, Law and Education, Development and Public Works and Labour Secretaries.
2. Hindu	7	Four Members of Executive Council, Second Minister, Third Minister and Chief Secretary.
3. New India (Daily) (ceased to exist as a Daily from 16th March 1927)	9	Four Members of Executive Council, three Ministers, Chief Secretary and Public Works and Labour Secretary.
4. Swarajya	6	Law Member, Home Member, three Ministers and Chief Secretary
5. Justice	7	Law Member, Revenue Member, Home Member, three Ministers and Chief Secretary.
6. Daily Express	6	Law Member, Home Member, three Ministers and Chief Secretary
7. Pioneer	2	Law Member and Chief Secretary.
8. Statesman	1	Second Minister.
9. The Times of India (Daily) .	2	Finance Member and Chief Secretary.
10. The Times of India (Illustrated Weekly).	1	Law Member.
11. Wednesday Review	2	Finance Member and Chief Secretary.
12. Young India	1	Law Member.
13. Servant of India	1	Do.
14. Swadesamitran	3	Law Member, First Minister and Third Minister.
15. Andhra Patrika	1	Second Minister.
15. Pravidan	1	First Minister.

Other periodicals subscribed for by Government.

1. Stock Exchange Year Book ..	1	} Secretariat Library
2. Directory of Directors ..	1	
3. Dod's Parliamentary Companion.	1	
4. Fergusson's Ceylon Directory	1	
5. The Indian Annual Register ..	1	
6. The Catholic Directory of India, Burma and Ceylon.	1	
7. Indian Year Book	1	
8. Thacker's Indian Directory	1	
9. Statesman's Year Book	1	
10. Who's Who	1	
11. Court Minutes of the East India Company.	1	
12. Nautical Almanack	1	
13. Colonial Office List	1	
14. War Office List	1	
15. Foreign Office List	1	
16. Halsbury's Laws of England Supplements.	1	
17. Biennial Survey of Occupation and Directory of Christian Missions in India, Burma and Ceylon.	1	

29th March 1927]

Other periodicals subscribed for by Government—cont.

Serial number and name of periodical.	Number of copies.	To whom supplied.
18. India Office List	9	Members of the Executive Council, Chief Secretary and Secretariat Library.
19. Asylum Press Almanack and Directory.	31	Members of Executive Council Ministers, Secretaries and other Gazetted officers of the Secretariat and Secretariat Library.
20. Whitaker's Almanack	5	Members of the Executive Council, Revenue Secretary and Secretariat Library
21. The Times Literary Supplement	1	} Secretariat Library.
22. The Agricultural Journal of India.	1	
23. The Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture.	4	
24. Capital	1	} (1) Development Department; (2) Secretariat Library, * (3) Registrar of Co-operative Societies and * (4) Deputy Director of Cinchona.
25. The Educational Review ..	1	
26. The Indian Review	1	
27. The Economist	1	} Secretariat Library.
28. The Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society, Bangalore.	1	
29. Public Health	1	
30. Indian Trade Journal	1	} Deposited in the Secretariat Library after perusal by the Members of the Government and officers of the Secretariat.
31. Indian Law Reports (Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Lahore, Rangoon and Patna).	2	
32. English Law Reports	1	
33. Indian Appeals	1	} Revenue Secretary.
34. The Journal of the Society of Comparative Legislation.	1	
35. The Madras Weekly Notes ..	1	
36. The Madras Law Journal ..	1	} Revenue Secretary, Revenue Under Secretary and Development Secretary.
37. Bombay Labour Gazette ..	1	
38. London Gazette	1	
39. The Fouji Akbar	2	} Passed on to Secretariat Library after perusal by the Local Self-Government Secretary, the Registrar-General of Panchayats and the Director of Town-Planning.
40. Yearly Digest of Indian and Select English Cases.	1	
41. Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.	1	
42. Indian Journal of Economics ..	1	} Development Department.
43. The Asiatic Review	1	
44. The Indian Railway Magazine.	1	
45. The Modern Review	1	} Development Department.
46. The Law Quarterly Review ..	1	
47. The Journal of Public Administration.	1	
48. The Journal of Indian History.	1	} Revenue Secretary.
49. The London Mercury	1	
50. The All-India Reporter	1	
51. The Economic Journal	1	} Revenue Secretary, Revenue Under Secretary and Development Secretary.
52. Higginbotham's Directory ..	1	
53. The Madras District Official Directory.	3	
54. The Surveyor	1	} Passed on to Secretariat Library after perusal by the Local Self-Government Secretary, the Registrar-General of Panchayats and the Director of Town-Planning.
55. The Local Government Journal and Official Gazette	1	
56. The Journal of the Town-Planning Institute.	1	
57. The Local Self-Government Gazette.	1	} Development Department.
58. The Town-Planning Review ..	1	
59. Bombay Co-operative Quarterly.	1	
60. Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.	1	

* Copies for (3) and (4) are supplied by Development Department.

[29th March 1927]

Other periodicals subscribed for by Government —cont.

Serial number and name of periodical.	Number of copies.	To whom supplied.
61. Mysore Economic Journal ..	1	{ Development Department. Deposited in the Secretariat Library after perusal by officers of Development Department.
62. Indian Veterinary Journal ..	1	
63. Bulletin of Imperial Institute	1	{ Development Department Sent to Secretariat Library after perusal
64. Empire Cotton Growing Review.	1	
65. Review of the Seaborne Trade and Navigation of India.	1	
66. Statistics of Factories subject to the Indian Factories Act.	3	Development Department and Labour Commissioner.
67. Report of the Central Public Accounts Committee.	3	
68. History of Services of Gazetted Officers.	28	Members of Executive Council, Ministers, Secretaries and Library.
69. Office International D'Hygiene Publique.	1	
70. Bulletin of the New York Public Library.	1	{ Forwarded to the Connemara Public Library after perusal.

APPENDIX VI

[Vide item V "Amendments to the Standing Orders of the Madras Legislative Council",
a page 1141 supra.]

To

THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee appointed to report on certain draft amendments to Standing Orders Nos. 19, 26, 28, 33, 39, 47 and 49 of the Madras Legislative Council moved by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th January 1927, have the honour to submit the following report :—

1. There was a meeting of the Committee on 28th February 1927 at which the following Members of the Committee were present :—

- (1) The hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju Garu (President).
- (2) Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
- (3) Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
- (4) „ J. A. Saldanha.
- (5) Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
- (6) Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar.
- (7) „ A. Balakrishna Shetti.

The hon. the Law Member was also present.

2. The draft amendments of Mr. Saldanha are dealt with below seriatim :—

FIRST AMENDMENT.

After Standing Order No. 19, add the following :—

“ 19-A. Every question admitted shall be given an answer unless the answer be against public interests.”

Instances in which Members of Government have refused to give answers to questions put to them on other grounds than those of public interests have been rare and we therefore consider that this amendment is unnecessary. We also consider that even if passed, it would be hard to enforce.

29th March 1927]

SECOND AMENDMENT.

Standing Order No. 26.

- (i) After the words "from his place" *insert* the words "or from any other special place provided by the President".
- (ii) After the words "shall address the President" *add* the words "and the Members of the Council facing the latter".

As regards the first part of the amendment, we (except Mr. Saldanha) are opposed to the provision of a rostrum or tribune for Members to speak from, at their option. We also consider that as it has for some time been the practice in this Council for Members to speak from any seat in the Council Chamber, the amendment is unnecessary.

The second part of the amendment is intimately connected with and must follow our decision regarding the first part of the amendment. Further, it must be remembered that at present a Member of the Council, while speaking, is allowed to face the other Members of the Council, though he is required to address his words to the President. We consider by a majority that for the decorum of debate hon Members should address only the President, and not the other Members of the Council.

THIRD AMENDMENT.

Standing Order 28.

After item (vi) *add* the following as a new item :—

- "(vii) refer to any personal or semi-official correspondence between himself and any Minister or Executive Member of the Council or any other official"

We are unanimously of opinion that this amendment would be an unwelcome restriction on freedom of debate in the Council, as a Member may sometimes be under the necessity of referring to personal or semi-official correspondence to justify his action. Reference to the kind of correspondence mentioned must therefore be left to be made or not according to the good taste of the Member and Mr. Saldanha has consequently agreed to withdraw this amendment.

FOURTH AMENDMENT.

Standing Order No. 33.

Add the following as sub-clause (4) :—

- "(4) No debate may be closed unless the motion that 'the question be now put' has been carried."

We think that this amendment is unnecessary. No President would close a debate and put a question to the vote unless he thought that the sense of the House was with him. To require him to obtain the vote of the Council for closing every debate may sometimes involve delay and waste of time.

We are however of opinion that to prevent allegations of partiality being made against the President, it may be justifiable in due course to amend Standing Order No. 39 by enumerating the methods by which a debate should be terminated, one of which might be to the effect that the President may close a debate in case he thought that the sense of the House was with him after asking the House whether he might put the question to the vote.

[29th March 1927]

FIFTH AMENDMENT.

Standing Order No. 39.

Add at the end the words " unless twenty or more Members present object to such suspension ".

We consider (Mr. Saldanha dissenting) that this would be putting the majority of the Legislative Council Members at the mercy of the minority, and that either the majority of the Council should have the power to suspend the Standing Order or that the President should have it. As it is, we think that the present practice may continue.

SIXTH AMENDMENT.

Standing Order No. 17.

Add at the end the words " and from day to day without adjournment of the sitting for a period exceeding three days unless the House decides in favour of a longer period ".

We are of opinion that as non-official days are fixed under Rule 6 of the Legislative Council Rules by His Excellency the Governor, this amendment would be *ultra vires* so far as non-official Bills are concerned. As regards Government Bills, under Standing Order No. 5 (1), the right is now vested in the Government to arrange their business during days intended for official business, and the recognition of this right seems reasonable.

In the circumstances, we consider that there is no object in passing this amendment.

SEVENTH AMENDMENT

Standing Order No. 49

Add the following at the end of sub-clause (2) :

" Such powers shall not be exercised if twenty or more of the Members present support the Member who objects to the passing of the Bill at the same sitting."

For the same reasons as those stated in connexion with the draft amendment to Standing Order No. 39, we (Mr. Saldanha dissenting) are opposed to this amendment also.

C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU.

S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI.

T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRI.

J. A. SALDANHA

(subject to a minute of dissent).

M. KRISHNAN NAYAR.

S. SATYAMURTI

(subject to a minute of dissent).

T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR.

S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR.

S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR.

A. BALAKRISHNA SHETTY.

29th March 1927]

MINUTES OF DISSENT.

I

New Standing Order 19-A.

What I intended to say was "Every question admitted shall be given an answer with the information sought unless", etc. The words "with the information sought" were omitted inadvertently in my draft and may be added now. Instances of answers not giving the information sought are frequent, though the information is available or can be got.

Standing Order 26.

I did not wish that a rostrum or tribune should be erected. What is wanted is a small platform near the President's seat or at the foot of the House opposite the President, from which an inaudible Member could speak and be heard by the majority of the House distinctly. We are, I submit, in this respect slaves of the antiquated habit of the British House of Commons. We have a *President* of the Council, not a *Speaker*, who, in former times, was the spokesman of the House of Commons to the King and had to be addressed rather than the Members. The practice of addressing the Chair which was once insisted upon by the first President and more than once by the late President, tends to turn the back of a Member speaking to the majority of the other Members and makes his voice inaudible to them to a great extent in a House of which the acoustic properties are very poor. We go to the House not merely to speak, but to hear and to be heard, the reversal of which makes a sitting unpleasant and useless to a great extent. I would urge therefore that we should have recourse to the natural and rational practice of ordinary meetings of assemblies and congresses and conferences, with all their dignity, decorum and impressiveness. With strict limitations of time and the use of closure, if need be we need not fear long harangues, uncalled for and wasteful.

Standing Orders 39 and 49.

For the reasons given by the Committee, I would substitute the words 'the majority' for 'twenty or more'.

I propose to move the amendments accordingly, or for remitting the amendments for re-consideration of the Select Committee.

7th March 1927.

J. A. SALDANHA.

II

I think that the fifth and the seventh amendments may be made.

5th March 1927.

S. SATYAMURTI.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, the 30th March 1927.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. President (the hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu) in the chair.

PRESENT :

- | | |
|---|--|
| Ramaswami Ayyar, K.C.I.E., The hon. Sir C. P. Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. N. E. Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad. | Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad. |
| Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. T. E. Subbarayan, The hon. Mr. P. | Meston, Rev. Dr. W. |
| Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. | Moore, C.I.E., Mr. P. L. |
| Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K. | Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I. |
| Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur. | Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara, Mr. Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S. |
| Admarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T. Anjaneyulu, Mr. P. | Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.). |
| Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B. | Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N. |
| Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S. | Nagan Gowda, Mr. R. |
| Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur. | Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A. |
| Bazul-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, C.I.E., C.B.E. Khan Bahadur Muhammad | Narayana Raju, Mr. D. |
| Bhaktavatsala Nayudu, Mr. P. | Narayanan Chettiyar, Mr. A. I. Ar. |
| Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V. | Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M. |
| Bheemayya, Mr. J. | Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M. |
| Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman. | Pandurang Rao, Mr. V. |
| Bong, Mr. G. T. | Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A. |
| Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K. | Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R. |
| Congreve, Mr. C. R. T. | Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. |
| Cotterell, C.I.E., Mr. C. B. | Premayya, Mr. G. R. |
| Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N. | Raja of Panagudi, K.C.I.E. |
| Gangadhar Siva, Mr. M. V. | Rajan, Mr. P. T. |
| Gopala Menon, Mr. C. | Ramaachandria Padayachi, Mr. K. |
| Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S. | Ramaachandra Reddi, Mr. B. |
| Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C. | Ramanath Goenk. Mr. |
| Hearson, Mr. H. F. P. | Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C. |
| Hall, C.B.E., Mr. J. F. | Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U. |
| Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G. | Sibajanandam, Swami A. S. |
| John, Mr. V. Ch. | Saldanha, Mr. J. A. |
| Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A. | Sami Venkatchalam Chetti, Mr. |
| Kameswara Rao Nayudu, Mr. V. | Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K. |
| Karant, Mr. K. R. | Satyamurti, Mr. S. |
| Khadir Mobidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad. | Seturatnam Ayyar, Mr. M. R. |
| Koti Reddi, Mr. K. | Shetty, Mr. A. B. |
| Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M. | Siva Raj, Mr. N. |
| Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V. | Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S. |
| Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri. | Slater, C.I.E., Mr. S. H. |
| Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S. | Smith, Mr. J. Mackenzie. |
| MaoDougall, Kt., Sir Alexander. | Soundarapandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A. |
| Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K. | Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R. |
| Mahmud Schammad Sahib Bahadur. | Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C. |
| Mallayya, Dr. B. S. | Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R. |
| Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A. | Statham, Mr. R. M. |
| | Subrahmanya Moopnar, Mr. S. |
| | Sundaramurti Pillai, Rao Sahib P. V. S. |
| | Swami, Mr. K. V. K. |
| | Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur. |
| | Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed. |
| | Tulasiram, Mr. L. K. |
| | Vanavudaiya Goundar, Mr. S. V. |

[30th March 1927]

P R E S E N T—*cont.*

Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
 Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
 Venkataramam Nayudu, Mr. C.
 Venkiah, Mr. S.
 Wood, Mr. C. F.

Zamindar of Gollapalli.
 Zamindar of Kallilota.
 Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
 Zamindar of Seithur.

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

[*Order made by the President of the Madras Legislative Council under Standing Order No. 15*

1. Starred questions to be put at a meeting of the Council with their answers shall be printed and placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat

The President will call out the name of each interpellator in the order in which the names are printed, specify the serial number of his question and make a sufficient pause to give him or any other member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place and putting a supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.

2. If a member responsible for a starred question happens to be absent when it is called, it will be open either to him or to any other member to put supplementary questions thereon after the other starred questions for the day have been answered, provided question-time is not thereby exceeded.

3. Questions, not starred, will not be called in Council, but they will be printed with their answers and placed on the table of the House along with the list of starred questions. Oral supplementary questions will not be allowed in regard to unstarred questions.]

STARRED QUESTIONS

Civil Justice

Cases disposed of by the District Munsifs' Courts at Chingleput.

* 670 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to furnish a statement of cases disposed of in the several District Munsifs' Courts located at Chingleput during the year 1926?

A.—A statement is furnished.

Statement showing the number of cases disposed of in the several District Munsifs' Courts, *located at Chingleput*, during 1926.

District Munsifs' Courts.	O. S.	S. C. S.	O. P.	M. P.	Ex. P.	I. P.
Chingleput	520	1,493	16	2,571	2,066	22
Maduranakam at Chingleput.	636	821	27	2,067	1,461	20

Criminal Justice

Alleged capsizing of the Palampuzu ferry boat.

* 671 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to place before the House the facts connected with the alleged catastrophe of drowning of two girls as a result of the capsizing of the Palampuzu ferry boat on 16th February 1926, and to state—

- (a) whether the ferry boat was leaky and unfit for carrying passengers;
- (b) if so, how this fact escaped the attention of the authorities giving the contract for the ferry;
- (c) how the accident was caused and who is responsible for it;

30th March 1927]

(d) whether the ferry boats elsewhere in the Ponnani taluk are in a fit condition; and

(e) what steps have been taken to punish the persons responsible for the catastrophe?

A.—The Government have no information. A report has been called for.

Irrigation

Irrigation under the Dusi, Urlam and Wadada channels.

* 672 Q.—Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what is the extent of irrigation under the Ganjam minor rivers system and what is the expenditure incurred by Government up to date on this system and the revenue accruing therefrom;

(b) whether the Dusi, Urlam, Wadada channels are parts of the Ganjam minor rivers system and what is the expenditure incurred on these channels up to date and the income thereunder;

(c) whether the Government are aware that irrigation under these channels depends on the earthen cross bund or korambu works put up across the Langulya river to divert water in these channels;

(d) whether the Government are aware that the annual korambu works are found to be unsafe and inadequate to safeguard proper supply of water into these channels;

(e) whether the Government are aware that crops on the lands irrigated by these channels failed during the last ten years and great distress was caused in the area;

(f) what is the amount of remission recommended by the revenue authorities for failure of crops in this area for this fasli; and

(g) whether the Government are aware of the fact that large area under the channels seriously suffered for want of adequate supply of water?

A.—(a) Area irrigated in 1925-26—

	ACRES.
First crop	65,115
Second crop	5,255
Expenditure incurred—	

	RS.
Capital outlay incurred to end of 1925-26 ...	2,83,976
Revenue—	
Gross revenue during 1925-26	66,073
Net revenue after deducting working expenses ...	18,264

(b) Yes; figures of revenue and expenditure in regard to each channel separately are not available. The accounts are kept for the Ganjam minor rivers system as a whole.

(c) Yes in the case of Dusi and Wadada channels. The Government have no information as regards Urlam channel.

(d) These korambu works have been in vogue for a long time and the Government have no reason to think that they are unsafe or unsatisfactory for the purpose for which they are intended.

(e) & (g) The Government are not aware that the facts are as stated.

(f) The Government have not the information.

[30th March 1927]

Irrigation projects in Ganjam district.

* 673 Q. — Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) a list of the projects in the Ganjam district investigated from time to time and allowed to lie over without necessary action (1854—1926);

(b) the reasons in regard to each of the several projects for the delay in executing the same;

(c) whether Mr. F. E. Morgan made a survey of the several projects in 1920 and whether there was difference of opinion between local Public Works Department officials and the special officer;

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table the report or reports of Mr. Morgan and the orders of Government on each of the projects dealt with by him;

(e) whether Mr. F. E. Morgan recommended that full development of Rushikulya reservoir system known as the Boradapalli project as the most promising for improving Rushikulya system;

(f) what are the projects in Ganjam recommended by Mr F. E. Morgan; and

(g) in view of periodical scarcity occurring in Ganjam, will the Government be pleased to appoint a committee to investigate into the necessity and practicability of the several projects proposed from time to time by the Public Works Department and Revenue Officers as necessary in the interests of the people of the district?

A.—(a) & (b) A list is placed on the table.^a

(c) to (f) Mr Morgan's report has been placed on the Editors' Table. The orders of Government are indicated in the appendix to the report and in the list placed on the table—vide (a) and (b) above. The Bagava reservoir project mentioned in paragraph 8 on page 3 of the report has since been abandoned on account of the poor return anticipated and the uncertainty of securing the additional ayacut required.

(g) The irrigation possibilities of Ganjam have been very fully investigated, and it is doubtful if the appointment of a committee would serve any useful purpose. The suggestion will, however, be considered.

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"With reference to answer (g), may I request the hon. Member to remember (I will not say 'promise') the assurance that he would appoint a committee to consider the irrigation projects in the Ganjam district?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I think orders are under issue in regard to the committee."

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Thanks."

Construction of a dam across the canal from Ponnani town.

* 674 Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was a mud and stone dam at a place called Viyyam, two miles from Ponnani town, across the canal extending south from Ponnani

30th March 1927]

town, to prevent the ingress of salt water, and whether the Government have given any contracts for the demolition of these dams and the construction of a new one with granite ;

(b) to whom such contract was given and the amount that was spent for the construction ;

(c) whether the construction was under the supervision of Public Works Officers ;

(d) whether, as a result of the defective construction of the new embankment, salt water enters the canal and has made a large extent of paddy lands yielding about two lakhs of paras of paddy, on both sides of the canal and backwater, quite unfit for cultivation ; and

(e) what steps, if any, the Government propose to take in the matter ?

A.— The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 660. The Government have no information in regard to the other matters referred to.

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR — “ Will the Government be pleased to call for information in regard to the other matters ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR — “ Yes.”

Cement required for the Cauvery Mettur project.

* 675 Q.— Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state —

(a) the total quantity of cement required for the use of the Cauvery-Mettur project and its probable value at the average market price of the first quarter of 1927 ;

(b) whether the Government would consider the advisability of establishing a cement factory either at Bezvada or at some suitable centre in the Villupuram taluk of the South Arcot district for the purpose of supplying cement for the Mettur project ; and

(c) if the answer to the above question is in the negative, whether the Government will consider the advisability of using lime instead of cement in the Mettur dam ?

A.—(a) The Government have no information.

(b) & (c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to paragraph 8 of the Press Communiqué issued on the 23rd March 1927. If it is decided to use cement instead of lime, there is no intention of using any but Indian manufactured cement on the Mettur dam and the establishment of a factory at a suitable place in the Madras Presidency will be considered by the Government.

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM — “ Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to call for information as to the quantity of cement required for the Mettur project ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :— “ The Government say that they have no information. That is because, as was answered by me in regard to some other questions, we are taking steps to get that information and find out what the cost will be in comparison with the cost of lime. The result of the investigations as to the use of cement or lime will be placed on the table of the House.”

[30th March 1927]

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ May I enquire whether the Government have information that in some parts of the Presidency, such as Salem, etc., materials for making cement can be found ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Yes, those enquiries are being made now.”

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—“ Are the Government aware that the cement factory may be continued afterwards also ? ”

The hon. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Cement factory once started may be of use for many other purposes.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ May I know if the hon. the Law Member would agree not to come to a conclusion on this matter till we meet again and the matter is placed before us ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I cannot give any such undertaking. I want to make that point perfectly clear. It is likely that some time may be taken for coming to a decision and it is possible that the decision will be placed, as soon as it is arrived at, before the House.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ May I ask the hon. Member to place the matter before the House and then come to a final conclusion with the help of the advice of the House ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ That will be borne in mind.”

Motor Vehicles Act

Motor busses in this Presidency.

* 676 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many motor busses are now run for public traffic in this Presidency ;

(b) how many such busses are run for the said purpose in the districts of Malabar and South Kanara ;

(c) what arrangements have been made by the Government for the examination of such busses ; and

(d) how many times are such busses examined every year ?

A.—(a) The number of busses registered in the Madras Presidency was reported to be 3,071 in January last.

(b) The corresponding figures for South Kanara and Malabar are 135 and 172 respectively.

(c) & (d) Under rule 30 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules every motor bus has to obtain a permit in form ‘ G ’ from the Commissioner of Police in the City of Madras and the District Magistrate in the mufassal. Condition 4 of the ‘ G ’ permit requires every bus owner to get the bus examined once in six months by an officer approved by the Commissioner of Police or the District Magistrate as to its structural strength, condition

30th March 1927]

and general running order. The Government have issued the following general orders regarding the half-yearly examination of busses:—

- (i) In districts in which the number of busses to be examined is large and the income from fees would justify it, the half-yearly inspection should be entrusted to a single professional officer on a suitable salary, the fees being credited to the Government.
- (ii) In districts in which the fees collected are not sufficient for appointing a separate professional officer, a competent engineer should be associated with the District Superintendent of Police in the work of inspection, the fees being divided between them; and
- (iii) In the few districts in which neither of the above arrangements can be introduced, the District Superintendent of Police should be entrusted with the work.

In addition to the half-yearly examinations, the vehicles are inspected once a month by magistrates of or above the second class and police officers not below the rank of inspector for the purpose of verifying at short intervals the general fitness of the vehicles for use on public roads.

Fees collected from bus-owners for examination of busses in South Kanara.

* 677 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of busses in Malabar are less than that in South Kanara;

(b) what is the total amount of fees collected per year from the bus-owners for the examination of busses in South Kanara;

(c) whether Government have any objection to appoint a Bus Inspector in South Kanara; and

(d) whether such appointment will result in a considerable saving from the fees collected from the bus-owners?

A.—(a) The number of busses registered in the South Kanara district was reported to be 135 in January 1927, the corresponding figure for Malabar being 172.

(b) A sum of Rs. 5,000 was collected as fees for the half-yearly examination of motor busses in South Kanara district during 1925–26.

(c) In the South Kanara district a competent private engineer is associated with the District Superintendent of Police in the work of inspection of motor busses. The District Magistrate has reported that this system is working satisfactorily and the Government have decided to continue it.

(d) It is not possible to say whether the appointment of an Inspector will result in any saving.

[30th March 1927]

Press and Registration of Books*Prescription of a social novel.*

* 678 Q.—**Mr A. KALESWARA RAO**: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what were the reasons for proscribing, “Malapalli” a social novel, written by Mr. Unnava Lakshminarayana, as per *Fort St. George Gazette* Notification, dated May 14, 1923, G.O. No. 396, Public;

(b) upon whose opinion was it proscribed;

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table a translation of the passages which are alleged to be seditious;

(d) whether the Government intend to reconsider and remove the ban on the book?

A.—(a) Because the Government found that the novel contained passages which offended against section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code;

(b) The Government acted on the opinion of their legal advisers;

(c) They do not consider that any public interests will be served by such a procedure;

(d) No necessity has arisen to reconsider the order of Government.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—“In view of the fact that non-officials like myself who have read the novel do not think that it contains any seditious passages, may I know upon whose complaint the Government first investigated the matter?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“We received a letter with regard to this matter and placed it before the legal advisers. I may say, for the information of hon. Members, that there are only six or seven passages and if those passages can be expunged, I do not suppose there will be much objection to the novel.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“In view of the answer to clause (a) of the question, may I ask the hon. the Law Member why, if they really found that the novel contained passages which offended against section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code, they did not prosecute the author?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“We were asked to do so, but we came to the conclusion that we need not do so.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“In view of that answer, may I ask, since the Government are not prepared to test their opinion in a competent court of law, why should they hit Mr. Lakshminarayana below the belt by proscribing the novel, without having the courage to test their opinion in a court of law?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“I am perfectly willing to advise the Government to initiate prosecution. We have no doubt about the result.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“I am asking the Government what they mean by not testing their opinion before a court of law, while they are acting on that opinion?”

30th March 1927]

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" There is section 99-A, as my hon. Friend is aware, enabling prosecution. On the whole, it was thought it was not necessary or expedient to give further publicity to this matter and to hit the gentleman by prosecution, which is provided for under section 99-A. As I had suggested to my hon. Friend, Mr. Kaleswara Rao, there are only six or seven passages to which objection is taken and if those passages are expunged from the novel, the social novel would not be proscribed. If hon. Members are of opinion that the strict procedure of law should be followed, Government have no objection."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I do not happen to be the Law Member of the Government of Madras. It is not for me to advise the Government what they should do. I am asking the hon. the Law Member why he considers it proper for the Government to either proscribe the novel or to offer to my hon. Friend that he may accept the literary criticism of the Government and expunge portions from the novel, in which case, it will cease to be a novel. If the Government think that they cannot or need not or ought not to prosecute the author of this novel for infringing section 124-A, may I ask if the proper course for them is not to take any action against a novel of this kind ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" The Government will consider the desirability of starting prosecution "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, from the hon. the Law Member whether those specific passages were communicated to the author as objectionable ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" No, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Will the hon. Member kindly indicate to the author the objectionable passages and take his opinion whether he thinks it proper to expunge them ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Yes ; if a request is made by him."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know, if Mr. Lakshminarayana would consult the legal advisers of the Government and settle the matter, whether the Government are prepared not to proscribe the novel ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" It is exactly that possibility that I was indicating."

Minor Irrigation

Irrigation schemes in Kollegal taluk.

* 679 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any irrigation scheme in the Kollegal taluk, Coimbatore district, has been ordered to be taken up for execution in the immediate future in view of the existence of what may practically be considered to be famine conditions in that taluk ; and

(b) whether any remissions have been granted so far in that taluk and if so, to what extent ?

[30th March 1927]

A.—(a) So far as the Government are aware there is no irrigation scheme ready for execution in the Kollegal taluk.

(b) The remissions granted in the taluk up to the end of February 1927 amount to Rs. 967-4-0. The total remission during the current fasli is estimated at Rs. 10,040.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ In view of the fact that one scheme in Kollegal taluk has been approved by the Superintending Engineer, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to send those papers to him ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR .—“ There is no objection to send those papers to him.”

Public Service

Refund of increments to unpassed clerks in Government service.

* 680 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government will be pleased to state whether any orders have been passed with reference to the assurances given in answer to Question No. 1750 (b) and (c), dated 23rd March 1926, and, if so, what ?

A.—The reference to assurances is not understood. Orders have been passed on cases submitted by heads of departments. In passing orders the general policy adopted has been that retrospective effect cannot be given to orders of exemption, but where in consequence of his increments being ante-dated a clerk has drawn or is drawing more pay than he was or is entitled to draw, the recovery of any sum overdrawn in the past is waived and the clerk is permitted to remain on his present rate of pay but he is not eligible for another increment until it is due, calculating increments from the date of exemption.

Settlement

Resettlement operations in the Kistna district.

* 681 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) at what stage the resettlement operations in Kistna district are ;

(b) when the resettlement is intended to come into force in Kistna district ;

(c) whether the Government have given any instruction to the resettlement officers as regards the percentage of increase over the existing kist and as regards the poorer ryots paying Rs. 10 or less ; and

(d) whether the Government intend to postpone the resettlement of the district till a Land Revenue Settlement Bill is passed in this Council ?

A.—(a) The work usually done at a resettlement, viz., the correction of the registration by the issue of rough pattas and the hearing of objections thereto and the checking of the registration of waste and poramboke lands, is now in progress.

(b) The present settlement expires with the revenue year 1928-29.

(c) No orders have been issued regarding the rates of assessment to the Settlement Officer whose proposals have not yet been received.

(d) As a change in the rates of assessments cannot take effect before the revenue year 1929-30 this question does not arise now,

30th March 1927]

Prisoners in this Presidency.

* 682 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many persons convicted of offences under chapter VI or under section 153-A of the Indian Penal Code or imprisoned for failure to give security against commission of such offences are confined in the jails of this Presidency;

(b) how many of them are natives of other Presidencies;

(c) whether there are any such persons who are not released though their terms have been completed for want of consent on the part of the Local Government by whom they were sent to this Presidency; and

(d) if so, how many and from which provinces?

A. (a), (b) & (c) The Government have called for information.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—“ Since the question was given notice of a month ago, may I know whether the hon. Member has got the information now? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur.—“ No; but I will hurry up this matter.”

Military

Alleged circular for officers to attend “ The Sport of Kings ”.

* 683 Q.—Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM Will the hon. the Member for Finance and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a circular has been sent round to all Civil officers in Madras under the signature of the Chief Secretary to the Government, announcing that His Excellency the Governor will attend the performance of “ The Sport of Kings ” at the Elphinstone Theatre on the 3rd March 1927;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said circular notice directs that all Government officials, Naval and Military officers should wear mess dress and that non-official gentlemen should wear evening dress with decorations;

(c) whether the performance styled “ The Sport of Kings ” is a Government function where all Naval, Military and Civil officers were invited to attend or a mere private function where they would have to pay for their admission;

(d) if the answer is that it is a private function, whether the Government thinks it proper to prescribe to its officers what dress they should wear;

(e) whether the notice circulated to all Civil officers was not intended to be an order to Government officers to attend the performance with a view to patronizing the same; and

(f) whether the Government can point out any precedent in India justifying such an action?

A.—(a) & (b) Yes.

(c) The performance was not a Government function.

(d) The Government regard it as most desirable that officers should be informed of all occasions on which His Excellency the Governor will be present and of the appropriate dress to wear if they attend.

(e) No.

(f) The question does not arise.

[30th March 1927]

MR. L. K. TULASIRAM :—“ If it was not a Government function, may I ask the hon. the Member for Finance why officers of departments were asked to attend the function of ‘ The Sport of Kings ’ ? ”

The hon. MR. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ Nobody was asked to attend.”

MR. L. K. TULASIRAM :—“ I have in my hands a circular asking all the Naval and Army officers to attend the function. If necessary, I shall place it on the table of the House.”

The hon. MR. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ I should be very glad to see it.”

MR. L. K. TULASIRAM :—“ For the benefit of hon. Members of the House, I shall place on the table of the House the communication which began as a notice and ended as a circular.”

The hon. MR. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ I shall be obliged to the hon. Member.”

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Are officers of the Government similarly invited when His Excellency the Governor attends any benefit or other performance as ‘ The Sport of Kings ’ ? ”

The hon. MR. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ Yes, Sir. In most cases, so far as I know.”

MR. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ May I know under what budget grant the item of expenses for printing and sending circulars round comes and how the Finance Department sanctions expenditure for cinema performances ? ”

The hon. MR. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ Notice, Sir.”

MR. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ With reference to answer (d), in view of the answer that it is a private function, may I know the reasons why the Government regard it as most desirable that all officers should be informed of all occasions on which His Excellency the Governor is present in his private capacity ? ”

The hon. MR. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ Because, Sir, there are many persons who are in doubt as to what would be the proper dress when His Excellency is present and this is to assist them.”

MR. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ May I ask my hon. Friend the Revenue Member if he is aware, in the cases of His Majesty the King attending the various theatres, whether any circular is issued asking various officers to come in uniforms ? ”

The hon. MR. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ I cannot say, Sir.”

MR. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ I can say, Sir. No such circular is issued. With reference to answer (f), may I ask whether the Government can point to any precedent in India justifying such action ? May I ask how the question does not arise ? Thirdly, may I repeat the question whether the Government, in acting as they did in this matter of practically advertising a private performance, were guided by any precedent in any part of the civilized world ? ”

The hon. MR. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ There was no necessity to refer to a precedent. The question assumes that this was a notice requiring officers to attend and the answer says they were not ; it was not thought

30th March 1927]

necessary to seek a precedent, because no such order was issued. The notice was sent for the guidance of officers regarding the dress to be worn if they attended the function. I have myself received such notices on other occasions."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—" May I know if notices are sent with regard to cinema performances ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—" I don't know that a cinema is different from a theatre."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—" May I know if the Government considered it proper and necessary to issue a notice practically advertising the performance in the Elphinstone Theatre in order to enable that theatre to make more money ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—" The notice was sent for the assistance of those officers who wanted to attend, as to what dress should be worn."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—" May I ask if there are any words in that notice or circular making the people to conclude clearly that it was not the desire of the Government that they should attend ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—" I cannot say that, because I have not seen the circular."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" When the officers receive a circular letter from the Chief Secretary stating that the Governor will be present at a particular performance and that the officers should wear particular dresses, are not they likely to take it that it is an order requiring them to attend it ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—" No, Sir "

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" May I know, Sir, if the Government do not consider that such a circular as this issued under the signature of the Chief Secretary would be interpreted by the officers as an order to them to be present at that particular function ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—" No, Sir, they will quite well understand the significance of the order "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—" May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member whether he will make an enquiry into the existence of the circular and place it on the table of this House as early as possible ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—" No, Sir, I would not do it."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—" May I know, Sir, why he says that he cannot do it."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—" I did not say I could not do it, I only said I would not do it."

[30th March 1927]

Corporation of Madras*Appointment of Health Officer and Engineer by the Madras Corporation.*

* 684 Q.—**Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:** Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have vetoed the appointments made by the Corporation of Madras for its Health Officer and Engineer, and if so, the reasons for the same in the case of each officer;

(b) whether it is a fact that in the case of the Engineer's appointment the Government have stated as one of its reasons that the person appointed by the Corporation did not possess a specific European qualification; and

(c) whether the Government are considering the advisability of removing the necessity for a European qualification and to insist only on some good Indian qualification, and whether the Government will be pleased to have the change made at an early date?

A.—(a) Yes. The reasons are as follows:—

(i) *Health Officer.*—The Government considered that the person appointed by the Corporation was not suited for the post of Health Officer in Madras, having regard to the conditions of health prevailing in the City. They have since allowed his appointment to continue temporarily for six months from 1st March 1927.

(ii) *Special Engineer.*—The Government considered that the Special Engineer should have completed a full time course of not less than three years in Civil or Municipal Engineering at one of the Universities recognized by the Institute of Civil Engineers and should have had not less than ten years' practical experience in the design and execution of water-supply and drainage schemes of large towns, five years of which should have been in superior independent charge of such works.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to answer (a) (ii) above.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Appointment of the Special Engineer of the Madras Corporation.

* 685 Q.—**Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:** Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government intend confirming the appointment of the Special Engineer of the Madras Corporation in view of the resolution of the Corporation in respect of it; and

(b) if not, why not?

A.—(a) & (b) The matter is under consideration.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR.—“May I know, Sir, if the Engineer has been permitted to continue in the present post?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN.—“The hon. Member is quite right in his presumption. He has been allowed to continue for six months on certain conditions.”

30th March 1927]

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know the conditions ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The conditions have been communicated to the Corporation, Sir, and I do not like to give them out until the Corporation has considered them."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Does the hon. the Minister say that it has been sent as a confidential communication, or is it going to be discussed publicly in the Corporation ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It will be discussed publicly by the Corporation, but I would not like that the question should be raised here before the Corporation discusses it."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" My question arises as a supplemental question on the answer given by my Friend, the hon. Minister. He may refuse to give the answer, no doubt; but I am asking whether those conditions are so confidential that they cannot be publicly discussed in this House but can be discussed publicly in the Corporation ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It is a matter for the Corporation, Sir. I thought my hon. Friend would wait and see what the Corporation has got to say before raising a debate on the floor of this House."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" We are also very much concerned, Sir, and if we wait till the Corporation raises the question, it may be too late. We are just requesting the hon. Minister to mention those conditions to us, so that we may also help the Corporation in coming to a decision."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I think the Corporation is well able to take care of itself."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" But I think that is not the opinion of the hon. Minister; otherwise, he would not have cancelled the order as he did, at least temporarily. It is said in answer to clause (c) that the matter is under consideration. May we know, Sir, when the Government are expected to come to a decision? Is it likely to be before the six months are over ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Yes, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, with regard to the answer to clause (a), may I ask for some elucidation? Have the Government any right to veto the appointment of the Special Engineer, and have they, as a matter of fact, vetoed the appointment ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As far as I understand the section concerned, Sir, this Government have no power to veto the appointment of the Engineer, but they have power to stop the contribution of funds to the Corporation."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know, Sir, if, at least to the extent to which the supplementary answer says that, the statement in the answer that the Government have vetoed the appointment, is wrong ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As far as I understand the matter, Sir, the Government have power to veto the appointment of a new individual, though not the office or the post concerned."

[30th March 1927]

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I see the inspiration in the second answer. But may I ask the hon. the Chief Minister to answer in an uninspired manner as to what is meant by saying that the Government can veto the appointment of a Special Engineer? I do not want to give information, Sir, but I should like the hon. the Minister to answer after some deliberation whether, as a matter of fact, the Government have vetoed the appointment of the Special Engineer."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As I said, Sir, as things stand at present, the Government have not actually vetoed the appointment."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" If he will kindly look at the paper, Sir, and not at my face, all the time the question is whether the Government have vetoed the appointment made by the Corporation for its Engineer, and the answer is 'yes'. May I therefore take it, Sir, in view of the answer given by my hon. Friend, that the Government have not vetoed the appointment of the Engineer? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Yes, he may take that to be so."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Thank you, Sir. May I ask whether the Government had not issued orders that they would not make the usual loans and contributions towards the special works, unless the Special Engineer appointed by the Corporation possessed the qualifications mentioned in sub-clause (ii) of clause (a) of the answer? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That is so, Sir."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I ask the hon. the Chief Minister whether he has not yet withdrawn that objection, Sir? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As I have said in answer to clause (c), Sir, that matter is under consideration."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I remind him, that since that answer was given, the Corporation has received a communication withdrawing the objection? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That is true, Sir."

Education

Alleged grievances of managers of aided elementary schools in Ponnani taluk.

* 686 Q.—Mr. J. A. SARDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have received a memorial in February 1927 from certain managers of aided elementary schools in Ponnani taluk, Malabar district, on their various disabilities and grievances; and

(b) if so, what action is being taken or has been taken thereon?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 634.

30th March 1927]

Representation of teacher-managers in the Malabar District Educational Council.

* 687 Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any representative of the teacher-managers on the District Educational Council of Malabar; and

(b) if not, why not?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (g) of question No. 634.

Government Order regarding Deputy Inspectors and School Assistants.

* 688 Q.—Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a Government Order, Law (Education), dated 15th January 1924, was issued and communicated by the Director of Public Instruction to the District Educational Officers whereby the two cadres of Deputy Inspectors and School Assistants were treated as similar for a period of two years from 1st March 1922 for purposes of initial pay of officers transferred from the one to the other;

(b) how many school assistants were transferred, in accordance with the above Government Order, as permanent Deputy Inspectors of Schools; what was the pay of such school assistants before their transfer to the Deputy Inspector's cadre and on what pay they were put when transferred as Deputy Inspectors;

(c) whether there was another Government Order whereby Government directed that for purposes of rules 22 and 30 of the Fundamental Rules, Deputy Inspectors of Schools and school assistants should be considered as being on the same scale of pay and that they should not be given higher initial pay when transferred from one cadre to another, followed by a communication from the Accountant-General to the effect that the orders in G.O. Mis No. 94 should be considered in conjunction with G.O. Mis. No. 60, and that it must be considered to apply with effect from 1st March 1922;

(d) whether retrospective effect was given to the view of the Accountant-General from 1st March 1922, and if so, why;

(e) whether there were any proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction calling for statements from subordinates of the department affected by the decision of the Accountant-General; whether these statements were communicated to the Accountant-General and his orders taken before refund was ordered by the Director; and

(f) what are the names of the subordinate officers affected by this decision and what was the amount ordered to be refunded in each case, and whether their pay at present has been brought down by one increment?

A—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government Order did not require the transfer of any permanent school assistant as permanent Deputy Inspector; but only enunciated a rule for the fixing of initial pay of officers without substantive appointments transferred from one cadre to the other; the latter part of the question does not arise.

(c) Yes.

[30th March 1927]

- (d) Yes, on the advice of the Accountant-General.
 (e) Yes, the orders of the Accountant-General are unnecessary for ordering refund of the excess pay drawn.
 (f) The information is furnished below.—

Name.		Amount ordered to be refunded.		
		RS.	A.	P.
(1) M.R.Ry. T. Krishnama Achariyar	...	85	0	0
(2) „ K. S. Nagaratnam Ayyar	...	122	5	0
(3) „ S. Krishna Sarma	...	125	0	0
(4) „ T. V. Nilakanta Sastri	...	393	5	0
(5) „ N. S. Jambunatha Ayyar	...	330	0	0

The pay of all the above officers except that of Nos. (1) and (3) has been reduced by one increment.

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—“ Sir, arising out of the answer to clause (b), may I know whether it was through oversight that the department allowed the extra pay to be drawn by the officers concerned? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN —“ I want notice, Sir.”

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—“ Sir, considering the hardship to which these officers have been put, in one case the loss of one increment and in the other case a much larger amount, may I ask the hon. the Minister for Education to tell us whether there is any proposal to compensate these officers in some other way? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ There is no such proposal.”

Vernacular test for Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

* 689 Q.—Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether any and if so, how many Deputy Inspectors of Schools with Sanskrit or other classical language as their second language in their college course were exempted permanently from passing their compulsory vernacular tests in one or both vernacular languages and on what grounds were such exemptions granted?

A.—Two Deputy Inspectors of Schools with Sanskrit as their second language in their college course were granted permanent exemption from passing the linguistic portion of the Deputy Inspectors' test. One of them was exempted on account of his age. He is due to retire in two years. The other was confirmed on Rs. 100 and subsequently on Rs. 125 a month in the cadre of Deputy Inspectors of Schools prior to the introduction of the time scale of pay.

Proposal to hold two examinations a year for Deputy Inspectors' Test.

* 690 Q.—Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to hold two examinations a year for the Deputy Inspectors' Test, Parts I and II; and

(b) if the answer is in the negative, what are the reasons to this test not being held twice every year?

30th March 1927]

A.—(a) No.

(b) If the hon. Member will give reasons for holding the test twice a year, they will be considered.

Mr S. ARFUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—“Sir, in answer to clause (b), I am asked to give reasons. Might I ask the hon. the Minister for Education whether seeing that the University holds its examinations twice and also that examinations in public tests are held twice a year the department also may not hold examinations twice a year?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“That matter will be considered.”

Alleged levy of fines by the Principal, Presidency College.

* 691 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Principal of the Presidency College has collected as fine Rs. 500 from the students of the B.A. class, as some students created some noise in the class;

(b) whether it is a fact that part of the amount so collected was spent on furniture and part of it was diverted to the Sports fund;

(c) whether any receipt duly signed was granted to the students;

(d) whether the Principal possesses power to levy such fine on the students under the Educational Rules; and

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to enquire into the matter and stop such heavy fines on innocent students being levied for mischief done by one or two individuals.

A.—(a) A sum of Rs. 359 was collected from the students of the junior B.A. class for making such a noise that the Professor was unable to begin the lecture and had to dismiss the class.

(b) The whole amount of the fine was credited to the athletic fund of the college. The Principal purchased some articles of furniture for the athletic clubs out of this fund.

(c) No. Entries were, however, made in the register of the college, initialled by the clerk in charge of the register and checked by the Principal.

(d) Yes; under rule 97, Madras Educational Rules.

(e) Government see no reason for taking any action in the matter. They do not accept the presumption that heavy fines have been inflicted on innocent students.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—“May I know from the hon. the Minister for Education what he thinks the maximum amount should be which the Principal of the College can levy as fine under rule 97 of the Madras Education Rules?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“There is no maximum fixed. It is levied by the Principal as a disciplinary measure, in order to keep proper discipline; and hon. Members will readily admit that, on a matter of discipline, the Principal should have the final voice.”

[30th March 1927]

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know from the hon. the Minister if there is no other alternative to levying fine on students for the mere fault of making some noise, or for making such small mistakes as that ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" If discipline required that, I suppose the Principal had no other alternative."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" Has the hon. the Minister satisfied himself, Sir, that that was necessary in the case now under consideration ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As I said before, Sir, that is a matter of discipline. I think if political heads are going to interfere with matters of discipline, it would become rather difficult."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know, Sir, if the Principal is infallible and will not commit any mistake, and cannot the hon. the Minister, the highest authority on Educational matters, go into the question of the treatment of students ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I quite admit, Sir, that it is quite possible for human beings in the world to commit mistakes; but in a case like this, I feel the Principal knew what he was doing."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask the hon. the Minister to elucidate me on the question whether in inflicting this punishment, the Principal took into consideration the fact that group punishments of this kind, i.e., insisting on all the students of a particular class to pay a fine for the sin committed by a few boys and girls of that particular class, are immoral, demoralising and are calculated to lower the standards of discipline in any institution ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" On the other hand, Sir, I feel that group punishment is a good thing and makes people united."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, in view of that statement, may I take it that so long as my hon. Friend happens to be the Education Minister, group punishment will be the order of the day in all schools and colleges ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I do not say that, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask, Sir, with reference to clause (a) of this question, whether as a matter of fact only the girls in that class made the noise, but the sin for that was put on the whole class ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I must have that matter enquired into before I can give the answer."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask, with reference to clause (b), whether the Government approved of the action of the Principal in adding to the funds of the club and of the Government institution the fines collected from these boys and girls ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The hon. Member will see that it was not added to the Government funds but added only to the athletic funds of the College."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTAMA RAO :—" May I know, with reference to answer to clause (a), from how many students this sum of Rs. 359 was collected ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I cannot give the exact number."

30th March 1927]

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Can he give me the approximate number, Sir ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN .—" I am not sure."

Mr. K. V. R SWAMI :—" Will the hon. the Minister consider that in fining the students, the principal is actually punishing the parents and it is not proper to punish the parents for the fault of the boys ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN —" I do not think it is punishing the parents, Sir, in this sense that the parents can make their children go without some of the luxuries if their children have not behaved properly."

Mr P. BAKTHAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" May I know, Sir, whether the whole class, i.e., the full strength of the class was fined, or only a certain number were fined, if he cannot give out the exact number ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As I have said, Sir, the fine was inflicted on the whole class."

Local Boards

Repair of the road to Tippiasamudram.

* 692 Q.—Mr. M. A MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has been asking the Vellore Taluk Board and the District Board of North Arcot many a time, to have the road to Tippiasamudram branching off from the 102nd mile from the Madras Trunk road repaired, and that the Boards have neglected repair the same ; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will have its desire enforced ?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member presumably refers to the cart-track from Tippiasamudram to join the Madras-Bangalore road. It does not appear that the Government have at any time asked the District Board or the Vellore Taluk Board to repair this cart-track. The Vellore Taluk Board has not been able for want of funds to convert it into a road, but the Government understand that the District Board now proposes to take the matter up and form a road from next year.

Utilization of the Railway bridge across the Netravati for public traffic.

* 693 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA . Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what action the Government have taken or propose to take on the memorial submitted to them by the inhabitants of Mangalore, Ullal and neighbouring villages in November 1926 on the subject of utilization of the Railway bridge crossing the Netravati river for cart traffic ;

(b) whether the Government are disposed to contribute any amount and, if so, what proportion of the expenditure required on the bridge and what proportion Government expect from local bodies ; and

[30th March 1927]

(c) whether Government will be pleased to examine the question of utilizing Railway bridges elsewhere for the purposes of public roads also and the contributions to be made by local bodies concerned when so utilized?

A—(a) The Government have since received the memorial referred to. It is under their consideration.

(b) The question will be considered by Government when specific proposals for the construction of a cart-road on the bridge in question are received by them.

(c) The Government see no need to undertake the examination of any such general question. The matter is primarily one for local bodies to consider in consultation with the Railway authorities. If any specific case comes up to Government, it will be examined.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"As regards clause (b) may I inquire from whom the specific proposals have to come for the construction of the road?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"From the District Board."

Lease of the collection of tolls in Chingleput district.

* 694 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the President of the Chingleput District Board has leased out the collection of tolls in the district for three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that it was not specifically stated in the auction notice that the lease would be for three years;

(c) the income for the last three years to the Chingleput District Board and to the Madras Corporation from the tolls;

(d) whether it is a fact that while the figures for the Madras Corporation have gradually risen, those for the Chingleput District Board have gradually fallen;

(e) whether the lease was confirmed for three years after the auction took place; and

(f) whether the tolls are levied at the maximum rates?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government have called for the information.

(c) The gross receipts from toll gates were—

Year.				Madras City.	Chingleput District Board.
				RS.	RS.
1924-25	...	...	...	63,318	1,12,256
1925-26	...	...	...	54,037	1,54,400
1926-27	...	...	...	60,360	1,44,020

(d) No.

(e) Yes.

(f) Yes.

30th March 1927]

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" In view of the fact that the lease was given for three years and in view of the fact that the lease was for the lowest possible amount for the last four years, will the hon. the Minister for Education interfere and ask the President to re-auction the lease for one year ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As the law stands at present, we have no power to interfere."

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" Suppose the President leased it for more than three years, even then will the Minister not be able to interfere ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" No, Sir, the law as it stands says so."

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" Does the Minister know that 90 per cent of the toll gates was taken by one individual ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Is there not a rule, Sir, that if the lease is for more than three years, the Government may interfere ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" There is no such rule as far as I know."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" May I know from the hon. the Minister if the President has got the discretionary power to fix the period of the lease or is it obligatory on him to fix the period for a particular number of years ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" May I know from the hon. the Minister what accounts for the gradual fall in the toll income of the District Board, while the Corporation income from tolls has been progressing ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I do not know."

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" Are Presidents of District Boards allowed to take presents from contractors and others on marriage and other occasions ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That is contrary to rules, Sir."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Is there any rule permitting the President of a District Board to auction these leases for more than a year ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" There is no such rule, fixing any time-limit."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know, Sir, whether the District Board was consulted as to the period of this lease ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether it is not necessary that this matter should be placed before the District Board and its sanction obtained if it is for a period of more than one year ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As I have said, I should like to have the matter looked into before giving an answer."

[30th March 1927]

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Is it not a fact that, so far as the local boards are concerned, this kind of collecting tolls for three years is irregular according to the rules?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That is asking for opinion."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—"Is the hon Minister aware that this system of giving leases consecutively for three years entails loss of revenue to the local bodies?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I cannot say anything in reply to that until I find out exactly what it is."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"Considering the fact that these tolls are causing great annoyance to the motorists and other tourists, will the Government consider the question of minimising the inconvenience to them?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"The matter will be considered."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—"Does the hon. the Minister know that the buses in the Chingleput district are going on increasing, while the income is falling? How can the two be reconciled?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I have no information."

Bifurcation of the Tindivanam Taluk Board.

* 695 Q. —Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR : Will the hon the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have recently received a memorial praying for the bifurcation of the Tindivanam Taluk Board which comprises three taluks;

(b) whether the Government are aware that the taluks of Cuddalore, Vriddhachalam and Chidambaram have each a taluk board, and that the District Board of South Arcot has recently passed a resolution recommending the bifurcation of the Tirukkoyilur Taluk Board with effect from April 1928;

(c) whether any and what steps have been taken by the District Board in the direction of bifurcating the Tindivanam Taluk Board; and

(d) whether any action has been or is proposed to be taken on the mahazar aforesaid?

A. —(a) & (b) Yes.

(c) & (d) The mahazar has been referred to the President, District Board, South Arcot, who has been requested to place the matter before the District Board and report its views together with the views of the Tindivanam Taluk Board. The District Board's views have not yet been received by the Government.

BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur :—"May I know whether the hon. Minister will consider the proposal favourably?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I shall have to wait till I get the proposals of the District Board, before I can give an answer."

30th March 1927]

Road contracts of the District Board, Kistna.

* 696 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the President, District Board, Kistna, has recently advertised for tenders for road contracts for three years;

(b) whether the Government are aware that hitherto contracts were given only for one year; and

(c) in view of the fact that the District Board is going to be bifurcated very shortly, whether the Government propose to order the giving of all road contracts to be postponed till the bifurcation is effected?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information.

(c) The matter is one which is within the discretion of the District Board. The Government will, however, point out to the President, District Board, the doubtful propriety of entering into three years' contracts at the present time.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know when the bifurcation is going to take place?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I think the bifurcation will take effect on the 1st May. There has been some delay."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know why it is not to be given effect to in April according to the promise given by the hon. Minister in the last question?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I only said that we were trying to give effect to it before 1st April and naturally it will be given effect to on 1st May as it was found not possible to give effect to it on the 1st April."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know whether complaints have been received against the President, District Board, that in the matter of giving contracts to roads he is showing partiality?"

Village Panchayats

Control of village pounds by village panchayats.

* 697 Q.—Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have issued orders that the control of cattle pounds should not be given to village panchayats;

(b) if so, why such orders were made in the face of section 15 (14) of Act XV of 1920; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Revenue Divisional Officer, Karur, refused to hand over control of the Vangal pound to the Vangal Village Panchayat, and if so, why?

A.—(a) The Government in 1923 informed the Registrar-General of Panchayats that they were not then prepared to sanction the transfer of individual cattle-pounds to the control of village panchayats.

[30th March 1927]

- (b) The hon. Member is referred to the speech of the hon. Sir Muhammad Habib-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur on pages 515—517 of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council, dated 6th August 1921, which explains the attitude of the Government regarding the transfer of the control over cattle-pounds to local boards of all descriptions including village panchayats.
- (c) The Government are not aware of it.

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I ask whether, considering the fact that the speech of the hon. Sir Muhammad Habib-ul-lah Sahib was made on the 6th August 1921, the Government have after six years, not yet decided whether the cattle-pounds should be transferred to the local boards ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ I will consider the suggestion.”

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—“ May we know whether Government will continue the attitude which was expressed in 1921 ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ Yes, Sir.”

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I ask, with regard to what Sir Habib-ul-lah said in 1921 that when local boards are willing to take over all the pounds they would be transferred to them, did the Government ascertain whether they are willing to take over all the pounds ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ That is an hypothesis, Sir.”

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I ask whether in view of the transfer of the pounds to village panchayats, it is not the duty of the Government to find out whether they are willing ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ No, Sir.”

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—“ That being one of the things that the Government contemplated, that the local boards should take over all the cattle-pounds, may I ask whether Government do not think that the time has become ripe for their transfer ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ It is a question relating to the administration of the Act.”

Refund of illegal taxes collected by the President of the Therkupatti Village Panchayat

* 698 Q.—Mr. Chavadi K SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI : With reference to the answers to questions No. 2394, dated 28th August 1926, No. 30 (85), dated 25th January 1927, and No. 59 (86), dated 26th January 1927, regarding the refund of illegal taxes collected by the President of the Therkupatti Village Panchayat and the report of the Therkupatti Village Panchayat on the levy of house-tax, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the reports called for from the Registrar-General of Panchayats have been received, and if so, whether he will place the same on the Council table ?

A.—Yes. The reports received from the Registrar-General of Panchayats are laid on the table.*

80th March 1927]

Civil Veterinary Department

Appointment of the Veterinary Surgeon, Tiruvannamalai, as Inspector of Slaughter-houses.

* 699 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development and the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Veterinary Surgeon in charge of the Veterinary Hospital, Tiruvannamalai, North Arcot district, has also been appointed by the Tiruvannamalai municipality as Inspector of Slaughter-houses in that municipality;

(b) whether he draws any allowance from the municipal funds for this work and whether this is allowed by Government;

(c) whether the Tiruvannamalai municipality has no qualified Sanitary Inspector in its employ to inspect its slaughter-houses; and

(d) whether it is a fact that this Veterinary Surgeon has served in the same station for nearly ten years?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes. This is allowed by Government.

(c) The Government understand that the municipality has a qualified Sanitary Inspector.

(d) He has been in charge of the Veterinary Hospital since 12th September 1918.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Is it a fact that the Veterinary Surgeons are allowed to take up the work of Slaughter-house Inspectors and is it simply because there is not work enough for them in the Veterinary hospital?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"It is not that."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Is it a fact that the average number of cases in the Tiruvannamalai Veterinary hospital is less than six daily?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I have no notice of that question and so I cannot answer that."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Is it a fact that some gentlemen are daily using this hospital as a reading room for communal journals like "Dravidan" and "Kudi Arasu" with the encouragement of the Veterinary Surgeon?"

Industries

Staff of the Leather Trades Institute.

* 700 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) what is the staff attached to the Leather Trades Institute and how many students are trained there; and

(b) how does its expenditure compare with those of the Trades School and Madura Technical Institute?

[30th March 1927]

A.--(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to pages 334 and 340 of the Civil Budget Estimate for 1927-1928. The number of students in the Leather Trades Institute is seven.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask the hon. the Minister for Development whether he considers that the expenditure on the Leather Trades Institute is justified by the number of students trained, which is a glorious number of 7 ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I have asked for a report from the Director of Industries and will come to a decision in the matter."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Will the hon. Minister consider the possibility of sending these seven students to a big private leather factory like the one at Chromepet, instead of incurring a heavy expenditure by continuing an expensive school ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Not so long as we have an institute here."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Can that be a justification for you to have an institute at such a cost, at such waste of public funds ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That question has already been answered."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" Can the hon. Minister say whether the students turned out of this institute have got employment either in that institute or elsewhere ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" That will be one of the matters the Director of Industries will report upon."

Excise

Proposals for the reduction of arrack shops and toddy shops.

* 701 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to paragraph 22 in section X of the Season and Crop report for fasli 1335 under the heading wages where reference is made to drink as a serious factor affecting the economic condition of the agricultural labourers in spite of increased wages; and

(b) if so, whether he has under consideration any proposals for the gradual reduction of arrack and toddy shops in the rural areas and also the reduction in the supplies of drink, so as to improve economic condition of the agricultural labourers ?

A.—(a) The Government are aware of the fact that the writer of the report in it expressed his view that "in spite of the high wages and the fall in the price of food-grains and cloth, the condition of the casual labourer who was paid in money and not in kind was not much improved owing to drink though he was somewhat better off than before as compared with the small agriculturist and the tenant farmer."

(b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (b) of the Legislative Council question No. 362 answered at the meeting held on 17th March 1927.

30th March 1927]

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" Can the hon. Minister for Excise say whether the condition of the agricultural labourers referred to in the season and crop report has reference to the area where the prohibition of the sale of arrack is now being tried ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I cannot answer the question without making further enquiries."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" Can the hon. Minister for Excise say whether any licences for liquor other than arrack in the prohibition areas have been granted ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I think, for toddy."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" Any licences for foreign liquor have also been granted ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I presume so, Sir."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" We have been trying a very good experiment of prohibition in some of these rural areas and the hon. Minister for Excise the other day said that he was going to try prohibition in several other areas. Will the . . . ? "

The hon. the **PRESIDENT** :—" The hon. Member is making a speech."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" Will the hon. Minister call for a report of the state of affairs in these prohibition areas ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" We do receive a report from the Commissioner of Excise every year."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" May I know whether the hon. Minister knows that a new beer shop has been opened in the Khansamedu in Madura against the protest of the residents of that street ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I have no information, Sir."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" I have a telegram that the street residents protested . . . "

The hon. the **PRESIDENT** :—" When the Minister says he has no information, the better course for the hon. Member is to table a question with due notice."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" Will the hon. Minister be pleased to call for information as regards the opening of the new beer shop in the heart of Madura near the Minakshi temple, which was protested against by the inhabitants of the locality ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I shall call for the information."

Reduction of arrack shops in Calcut.

* 702 Q.—**Mr. C. GOPALA MENON** : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Excise Advisory Committee for Calicut Municipality decided to reduce the number of arrack shops by two during 1927-28 ;

[30th March 1927]

(b) whether the Commissioner for Exoise has vetoed the proposal; and
 (c) if so, the reasons adduced for overriding the decision of the Advisory Committee?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have not the information asked for.

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—"Will the hon. Minister make enquiries with regard to this question?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Yes, Sir."

Medical Administration

Professor of Pathology in the Madras Medical College.

* 703 Q.—MR. ABDUL HAMID KHAN. Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) who is the Professor of Pathology in the Madras Medical College and the Third Physician;

(b) what are his qualifications;

(c) whether he has had any previous teaching experience in any Medical College; and

(d) whether he has ever previously worked in any civil hospital;

(e) why he was appointed in preference to men in the Civil Medical Department;

(f) whether the Government will consider the feasibility of filling up the Professorships of the Medical College by open advertisement in newspapers?

A.—(a) Captain P. N. Basu, I.M.S.

(b) His qualifications are—

(i) M.B. (Calcutta).

(ii) M.R.C.P. (Edin.).

(iii) D.P.H. (Lond.).

(iv) D.T.M. & H. (Lond.).

(c) No.

(d) No.

(e) The Government of India have ordered that the claims of officers of the Bacteriological department should be considered whenever the Chair of Pathology in the Madras Medical College has to be filled and that intimation should be given to them in good time of any impending vacancy in that appointment in order that an opportunity may be given to them to suggest the names of suitable candidates. When the permanent Professor of Pathology (Major Forsyth, I.M.S.) was about to retire from service, this Government accordingly intimated to the Government of India that a vacancy would arise and applied for the services of a qualified officer. The Government of India thereupon selected Captain P. N. Basu, I.M.S., for the appointment.

(f) The suggestion will be considered by the Government when there is no officer in service possessing the necessary qualifications, experience and ability.

30th March 1927]

MR. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know, Sir, why the appointment was not given to men belonging to the Provincial service ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" It was a temporary appointment."

MR. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know whether the Government made any endeavour to get back to Madras any Madrasi outside this province in the Indian Medical Service."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" We left it to the Government of India to decide. We wanted a man and we asked for one to satisfy our requirements."

MR. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" When they left the matter to the Government of India, did the Government of Madras qualify that they would prefer a Madrasi to come back to Madras ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I do not think we said so."

MR. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to the answer to clause (e), may I ask the hon. Minister, in view of the fact that it is a Provincial subject and a Transferred subject, what is the authority on which the Government of India acted when they ordered that the claims of officers of the Bacteriological department should be considered whenever the chair of Pathology fell vacant and that intimation should be given to them in good time of any impending vacancy in that appointment in order that an opportunity may be given to them to suggest the names of suitable candidates ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I should like to have notice."

MR. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask another question ? Does the hon. Minister in charge of this department merely carry out the orders of the Government of India or is it a case of their merely suggesting a name and the Government appointing either that man or some other man according as they think ? I want to know whether it is a case merely for the Government of Madras to carry out the orders of the Government of India or the Government of Madras considering the suggestion of the Government of India and acting according to circumstances ? "

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" What happened was this, that, on the retirement of Major Forsyth, we asked the Government of India to send a suitable officer and they sent Captain Basu "

MR. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I want some reconciliation between the first sentence and the second sentence of the answer in clause (e). Is it a case as represented in the first sentence of the Government of India merely ordering that the claims of officers of the Bacteriological department will be considered and that the Government of India should be given an opportunity of suggesting names, or is it a case of their appointing officers, the power for all practical purposes being vested in the Government of India—which is it, Sir ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" The Government of India do not appoint, but they have certainly asked us to consult them whenever vacancies arise and to suggest suitable names."

[30th March 1927]

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Under what provisions of the Act the appointment of officers of the Bacteriological department should be considered?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Notice."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"With reference to the last sentence of the answer, 'The Government of India thereupon selected Captain Basu to the appointment,' is it the Government of India or the Government of Madras that appoint the officer?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I think it is the Government of Madras that is appointing, but as Captain Basu was sent for a specific purpose satisfying our requirements he was naturally appointed as the Professor of Pathology."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Have the Government of Madras abdicated their right of selection or appointment?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I do not know. The circumstances necessitated our consulting the Government of India in the matter. That is how the order stands at present."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I ask what the orders are and consequently whether the Government of Madras have exercised their discretion in this matter or merely acted as the amanuensis of the Government of India in this matter?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I do not think I can give more information."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"When was the appointment made, Sir?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I should like to have notice."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Was it made by the hon. the present Minister Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Yes, Sir."^a

Improvements of the status of the nursing staff.

* 704 Q.—Mr. J. A. DAVIS: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether the Government propose to improve the status of the nursing staff of the hospitals under the Government by reducing their hours of work and by increasing their opportunities for recreation?

A.—No such proposal is under consideration.

Recommendations of the committee on the indigenous systems of medicine.

* 705 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) what are the recommendations of the committee appointed to report on the indigenous systems of medicine with hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad

^a This answer was modified later. Please see page 1241 infra.

30th March 1927]

Usman Sahib Bahadur as Chairman in 1923 regarding (1) the amount of first year's expenditure for the promotion of Indian medicine, (2) the various steps to be taken for achieving the said object;

(b) what sums have been spent so far during each of the last three years for the promotion of Indian medicine;

(c) how far have the other recommendations been carried out; and

(d) whether the Government propose to put into force all the recommendations, and if so, when?

A.—(a) A committee to report on the question of the recognition and encouragement of the indigenous systems of medicine practised in the Presidency was appointed in 1921 with Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur as Chairman. The committee submitted its report in 1923 and recommended an expenditure of Rs. 5,00,000 during the first year on the following object:—

	RS.
(1) Grants to local bodies and private agencies ..	1,00,000
(2) Expenditure (including furniture, appliances, clothing, bedding, drugs, etc., on account of College of Indian Medicine and Associated Dispensary Hospital, laboratory, herbarium, etc	3,00,000
(3) Staff (Commissioner of Indian Medicine, six Graduates of Western Medicine and twelve Graduates of Indian Medicine).	60,000
(4) Establishments of the Offices of the Commissioner of Indian Medicine, Principal of College and Superintendents of the Hospital, herbarium, etc.	10,000
(5) Library and Text Book Committee	5,000
(6) Miscellaneous expenditure	25,000
	<hr/> 5,00,000

	RS.
(b) 1924-25	16,805
1925-26	31,956
1926-27 (revised estimate)	1,47,000

(including a provision of one lakh for the purchase of permanent buildings for the school).

(c) Effect has only been given to the recommendation for establishment of a School of Indian Medicine and the appointment of a Principal and the necessary staff.

(d) The Government do not at present propose to give effect to the other recommendations.

Mr. A. KALFSWARA RAO:—"May I know, in view of the fact that 90 per cent of the public depend for the cure of their bodily ailments upon the Ayurvedic medicine, why Government content themselves with making experiments only on one item of the recommendations of the Usman

[30th March 1927]

Committee, namely, the starting of the Indian School of Medicine, because in answer (d) it is stated that Government does not propose to take into consideration the other portions of the recommendations of the committee?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I think it is a bit premature to consider the other portions of the recommendation. I am sure I will take into consideration the other points in the course of this year."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"The committee have sent their recommendations four years back in 1933. What is the use of postponing their recommendations like this for years together?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I cannot answer that, but circumstances necessitated that postponement. I hope to consider them in the course of this year."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"In answer to clause (b), various figures are given showing the amounts spent for the years 1924-25, 1925-26, and for 1926-27. May I know for what purposes this money was spent in these years, Sir?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I can hardly give a correct answer offhand, Sir. But I believe the amounts were spent on rent for buildings, and on staff."

BASHEER AHMAD SAYFED SAHIB Bahadur:—"Has the Government established any medical stores for the manufacture and supply of medicines, Ayurvedic and Unani?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I do not think so, Sir."

BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur:—"Will the Government take steps to establish one, Sir?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I do not think the matter arises in connexion with this question which is about the School of Indian Medicine."

BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur:—"It does, Sir. May I point out that one of the recommendations of the committee is to establish a medical store for the manufacture and supply of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is not to furnish information. He has to put supplementary questions."

BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur:—"I am asking the hon. the Minister whether the Government will take immediate steps to establish a medical store for the manufacture and supply of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines for all the dispensaries in the Presidency as recommended by the committee?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Will the hon. Member kindly refer me to the part of the answer mentioned by him, Sir? I do not see anything about it in the printed answer."

BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur:—"Clause (d) of the answer says that the Government do not at present propose to give effect to the other recommendations. I want to know whether the Government will at least take steps to give effect to one recommendation?"

30th March 1927]

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The Government have already answered that they are not prepared to take the other recommendations into consideration.”

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ May I know whether the hon. the Minister for Public Health and Excise has formulated any policy with regard to the improvement of the Indian systems of medicine except continuing the School of Indian Medicine ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ I shall have to consider the matter, Sir. I think, Sir, circumstances will arise when we will have to consider other matters than continuing the old school ”

BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur :—“ May I know how the hon. Minister proposes to improve the school as it stands now ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ I think it has been answered in connexion with another question, that we are going to have more beds, that we are going to have a herbarium and so on.”

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ May I know whether the Government propose to start more schools, say one in the Teluga country and one in the Tamil country, as indicated in some of the Budget cuts ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ Not at present, Sir.”

Provision of dental treatment in the Madras General Hospital.

* 706 Q.—Dr. P. S. MALLAYYA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(1) whether dental cases are not now treated in the Madras General Hospital ;

(2) whether all patients suffering from diseases of teeth in the City of Madras have to resort only to the Rayapuram Hospital ;

(3) the *average* attendance of such dental patients *per day*, per month and per year in the said Rayapuram Hospital *during each of the last five years* ;

(4) whether there is a record of return to show what percentage of these patients belong to the different medical districts or city municipal divisions ; and

(5) whether the Government are aware of the inconvenience caused to the patients, in the absence of such provision for dental treatment in the Madras General Hospital and the Royapetta Hospital, and whether the Government propose to make provision in them for treatment of dental cases as in the Rayapuram Hospital ?

A.—(1) Dental cases are not treated in the General Hospital.

(2) Yes.

(3) & (4) The information has been called for from the Surgeon-General.

[30th March 1927]

- (5) The Government have received no specific complaint that inconvenience is caused by the existing arrangement to persons requiring dental treatment. The question of establishing a Dental Hospital and School in Madras is under the consideration of the Government.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"I should like to know from the hon. the Minister what arrangement they are making to teach dental surgery to the students in the Madras Medical College."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I think we are proposing to have a dental hospital in Madras, but I am not aware of any proposal for teaching as yet."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"If patients have to be treated in the General Hospital for dental troubles, why should they be taken to the Rayapuram Hospital for treatment? Why not bring the dental surgeon to the General Hospital and make him attend on the patients that are in there?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I will consider that suggestion, Sir."

Public Health

Installation of oil-engines in the congested parts of the Tiruvannamalai town.

* 707 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tiruvannamalai Municipal Council has granted permission on 25th January 1927 for the installation of two oil-engines in the congested quarters of the town;

(b) whether such permission was granted in spite of (i) the adverse report of the sanitary inspector concerned, (ii) the opposition of the councillors representing the wards and (iii) mahazars sent from the residents of the streets affected;

(c) whether the District Collector also issued an order prohibiting the installation of the oil-engines in the quarters above mentioned;

(d) whether it is a fact that the hon. Minister for Local Self-Government has himself received petition from the municipal councillors and the affected rate-payers and what action, if any, has been taken; and

(e) whether, in view of the fact that such issues of licences have resulted in a considerable number of suits in civil courts, the hon. Minister will make it obligatory on the part of municipal councils to refuse licences within or near living quarters in future and to conform to the provisions of G.O. No. 21 M., dated 4th January 1921?

A.—(a) & (c) Yes.

(b) The Government have no information.

(d) Representations on the subject addressed to the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government have been received from three municipal councillors. A copy of the proceedings of a public meeting of the rate-payers of the II and III wards held on the 10th February 1927 has also been received. The Government have called upon the Tiruvannamalai Municipal Council under section 36 (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920,

30th March 1927]

to show cause why the Collector's order suspending the Council's resolution in the matter should not be made to continue in force permanently.

- (e) The discretion in the matter of granting permission for the establishment of factories in municipal areas rests with municipal councils under section 250 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920. A copy of G.O. No. 259, P.II, dated the 8th February 1927, in which the views of the Government on the subject have been conveyed to local bodies, is laid upon the table ^a.

MR. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—" In conformity with G.O. No. 239 herewith appended, I want to know whether the Health Department was consulted by the municipal council before the permission for the installation of the oil-engines was granted by the municipality of Tiruvannamalai."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" That has been already answered, Sir, to the effect that the Government have no information on the matter."

MR. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—" Is the hon. the Minister aware that the Government Order herewith appended and the prohibitory order of the District Collector of North Arcot are disobeyed by the Municipal Council and if so, what action does the hon. the Minister propose to take against the Municipal Council ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" The Government have no information on that point, Sir"

Installation of two oil-engines in Tiruvannamalai town.

* 708 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Tiruvannamalai Municipal Council granted on 25th January 1927 permission for the installation of two oil-engines in the most congested parts of the town ;

(b) whether this has been done in spite of the opposition of the residents of the locality and in spite of the recommendation of the sanitary officers of the municipality that licence should not be granted ;

(c) whether mahazars protesting against the grant of licences have been received by Government as well as by the District Collector ; and

(d) what action has been taken in the matter by the Collector and by the Government ?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 707.

Insanitary condition of the Anuppanadi channel.

* 709 Q.—THE RAJA OF RAMNAD : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state in continuation of my questions on the subject, what has been done further in the matter of removing the highly insanitary condition of the Anuppanadi channel running through the heart of the Madura town ?

[30th March 1927]

A.—In 1919 the Government sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs. 65,100 for certain improvements to the Anuppanadi channel in the Madura Municipality and agreed to make a half grant towards the cost of the scheme, the remaining half of the cost being met by the municipal council. In 1922 the Council refunded Rs. 28,541 out of this grant. The scheme was subsequently revised in 1926 and the revised estimate amounted to Rs. 80,500. The Council has agreed to meet from municipal funds the extra expenditure of Rs. 15,500 on account of the revised estimate. The work will be carried out by the municipal council through its own agency. The Government have no information as to the further action taken by the municipal council in the matter. A report has been called for from the Chairman.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Minor Irrigation

Anicut across the Gunjana stream near Chaparallapalli village.

710 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) if there was any anicut across the Gunjana stream near Chaparallapalli village, hamlet of Pottapi village in Rajampet taluk of the Cuddapah district;

(b) whether that anicut fell into disrepair some time ago;

(c) whether the ryots of that village repeatedly petitioned to the Revenue authorities to get the anicut repaired;

(d) whether they were informed on 13th July 1909 in Collector's Dis. No. 2519 D.R. of 1909 that the work will be classified as a famine work;

(e) whether the Revenue authorities have recommended any repairs to the anicut now;

(f) if they have not done so, whether the Government will be pleased to issue orders to do so this year at least; and

(g) if that is not found possible, whether the Government will permit the villagers to get the work executed at their cost on condition that special rates will be charged for their lands?

A.—The Government have not the information but have called for a report.

Industries

Working of the Vellore Trading Union.

711 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question No. 23 regarding the working of the Vellore Trading Union in the North Arcot district answered on 24th January 1927—

(a) whether he will be pleased to call for a report;

(b) whether he is aware that the interests of shareholders are involved in this matter; and

(c) whether he will be pleased to lay the information on the table of this House?

30th March 1927]

A.—(a) & (b) A report has been called for.

(c) A note embodying the information is placed on the table.^a

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I make a personal explanation, Sir? I find that the answer I gave to the hon. Member for the University on his supplementary question to question No. 703, that it was I that passed the order appointing Captain Basu, is wrong.”

II

ELECTION TO THE FINANCE AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEES.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I have to announce that as a result of the election held yesterday, the following hon. Members have been declared elected to the Public Accounts Committee and the Finance Committee respectively :—

Public Accounts Committee.

Mr. C. Gopala Menon.
“ V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
“ Syed Ibrahim Sahib.
“ S. N. Dorai Raja.

Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
“ Khadir Mohideen Sahib.
“ Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai.

Finance Committee

Mr. R. Sriniva a Ayyangar.
Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami
Mr. K. P. V. S. Meera Ravuttar.

Mr K. Koti Reddi.
“ K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.
The Zamudar of Kallikota.”

III

ACT ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I have to announce that the under-mentioned Act which was passed by the Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the date noted against it :—

“ Presidency Small Cause Courts (Madras Amendment) Act of 1927—
25th March 1927.”

IV

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

The Secretary laid on the table copies of G.O. No 2048 W., Public Works and Labour Department, dated 23rd December 1926, appointing a committee for the survey of power demand for hydro-electric schemes.

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member]

V

DISCUSSION REGARDING QUESTION TIME.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ For to-morrow, 98 starred questions and 16 unstarred questions are ready. There are 19 questions for which answers are yet to be received, and I was told that during the course of the day answers to most of these questions would also be received. Out of these 19 questions, 14 are starred and 5 unstarred. I wish to know the wishes of the House, whether the House wants more than the usual time of one hour to go through these questions and answers.”

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ Two hours may be allowed, Sir.”

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ I think one hour will quite suffice.”

^a Printed as Appendix IV on page 1292 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix V on pages 1292-1293 infra.

[30th March 1927]

* The hon. Sir O. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" So far as we on this Bench are concerned, we are willing to answer for two hours."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Since there are a good number of questions, I think it will be more convenient to the House to have two hours for questions to-morrow. If answers to any of the questions are not received in time to-day, they will be placed on the table to-morrow at 10 o'clock."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I make a request? As more than 98 questions are to be gone through to-morrow, the answers may be given to us a little earlier than usual."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have no objection to place the answers on the table at half-past nine to-morrow."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" This evening, Sir? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That cannot be. That would be a serious departure from the usual practice."

VI

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY ACT, 1923.

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, I rise to introduce the Bill to amend the Madras University Act of 1923 and to move that it be read in Council. I am obliged to my hon. Friend from Malabar, Mr. Krishnan Nayar, for the preliminary skirmish in which he engaged this House for nearly two hours yesterday. I hope, Sir, that that preliminary skirmish has cleared the air to some extent. But wild accusations have been made against me, particularly in the ex-Ministerialist organ 'Justice', that I am, by means of this Bill, aiming at Brahmanising the Senate, whatever that phrase may mean, and that therefore this Bill should be attacked tooth and nail. I hope to prove to this House, if it will view this Bill without passion or prejudice that there is no attempt, certainly no conscious attempt, on my part to Brahmanise the Senate. To the extent to which there is any attempt, it is only an attempt to academicise the Senate, if I may inprove a word of that kind, to make the university more and more academic and more and more calculated to serve the purposes for which universities ought to exist. But, Sir, there is a far more serious charge made against my hon. Friend the Chief Minister and myself that I am the *de facto* Education Minister and that I am really forcing the pace of the Bill with the consent of the Government and that it is a Government Bill masquerading as a private Member's Bill. Sir, they are all of them terminological inexactitudes. Mr. President, Sir, up to this moment, I have not had any discussion with either the Education Minister or the hon. the expert Members or anybody connected with the Government about the principles or details of the Bill. I am wholly and entirely responsible for this Bill. I do not know my hon. Friend the Education Minister's opinions on several of the principles or details of the Bill. In fact, I may have some bones to pick with him before I resume my seat this morning. Therefore, Sir, I can understand the ex-Ministerialist organ which is quite familiar with a *de jure* Ministry and a *de facto* Ministry, in its present editor indulging in such accusations against the honesty and honour of hon. Members of this House. But, Sir, I think it my duty, as much in my own interests as in the interests of the hon. the Chief Minister, and the interests of this House, that no false turn should be given to the

30th March 1927]

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

debate on this Bill by attributing any dishonour or dishonest motives either to the Government or to myself. As and when we on this side of the House choose to be Ministers, we shall be *de facto* and *de jure* Ministers. But till then, we are not going to play at this game in which other parties may excel. So much for the wild statement, which I should not expect any serious-minded person to take any serious notice of.

"With regard to this Bill, Sir, I do not claim that this is a perfect Bill. No Bill was yet perfect, and no Bill could ever be perfect. But I do claim that there is an earnest and serious-minded attempt in this Bill to reform some of the glaring defects in the Madras University Act as it stands now, in order to bring it more into line with those ideals for which Universities must stand according to my humble lights.

"Sir, I may now deal with this cry of Brahmanizing the Senate. But before I deal with that cry, may I suggest to those that indulge in that cry that that criticism involves that the previous attempt at reforming the Madras University was an attempt at non-Brahmanization. I will not stoop to attribute that motive either to the ex-Minister or his advisers. We ask them to play the game but not indulge in wild accusations. They may tear this Bill to pieces if necessary by meeting reason by reason, argument by argument, principle by principle and not reason by unreason, argument by passion, principle by prejudice.

"I only plead for a fair treatment of my Bill on its merits. Now, Sir, this talk of Brahmanizing the Senate is brought more especially on two grounds, that I am removing or seeking to remove the principle of proportional representation in the election by the registered graduates of the Madras University to the Senate. Sir, I entirely agree with my Friend the Chief Minister that we have to provide for representation of minority communities and that proportional representation is a much better method than communal electorates or reservation of seats. I remove or seek to remove proportional representation mainly on the ground that it did not have the effect which the authors had in mind but produced results quite contrary. May I give some facts? Since the beginning of the Act, there has been two elections on the principle of proportional representation. On both the occasions, out of 30 men elected as many as 21 in the one case and as many as 23 in the other case happened to belong to my unfortunate community. Do you suggest, therefore, Mr. President, that proportional representation has effectuated that attempt at giving proper representation to minority communities with which I entirely agree? It has not, because I know it has failed and it is bound to fail for some time to come, say five or six years, till the number of non-Brahman graduates in the list becomes much larger than at present. To-day, proportional representation does not bring about the result which the authors wanted to bring about. On the other hand, it has worked in a mischievous manner. There are about 3,000 graduates on the electoral roll. There are thirty places. Then the quota comes to about 160, so that the rich and influential candidate can go about creating literally pocket boroughs. I do not want to indulge in personalities. I am sure anyone who has watched the proceedings will agree with me when I say that this proportional representation has not only proved a failure, but also mischievous inasmuch as it has enabled rich and influential candidates to create pocket boroughs for themselves. Now, Sir, that is why I suggest in my proposed Bill

12
noon.

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

[30th March 1927]

that this proportional representation may go. But that is a matter entirely of detail. My hon. Friend from Cuddapah was saying the other day that that may be a matter of principle. I have examined the matter very well over-night and subject to the ruling of the Chairman of the Select Committee and of you later on, I venture to think that the manner of representation of a small portion of one of the academic authorities of the University cannot certainly be exalted into a question of principle. If hon. Friends here or in the Select Committee feel that proportional representation is necessary for the purpose of protecting the interests of the minorities, I am not irrevocably committed to it and I am sure hon. Members will convince me to retain the proportional representation. But may I suggest in all humility another method to give more effective representation to the minority communities? Hon. Members will notice that I have suggested in my Bill that the number of elected representatives by the registered graduates should be raised from 30 to 40, and, Sir, noticing the results of the elections you will find that Muhammadans, ladies, depressed classes, and men belonging to certain professions like Medical and Engineering, do not get their adequate representation on the Senate by means of this law. I am perfectly willing, Mr. President, speaking for myself that a certain number of these 40 seats on a general electoral roll may be reserved for Muhammadans, ladies and depressed classes and for men belonging to the Engineering and Medical professions, who largely should be represented. I suggest that this is a far more effective means of securing a minority representation than this proportional representation which I submit I have shown conclusively to be ineffective and has gone further and proved mischievous. Then, Sir, I am told that there is an attempt at Brahmanizing the Senate in my desire to deprive the district boards and municipalities of their right to send representatives to the Senate. Sir, there I stand on the very high academic authority of the influential Sadler Commission. I have read this Commission's report this morning from cover to cover, and I did not see anything throughout their voluminous reports in favour of giving representation to district boards and municipalities, to the Senate of the Calcutta University which was comprised of as many as 100, and out of this 400, the Sadler Commission did not recommend any seat to be given to district boards or municipalities. And I may also add, Mr. President, that the Committee of the Syndicate which has reported the amendments to be made to the University Act have unanimously recommended that either this representation should be altogether reconsidered, or that it should depend upon financial contributions made by these district boards and municipalities to the coffers of the University. And throughout this Province, except the Salem Municipal College whose chequered career must be a matter of concern to all those interested in higher education, no district board or municipality maintains a single college. Therefore their interest in the higher education of our students is very indirect. There is no precedent for it. There is no authority for it. That is why I suggest, Sir, that district boards and municipalities should not have representation on the Senate of the Madras University."

* Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" Question, Sir."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" If my hon. Friend questions my opinion, he is free to question it. But I think questions are usually put in that form only when statements of fact are questioned. My opinion, Sir, is that so long as the district boards and municipalities do not contribute to the coffers of the

30th March 1927]

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

Madras University directly by means of funds or indirectly taking part in the diffusion of higher education in the Province, they can have no right to send representatives as such. (Hear, hear) I am willing again in a matter of such kind, more to abide by the wishes of the majority of this Council than to ride my own pet theories by some means or other, so long as it is agreed that the representation on the Senate should be such as to reduce it to a manageable academic body. I do not hesitate to say that, if you confine your representation to district boards and municipalities, which contribute to the funds, or if you reduce the number, or if you insist on some academical qualifications of the representatives some *via media* may be found by which you may reconcile the clamant claims of my friends who have the imperial interests of the University. Again, Sir, I may assure this House, the only matter of principle I am asking this House to commit itself is the number on the Senate should be reduced, so that you may make it more academical and less unmanageable. Then, Sir, even with regard to the district boards and municipalities, nearly a third if not more of these representatives happen to be Brahmans. Therefore, whatever my other motives may be, there is no motive of Brahmanizing. Sir, may I also suggest that the one reason why I want to send less members to the Senate than are sent to-day is the absence of interest taken by a large number of members of the Senate in the proceedings of the Senate. We have had meetings of the Senate yesterday and the day before and we are meeting to-day again at 2-30. The statutory strength of the Senate is 188, the maximum attendance was 110, the average attendance during all hours was 70 to 80. Sir, when you have on paper a strength of 188, when the collective strength for all purposes of debate and discussion never exceeded 100 and more often centres round 70 or 80, when during my long experience of three years since the reforms, those who count for purposes of debate by their presence, and vote and speech are only about 60 or 70, why are you having these men who do not take or exhibit any direct or indirect interest in the deliberations of the University?

"One other matter, Sir, to which the Sadler Commission referred to is very important. Sir, the finances of the University are very small. Government are slow in making contributions, and with the multiplication of the Universities, the demands on the purse of the Government are going to become more and more insistent and I think, Sir, it will be idle to expect the Madras Government to continue to make increased grants to the University without making similar grants to the Andhra University, to the proposed Tamil University and other Universities that may come hereafter. Now, Sir, I ask if you increase the bill for travelling allowance to something like Rs. 50,000 to meet the travelling expenses of the representatives on the Senate, the Academic Council, the Affiliated Colleges and so on and so forth, I submit it is a matter to be considered also. My hon Friend the Chief Minister did much less than justice to myself and to my Bill, when he said, *ex-cathedra*, that my Bill does not deal with procedural defects. I claim it does, and I will tell him how. With regard to Regulations made by the Academic Council, the present Act confines the opportunity to the Senate to cancel or modify these Regulations only to the next meeting of the Senate when the Regulations are reported. In practice, this has given rise to great inconvenience. Therefore, I have suggested in my Bill that the right of the Senate to cancel or modify these regulations should not be confined to only one meeting, but may extend to subsequent meetings also."

[30th March 1927]

(The hon. the Deputy President occupied the chair.)

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"Where is it said so?"

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I thought the ex-Education Minister would have read the Bill better than he has done."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"Such a trash does not deserve to be read." (Cries of 'Order, order.')

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"On a point of order, Madam, is he in order in using the word 'trash'? Will the hon. Member withdraw that word?"

* The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"I think it would be well not to comment like that."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"If it is the Chair's wish I shall withdraw it."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Some people can act on some occasions at least with grace. Some people can never act with grace."

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"The next point I should like to invite the attention of the House is with regard to the appointment of examiners and professors of the University. The present Act leaves greater power to the Syndicate than the Senate in the matter of appointment of professors and with regard to the examiners it gives the right to the Boards of Studies, the Academic Council and the Council of Affiliated Colleges. I have suggested in my Bill, Madam, that the right of appointment of professors should vest in the Syndicate, while the conditions relating to their salaries, duties, etc., should be fixed by the Senate. With regard to the examiners, I have suggested that on the recommendation of the Boards of Studies, the Syndicate should make the appointment. Then, Madam, the Syndicate has some considerable difficulty, and the Academic Council has found equal difficulty, in not having power to appoint sub-committees of their own and to delegate their powers to them from time to time. That is a power which almost all statutory bodies possess, and I have provided, Madam, in my Bill that the Syndicate and the Academic Council should have power to appoint such sub-committees of their own and delegate their powers to them. Then, Madam, I have provided for two statutory meetings of the Senate instead of one, so that the Senate may exercise that continual supervision and control which was the object of the original framers of the Act. Then, there has been a conflict between the Syndicate and the Academic Council on the one hand, and the Academic Council and the Senate on the other on various matters. In order to obviate that conflict or to minimise it, I have provided, Madam, that the members of the Syndicate who are not otherwise members of the Academic Council shall be ex-officio members of the Academic Council, so that a nexus may be established between the supreme executive authority and the supreme academic authority of the University, so as to ensure harmony in the working of the University machinery. Lastly, Madam, I have provided that the Senate may have power to appoint, if it chooses, an honorary part-time Vice-Chancellor. I am sure hon. Members of this House will recognize it is a proper innovation. I am not providing that always and for ever there shall be only an honorary Vice-Chancellor. If the Senate at a particular time finds that the services of eminent educationists or other men are not available, they are free to appoint a Vice-Chancellor and pay him Rs. 2,000 a month. If on the other hand the

30th March 1927]

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

services of such eminent men as we had to my knowledge in the Madras University, as Vice-Chancellors, Sir John Wallis, Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar, Mr. Justice Oldfield and last but not least the late Sir K. Srinivasa Ayyangar, as honorary part-time Vice-Chancellors, if you can get such men, I suggest, Madam, that it ought to be open to the University to have a part-time honorary Vice-Chancellor and devote the twenty-four thousand rupees a year which will thereby be saved to other educational or academic purposes. That is only a power which I want to be given to the Senate. I claim, Madam, that these are some of the matters on which I have tried according to my humble lights to correct the defects of procedure in the working of this Act. In view of that statement, I trust my hon. Friend, the Education Minister, will concede that he was less than just to me and to my Bill when he said that I have not attempted to deal with procedural defects in the Act.

"Now, Madam, with regard to the general principles contained in this Bill, I desire to say the following words. One defect in the present constitution of the Senate and of the Academic Council has been that Oriental Colleges—we have got twenty of them now training students for University examinations, for Oriental Titles examinations as they are called—have no representation in the Senate or in the Academic Council. Considering, Madam, the considerable advance we have made in Oriental studies in the Madras University, and still more considerable advance we are likely to make in the years to come, I am sure every hon. Member will concede that these Oriental Colleges or Training Colleges in Arabic or Persian or Sanskrit or any of our Dravidian languages, Tamil or Telugu or Malayalam, should have some representation on the Senate and the Academic Council. I have confined myself only to the Oriental Colleges and given them a small representation on the Senate and the Academic Council. I have also defined, Madam, professional colleges, which are not defined in the Act as it stands, and which require to be defined.

"Then, with regard to the freedom of religious faith and conviction, I want to make a provision also. The Act as it stands says that no privileges of the University shall be withheld from any man or woman because of his or her religious belief, profession, practice or persuasion. I want now to provide that privileges of the University shall be denied to no man or woman, because of his or her political faith or practice.

"Then, Madam, I have omitted from the authorities of the University the Minister who is now ex-officio Pro-Chancellor. I think, Madam, expert academic opinion will agree that it is inconvenient both to the Government and to the University, that the political head for the time being of the Education Department, who has got to deal with delicate questions concerning University finance, University administration, should be also an authority of the University entitled to preside at all meetings of the Senate and other statutory bodies there. I do not know what my hon. Friend the Chief Minister thinks. But it seems to me, Madam, that any Minister would be only too pleased not to be identified with a statutory creature of this House and be the Pro-Chancellor of that body. I have already mentioned that the other clauses of amendments do merely seek to improve the drafting and the language of the Act.

"I may, in passing, mention that more than two-thirds of the amendments I have suggested are amendments suggested by the Syndicate Committee on

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

[30th March 1927]

which the Justice party was fully represented by my able and enthusiastic friend Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar. That Committee has unanimously expressed its feeling in favour of two-thirds of those amendments. The suggestions in the other third are mine, for which I take entire responsibility.

"With regard to the power of nomination vested in the Chancellor now, the provision that that nomination should be exercised with a view to satisfy communal claims is sought to be deleted by me, because as I said I want these communal claims to be satisfied by election and not by nomination. Therefore, I would rather provide for them on the general register than leave it to the nomination power vested in the Chancellor.

"The next important matter is the abolition of the Council of Affiliated Colleges. When the Sadler Commission recommended a Mufassal Board for the Council of Affiliated Colleges—I have not got the time to quote the extract but I think the House will take it from me because I have read it this morning—a recommendation was made with a view to vesting the settling of the course of studies and the curricula entirely in the Council of Affiliated Colleges. But that statutory creation in Madras has been reduced to a mere Advisory Committee having no powers worth mentioning. Therefore, the Council of Affiliated Colleges is proposed to be abolished by the Syndicate Committee and by myself, and in order to guarantee that the interests of the mufassal shall be properly secured, I am providing statutorily that on the Academic Council and on the Senate and on the Syndicate, the mufassal colleges shall be properly and adequately represented.

(At this stage, the hon. the President resumed the chair.)

"Hon. Members will notice—when I come to those sections I shall draw attention to them—that the representatives on the Academic Council and the Senate and the Syndicate have also to be partially men from the mufassal colleges. As regards the composition of the Senate on which all this attack has been concentrated, I have reduced, I grant, Sir, the proportion of ex-officio members. As it is, you will find that the Chief Engineer, the Advocate-General, the Director of Industries, the Director of Agriculture, the Surgeon-General, have got ex-officio places on the Senate. I do not think there is any place necessary for them there. For with regard to the departments they represent in the Senate as it is, they are equally, if not better, represented by others with regard to the Agricultural Department, by the Principal of the Agricultural College; with regard to the Engineering Department by the Principal of the Engineering College, with regard to the Law Department by the Principal of the Law College, with regard to the Medical Department by the Principal of the Medical College and as regards my hon. Friend, the Director of Industries, there is nobody yet there. If as I see from the feeling in my block and in other blocks my proposal to omit the representation of Chamber of Commerce is not liked, it will fall through, and the Chamber of Commerce will send its representatives. Thus there will be representatives representing that branch of learning on the Academic Council, so that the Director of Industries need not be an ex-officio member of the Senate and will be replaced by them.

"Then, with regard to the life-members, there is a provision that people who pay Rs. 20,000 or more for the purpose of the University may become life-members. So far as it is concerned, it is a provision to which I shall be slow to reconcile myself. For it smacks of sale of office. You can buy a

30th March 1927]

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

seat in the Senate of the University if you pay Rs. 20,000. I do not think anybody will agree to that, unless there are positive arguments in its favour. But it has been in existence for four years, and I do not think a single man has been foolish enough to buy a seat on the Senate of the University by paying Rs. 20,000. There is another class of life members, members whom the Chancellor may nominate by reason of eminent educational services rendered by them. Such men deserve a place on the Senate. That power may be exercised so that ex-Vice-Chancellors and other eminent educationists may find a place on the Senate. But so far as the Rs. 20,000 is concerned, I do not think it ought to be allowed to remain there. I may add the Syndicate Committee themselves recommended that these donors if they are to become life members should give the donation, not for endowments or prizes, but for the general purposes of the University without any trust on them. That makes it, human nature being what it is, almost impossible; for no one would give away money, without attaching any condition to it, to the University.

"Then I come to one matter on which this Council may feel somewhat touchy, viz., the representation of the Legislative Council on the Senate. Now we send twelve members. The Sadler Commission recommended only five members from the Bengal Legislative Council to the Court of the Calcutta University which was intended to consist of three hundred to four hundred members. But in a Senate of 188 members, it seems to me that that twelve members from this Council should be returned is really too much of a proportion. And moreover, Sir, may I suggest that to my knowledge I do not think Parliament sends representatives to the Senates of the Oxford and Cambridge Universities? If this Council can send representatives to the Senate, why not to the Corporation of Madras and the other municipalities? It seems to me, Sir, that we have got the right to give them funds or to supervise their activities by means of questions, resolutions and Bills, and there we may leave their activities well alone. Lest I should offend susceptibilities, I may add that even that representation is not a question of principle. I do feel that it ought to be abolished or, at least reduced, and if hon. Members feel that a smaller number should be sent from this House I am certain the interests of the University will not suffer, but the number of members of the Senate will be kept under manageable proportions.

"Then, we come to clauses 5, 6, 7 and 8. So far as those clauses are concerned, Sir, I have already dealt with the district boards and municipalities and with the Chamber of Commerce. Then the other bodies concerned are the Corporation of Madras and the Madras Landholders' Association.

"Now, I find that so far as the Corporation of Madras is concerned, there is a feeling that being in Madras they ought to have at least one representative on the Senate. And I may add that while in regard to district boards and municipalities, the Sadler Commission make no provision for representation, they provide one or two representatives from the Calcutta Corporation to the Court of the Calcutta University. So I am willing to treat it as on a different footing from district boards and municipalities. As for the Chambers of Commerce, I have already stated, that since I gave notice of this Bill I have realized that we are shortly introducing a degree in commerce in our own University, and in view of that fact, I think one or two representatives of the two Chambers of Commerce may be useful.

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

[30th March 1927]

"Then we come to clauses 9 and 10, which is again a question of sale of office, associations and persons paying money for seats. I believe Dr. Swaminathan was the only swallow who did not make a summer and who bought a seat for Rs. 500. I think he has become wiser now.

"So far as the power of nomination vested in the Chancellor is concerned, I have reduced it from 30 to 10. I feel, Sir, that the right of the Chancellor in regard to nomination is too much, when people are able to come in by one door or another. I know there are a few men whose presence on the Senate would be invaluable and who cannot come in by any of these doors. I therefore leave to the Chancellor the right to nominate ten persons, leaving it to his discretion to nominate men of approved service in the cause of education and others holding eminent positions in life, on the Senate of the University. With regard to the Syndicate also, now the Chancellor possesses the right to nominate three persons to the Syndicate. I have removed that. I do not think, at any rate, so far as my friends in my block in this House are concerned, they require any argument to show that the right to nominate should be taken away from a single person, namely, the Chancellor. I increase the representation on the Academic Council and provide that two of them should be men from the mufassal affiliated colleges.

"There is only one other matter. With regard to the constitution of faculties, there is also a defect which I have tried to remove. The Academic Council can nominate members to a faculty only from among themselves. And the result is that, for example, with regard to the faculty of law—I mean no offence—only four comparatively unknown lawyers constitute the entire faculty of law. I have provided that faculties may be constituted not only of the members of the Academic Council but also of outsiders who are eminent in particular subjects. I have thus tried to show, so far as the principles of the Bill are concerned, there has been an attempt for improving the Senate, for the better working of the University and to introduce a few constitutional changes, intended to make the university more academic and less unmanageable. So far as the Court is concerned, the Sadler Commission recommended a committee of reference to be appointed which was to function on behalf of the Senate. That has not been done to Madras, I do not know why; and the result is a large Senate without an executive body to deal with the Syndicate on difficult and delicate questions as and when they arise.

"These are the main matters, Mr. President, with which my Bill deals. I want my Bill, as I said when I began my speech, to be dealt with on its merits and not to be scrutinized as if it has any sinister motive behind it. I have tried to translate into words my ambitions to make the University the proper University it ought to be. And I venture to say, in all humility, Mr. President, as having the honour of representing the University for two terms in this Council, I can have no ambition save the ambition of making the University, as I said yesterday, a workmanlike institution for the diffusion of higher education on sound lines, on which alone the future of democracy and swaraj in this province will rightly depend.

"There is one word more, Sir. At this stage, I am only anxious that this Bill be introduced. I have been considerably impressed by statements from my Friends, especially on this side of the House, that they have not had enough time to read, learn and inwardly digest all the various provisions in this Bill.

30th March 1927]

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

I want to give them as much time as they want. I know time will be on my side, and I lose nothing. And if time shows I am wrong, I will own I am wrong. In that sense, I move that the Bill be read in Council, and I hope that the Council after a refreshed study of the provisions will be able to vote for my Bill being referred to a Select Committee. With these words, I introduce my Bill to amend the Madras University Act, and move that it be read in Council."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It has been moved and seconded

'that the Bill to amend the Madras University Act, 1923, be read in Council.'

"The motion is before the House for discussion."

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON.—"Mr. President, Sir, after hearing at great length the hon. Member for the University, my enthusiasm for opposing some portions of this Bill, particularly that relating to the deletion of representation of the Chambers of Commerce, has cooled down. It is conceded that he is prepared to retain the representation of commercial bodies, viz., the two seats which we have now got, both for the Madras Chamber and the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, will be reinstated. At our last meeting of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce we considered the amending clauses of the Bill and have referred the Bill to a sub-committee of the Chamber and we propose to submit our views on this matter, and I hope this House will see to the necessity by retaining the representation of the Members of the Chambers of Commerce on the legislative body of the University, because I feel that commercial education in this country will take a definite shape in future. Even in England to-day there is a move in the direction of making commercial education a part of the national system of public instruction. There was a time when the sole object of education was to train men for ecclesiastical purposes: at another period its aim was to qualify men for civic duties. We have already entered upon a period when men are recognized as parts of an industrial order, and education must, therefore, train the people for an economic citizenship. The needs of education were therefore never more keenly felt than at the present day. My view, therefore, is that we ought to work towards a greater democracy in education by providing training that will fit the student for various professions and vocations of life, each in accordance with his own choice. If that be the aim of the present day education, then I do not see why commercial bodies or other interests already included in the Act should not find a place in the Senate of any university. The portals of the university are open not only to the products of the university but also to those representatives of the great mass of people who have to grapple with hard facts of life without a varsity education. I hope the House will recognize that business, agricultural or industrial education to-day forms as much a part and parcel of the university education as medicine, law or engineering. If that is conceded, I ask this House why any body or any interest already included in the Act should not find a place in the university faculties. We have been told that some of the causes of the present day unemployment in the country is due to defects in our educational system, and the education that is to be imparted should be such as to fit young men for the economic struggle. I ask is the educational system of to-day doing any service in

[Mr. C. Gopala Menon]

[30th March 1927]

that direction? We have heard it said that there are too many lawyers in the country, too many teachers and too many medical men and unemployment is rife among them. I might ask is this not due to the fact that the number of people who are able to view the whole national situation in education from an entirely dispassionate standpoint is extremely small. Those who care for the affairs of education become drawn into party politics. The hon. Member himself has pointed out that his Bill is not to be considered as a party Bill and he wants help from all sections of the House to give it a final shape. Therefore I request the House not to treat the Bill as a party measure. It is not from experts alone that the Bill should receive the closest attention. Sometimes experts are apt to be guided by their pet theories and vital issues may appear trivial to them. I find that the hon. Member wants to omit ex officio members such as the Pro-Chancellor, the Director of Industries, the Director of Agriculture and the Advocate-General. We are already beginning to feel that rural reconstruction is a thing long overdue and, if that be the fact, practical training and practical knowledge in agriculture is an essential thing for the agricultural population who form the backbone of this country. So, education whether university, secondary or elementary, must receive a hand in shaping not only from the Principal of the Agricultural College, as the hon. Mover has pointed out, but also I say from the Director of Agriculture who is controlling the whole department and the Director of Industries with regard to industrial education as he deals with the industrial problems. Expert educationists need the advice of these men and we cannot omit these functionaries for shaping the university and training the future citizens of this country. Mr. Henry Ford once said that 'we want in shaping our educational system all those who can mould the political, social, industrial and agricultural mass into a sound and shapely whole.'

'Coming now to the subject-matter of the objects and reasons of the Bill, the reason assigned by the Mover for omitting the Pro-Chancellor is that he is the political head of the Government department. I may in this connection point out the relationship between Government and education in England.

'I shall read it out from Mr. Herrick's book—

12-45
p.m.

'From many quarters there are evidences of a new regard for commerce in that country. There is now constituted a new Commercial Committee of the House of Commons to supplement the work of the Board of Trade and the Foreign Office. In the Commons, a resolution was introduced as follows:—

'That the constitution of the Board of Trade has become obsolete, and this House is of the opinion that a department presided over by a Minister of Commerce and Industry, having a status of a Principal Secretary of State, should be substituted for the present office.'

'Two things about which the English public is becoming aroused are the commercial future of the Empire and the system of education, and it is coming to be felt that these are inseparably connected. It would seem that the public is more interested in these matters than is the Government; but if this be true, under the English system, the Government will ultimately be made answerable to public opinion.'

'The Minister in England is made responsible by the public with regard to educational matters. In the same way, if the people in the country are going to make the Minister for Education responsible for our education, I do not see why the Pro-Chancellor should not be an ex officio member of the Senate.'

30th March 1927]

[Mr. C. Gopala Menon]

"The hon. Mover in the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to his Bill says :

'The representation of the Corporation of Madras, the District Boards and Municipalities, the Madras Chamber of Commerce, the Southern India Chamber of Commerce and of the Madras Landholders Association on the Senate has been abolished, as it has served no useful purpose in practice : and it is felt that their presence is inconsistent with the main purpose for which the Senate is constituted.'

"I am rather sorry that the hon. Member should have made out that the presence of the representatives of the commercial bodies on the Senate has done no useful purpose. Because, as far as some of us are concerned, of course I am not returned to the Senate by the Chamber of Commerce but by this hon. House; but I am actively connected with the Chamber of Commerce. I may say that the representatives of the Chambers of Commerce have taken a very important part in framing the syllabus for the faculty of commerce during the last two years. I am myself a member of the Board of Studies for Commerce. We have gone through the syllabus of the intermediate examination. Some of us who are businessmen with their usual business habits have been able to do much practical and solid work with regard to the framing of the syllabus of the faculty of commerce. I had a talk with the hon. Mover yesterday and I am glad he has conceded my point and has no objection to give us the representation due to us.

"Then, with regard to the Madras Corporation, he has agreed to give that body one seat. As far as I can see in all the newly constituted Universities in England, say for instance, Manchester, Sheffield, Liverpool, Leeds and Glasgow, County Councils, City Councils and Chambers of Commerce have seats and are taking a great deal of interest in the University work. So we cannot say that the presence of a representative of the corporation of any country will not serve any useful purpose."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBAYAN :—"May I ask what book he is reading from? He never mentioned the name of the book."

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" 'Meaning and Practice of Commercial Education,' by Mr. C. A. Herrick. I will pass it on to the Minister when I have finished. Another instance, when the old Victoria University was divided into three universities, the Manchester University, the Liverpool and the Yorkshire University, the re-constitution of the Owens College was entirely carried out by the Manchester merchants and the City and County Councils in Manchester. This was the case with the Yorkshire College of Leeds also. What I say is that some of these interests that are already included in the Bill must find a place on the Senate although I myself feel that the Senate is rather an unwieldy body and that its strength might be reduced. But then there will be this cry that the University Act has been in operation only for the last three years and that it is not yet time to withdraw the franchise once given. There will be a good deal of heart burning. I therefore think that we shall have to meet this cry in some way.

"I find that there are 46 ex officio members. All the principals of the first-grade colleges are there and also the principals of the second-grade colleges. It may be left to the Select Committee to decide how many could be retained.

"Another thing I find in the Bill is that the number of members to be elected by the registered graduates has been increased from 30 to 40. This can be reduced. Twenty members are to be elected by the Academic

[Mr. C. Gopala Menon]

[30th March 1927]

Council. I do not see why there should be ten members though, of course, it is proposed to abolish the Council of Affiliated Colleges. There are to be ten members of the Academic Council and ten members of the mufassal colleges. It remains to be seen how we can adjust this number.

“With regard to the number of members to be elected by the Legislative Council, I think that the number twelve is rather large. I believe that one or two members would be enough to represent our interests. It is proposed to give five seats to the second-grade colleges. I do not see why there should be five seats for them when there are so many ex officio members from first and second grade colleges. Then there are four persons elected by the Corporation of Madras and we propose to reduce the number to one or two. With regard to the number of members to be elected by the District Boards, we must fix a minimum of say six. We may divide the districts for this purpose into groups—the southern group, the eastern group, the western group, the central group and so on—and give them a certain number.

“There are 82 municipalities in the Presidency and in some of the districts there are three municipalities having a voting population of three lakhs returning only one member. Here also the electoral area is a wide one. One seat cannot be considered inadequate. We have to find a way of giving these 82 municipalities in the Presidency some sort of representation on the Senate.

“The two seats given to each of the Chambers, viz., the Madras Chamber and the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, I consider to be not at all large. We should try to see that these are retained. As the big landholders must have their own representatives on the Senate, the two seats given to the Landholders Association should not be reduced. With regard to the nominations by the Chancellor, of course ten may be there. But even there there is a sort of contradiction. For, the hon. Mover says:

‘The right of nomination is not necessary to be vested in the Chancellor at all. But still to provide for cases where some persons whose presence on the Senate may be very valuable, and who may not otherwise be able to secure seats it is provided that the Chancellor shall have the right of nominating ten members.’

“In one sentence he says nomination may be abolished and in another sentence he says the contrary thing. Some nomination, say ten, must rest with the Chancellor for the purpose of protecting the interests of communities who are unable to come on the Senate through any other way.

“Anyhow, I am glad that the hon. Member for the University has brought forward this Bill. We feel that the Senate is rather an unwieldy body and it is for this hon. House to devise a method of reducing the number without causing any heart-burning to the different interests which now enjoy the right of representation under the Act.”

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“Sir, we are now concerned only with the main principles that are embodied in the Bill and not with the details thereof. My hon. Friend said that he has introduced certain provisions with reference to the appointment of lecturers, examiners and so on. These provisions may be desirable or may not be desirable. As I submitted, at the present moment we are discussing only the main principles contained in the Bill, and the result of my hon. Friend's motion must necessarily depend upon the verdict of this Council with reference to these main principles. If this Council by its majority is of opinion that the

30th March 1927]

[Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar]

general principles embodied in the Bill are sound and acceptable, then my hon. Friend must necessarily succeed in this motion, viz., that this Bill be read in Council. If, on the other hand, though there may be certain beneficial provisions regarding minor matters in the Bill, the Council, as a whole, is of opinion that the main principles are unsound, then the Council will necessarily reject my hon. Friend's Bill. So that I shall confine myself only to the main principles embodied in the Bill.

"My Friend began by referring to an article or articles that appeared in the *Justice* newspaper of Madras and stated that he had no intention whatever of Brahmanising as he put it, or, as the paper put it, the constitution of the Senate. He was thoroughly acting *bona fide* in the Bill that he brought. His intention was very good. I am certainly prepared to take my Friend at his word and, when he says that he was not consciously bringing or introducing any provision in the Bill which would have the object, as he put it, of Brahmanising the Senate, I certainly believe him and have no intention whatever, even directly or indirectly, to attribute any motives to him. But, in examining the provisions, apart from the intentions which may have guided the Mover or the motives which he may have in his mind, we should see what effect they will produce.

"Now, let us look at the provisions and see what effect they will have. I may say at once that I have no antipathy or prejudice whatever against the members of the Brahman community. In fact, there are many members of that community both inside this House and outside this House whom I value as my very intimate and personal friends and I, with the members of my party, shall only be glad if the Brahman community is very well represented in the Senate. But, in the very words of the party to which my hon. Friend himself belongs, there must be communal justice. The result of his Bill will, I fear, be not communal justice but communal injustice.

"Now, my Friend began with the observation that one of the provisions in the Bill is that the number of persons to be elected by the registered graduates should be increased from 30, as it is now, to 40. And he does not stop there. He says also that the election hereafter should be in the ordinary way, or, as he put it in the Statement of Objects and Reasons 'in the natural way', and not by way of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. Now, let us look at the combined effect of both these provisions, namely, the increase of the number from 30 to 40 and the deletion of the provision relating to proportional representation by the single transferable vote. Now, Sir, I need not say—it is known to everybody—that a large percentage, in fact a very large majority of the graduates of this Presidency and also the registered graduates in this Presidency who have the right to vote are members of the Brahman community. And, election by the registered graduates, whether it be by way of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote or, in the words of my Friend, in the 'natural way,' would result in the same thing. My Friend himself conceded that, in spite of the fact that it is now by proportional representation by the single transferable vote, the majority of the members that are elected to the Syndicate and the Senate are Brahmans. Now, what will be the result if the existing number 30 is increased to 40? The proportion of Brahman members in the Senate will naturally increase,

[Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar]

[30th March 1927]

The increase from 30 to 40, combined with the deletion of the provision relating to proportional representation, must still more increase the number of Brahmans on the Senate.

2 p.m.

"As a matter of fact, if the principle of proportional representation is adopted, other communities such as the Non-Brahmans, Christians and the Muhammadans will have some chance of getting into the Senate. If this principle is given up, the chances of other communities getting into the Senate will be considerably reduced.

"My hon. Friend referred to another provision by which those who have given a sum of Rs. 20,000 or a smaller amount of money to the funds of the University are entitled to sit on the Senate. He characterised that provision as sales of seats in the Senate. He is entirely wrong in that idea. As a matter of fact, my Friend has admitted in his Statement of Objects and Reasons and it is also a well-known fact that our University is not particularly rich. Therefore it is necessary as far as possible to get funds from every quarter. It is only with that idea that these provisions were inserted there. There is no such thing as selling of seats. In England, persons who give donations to Universities are given seats in the Court of the University. For instance, in the Court of the Bristol University we find that benefactors and subscribers of a thousand pounds to the funds of the University are given seats in the court. I find that there are many such members. All these are life members besides the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Chancellor. The Court of that University corresponding to our Senate consists *inter alia* of the following persons:—

'Class 2.—The members for life who are named in the first schedule to the charter.

'Every other donor to the funds of the University to the amount or value of one thousand pounds or upwards whether by one or more donations shall be a Member for life.

'Any Corporation, local authority company, association or partnership making the requisite donation shall be entitled on one occasion to appoint one person to be a member for life.'

"So that, I submit that this principle of sales as characterised by my hon. Friend exists in other parts of the world, in the enlightened parts of the world. There is nothing wrong in the Madras University copying the procedure of other Universities in this respect. My Friend's argument on this point is entirely wrong.

"With reference to the election of members to the Senate by the Legislative Council—we have now a right to elect twelve members to the Senate to represent us on that body—I did not quite understand whether the hon. Member wanted to reduce that number or to abolish that system altogether. Here again look at our representatives there. Who are they? They are persons like the hon. the Leader of the Swarajya Party, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr. Venkatarumana Ayyangar, Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettijar, Mr. Tulasiram and Mr. Muniswami Nayudu. We cannot get better persons to represent us in the Senate and to advance the educational interests of the Presidency. Is it then advisable to deprive this Council and indirectly the whole Presidency of the services of these distinguished men? There, again, it is not without precedent. In other parts of the world, Members of Parliament are Members of the Senate. Not only are there one or two of them but any number."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTHI:—"May I know whether they are elected by the Parliament to the Senate?"

30th March 1927]

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ I am coming to that. In the constitution of the Court of the Bristol University we see the following :—

‘ Clause 7.—The Members of Parliament elected for the divisions of Bristol.

‘ Clause 8.—The Members of Parliament for such of the boroughs and divisions of counties or boroughs in the said counties (other than the divisions of Bristol) as may be determined by the Court.

“ In the first case we see that the Members of Parliament are ex officio members of the Court, no election being necessary. In the second case, there is an election by the Members of the Court themselves. There again there is precedent.

“ The hon. Member then referred to the members of the Senate elected by the District Boards and Municipal Councils. I do not know whether the hon. Member himself was a member of this Council when this Bill was passed. It will be remembered that this provision was not found in the original Bill introduced in this Council, but it was inserted by the Select Committee after a good deal of discussion. When the Bill was taken into consideration after the report of the Select Committee was presented to the Council, this provision was adopted after a great deal of discussion and deliberation. After all, what is the significance of this provision? This privilege is given to the District Boards and Municipalities because they represent respectively the rural and the urban population of those parts. It is therefore in the interests of these millions of people residing in this Presidency that this provision was inserted. Here again who are the members of the Senate elected by these local bodies? I find that a very large number of them are graduates and some of them L.T.’s. and naturally these are competent to take part in the deliberations of the Senate. I also find that some of the most eminent men in the Presidency are elected by the District Boards. Men like Sir T. Desikachari, Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar are elected severally by their District Boards to represent them on the Senate. We cannot find a more competent body of persons than these to take part in the deliberations of the Senate. Are we to deprive the country of the benefits of their services to the cause of education? Here again there is precedent for the position taken by the statute. I refer again to the Bristol University. In the constitution of the Court of that University we find the following :—

‘ Class 3.—Ten persons to be appointed by the Municipal Council of the City of Bristol.

 Ten persons to be appointed by the Society of Merchant Venturers of the City of Bristol.

 Three persons to be appointed by the Honorary Staff of the Bristol Royal Infirmary.

 Three persons to be appointed by the Honorary Staff of the Bristol General Hospital.

 One person to be appointed by the Dolphin Society.

 One person to be appointed by the Grateful Society.

 Six persons to be appointed by Bristol Working Class organizations as fixed in the first schedule to the Charter or as Ordinances may prescribe.

 One person to be appointed by the Bristol Teachers’ Association.

 One person to be appointed by the Bristol and District Workers’ Educational Association.

‘ Class 4.—One person to be appointed by the Council of each of the following counties, namely :—Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Gloucester, Somerset and Wilts.

 Two persons to be appointed by the Council of the county borough of Plymouth and one person to be appointed by the Council of every other county borough (other than the City of Bristol) in the said counties

“ There again we have got instances in other parts of the civilized world where local bodies are given representation on the Senate of the University.

[Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar]

[30th March 1927]

"With reference to the other representatives, he said that the body was very unwieldy and he also said that the amount of travelling allowance was excessive. My Friend forgets that the travelling allowance is determined by the number of members attending the Senate, and those that do not attend the meetings of the Senate do not claim the travelling allowance."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"On a point of personal explanation, I submit that only sixty or seventy members attend the Senate and does the hon. Member say that only those people draw travelling allowances?"

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR.—"That is done in this Council also. Without any disparagement to hon. Members, may I ask whether all the hon. Members who draw travelling allowances are present at the meeting always and on all days? Look at the attendance of the hon. Members at the present moment and what will be the number of hon. Members drawing travelling allowance? That is inevitable in any municipal council, in any district board and in any Legislative Council, and the Senate is no exception.

1-15
p.m.

"My Friend says that the number of members actually present in the Senate is very small compared with the total number of members, and therefore the number should be reduced. What about the House of Commons? It consists of about 600 members and the average attendance is, I am told, somewhere between 40 and 60. Does my hon. Friend propose for that reason to reduce the number of members there? That is the logical sequence of my hon. Friend's argument; so that, the number of persons who attend, take part in the Senate discussions and vote at a particular hour of the day is not the criterion for judging whether those persons should have the right to be there or not. That is no argument at all.

"Then my hon. Friend says that we should have only persons who are competent to speak on these matters in the Senate. He wants to have an academic atmosphere. I may say that I have no confidence in experts of any kind. An eminent Irish Judge has stated that experts are persons who cannot be trusted even on oath. Other persons can be trusted when they speak on oath. I would not take the advice, the opinion and the decision of the expert alone. But I do not want to shut out expert advice. It is certainly necessary; it is very welcome. But I want the expert advice to be moderated by the advice of those who are not experts but who want to benefit the country. Such moderation can be found in the opinions of the Members of this Council, of the members of the Corporation, of the Chamber of Commerce, of District Boards and of Municipalities who are in the Senate.

"I did not catch what my hon. Friend said. I do not know whether he ultimately said that some members of the Corporation may be on the Senate. My Friend is an adroit and clever man. At the last moment when he found that members of his own party were opposed to him and when he found that there was strong opposition in his own party, he said, 'I am willing to concede that some members of the South Indian Chamber of Commerce may be in the Senate.'

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"On a matter of personal explanation, Sir. My object is not to please anybody. My object was to recognize the genuine

50th March 1927]

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

feeling that the Chamber of Commerce should be represented in view of the institution of a degree in Commerce which I omitted to note at the time of drafting the Bill."

* **Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR** :—"I am glad that he noted it at least now. Wisdom has dawned upon my friend."

* **MR. S. SATYAMURTI** :—"But, it never dawns upon you."

* **The hon. the PRESIDENT** :—"Hon. Members are requested to address the Chair."

* **Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR** :—"I apologise. I do not in the least question the motive or intention of my hon. Friend. In order to allay opposition, he did it. There is nothing wrong in it I do so myself. There is nothing wrong in it. I do not blame my hon. Friend. To get adherence to his Bill he consents to drop some of the provisions.

"My hon. Friend refers to another provision, namely, that 30 members shall be nominated by the Chancellor of whom not less than 20 shall be nominated to secure the representation of communities not otherwise adequately provided for. He wants to reduce the number 30. He wants to reduce it to 10. My hon. Friend wants that the Chancellor should not be guided by the necessity to have representation of communities. He wants the omission of that provision. He wants to give absolute power to the Chancellor to nominate not 30 persons but 10 persons. Without meaning any disparagement to my innumerable Brahman friends, may I ask what will be the result of this new provision? The result will be and the chances are that members of one Hindu community and the Europeans will get nomination. This will be the case judged by past experience. I do not want to deal with other provisions of this Bill. This is the central point and the pivot of this Bill.

"I do not agree with my hon. Friend that a part-time Vice-Chancellor will be able to fulfil the present functions. The functions of this body, as those of other bodies, are increasing rapidly. Formerly some eminent gentlemen, like Srinivasa Ayyangar, Subrahmanya Ayyar, etc., were able to devote their time and do justice to the work of the Vice-Chancellor. Hereafter, I do not think it will be possible for a part-time Vice-Chancellor to discharge the work satisfactorily. I have not been in the Senate. The Members of this Council, the expert Members and my hon. Friend Rev. Meston will be able to tell us whether it will be possible for an unpaid Vice-Chancellor who will devote only a portion of his time when he is exhausted with the work in the High Court or in some other place, to perform his duties satisfactorily. For these reasons, I oppose the reading of this Bill in the Council. My hon. Friend began by saying that this Council should take a dispassionate view. I wanted to take and I believe I have succeeded in taking a dispassionate view. If, on the other hand, I have not succeeded, I am extremely sorry. I wanted to take a dispassionate view even before the hon. Member told the House and when I was reading his Bill for the first time. I think I have succeeded; if not, I am extremely sorry."

* **MR. ABDUL HAMID KHAN** :—"Sir, I rise to support this Bill for the very reasons for which the hon. Member from Malabar has thought fit to

[Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan]

[30th March 1927]

oppose it. He said he proposed to deal with the general principles of the Bill. On that very general principles, I maintain that this Bill must invoke the support of the whole House. My experience of the University Act for the short time that I was on the Senate has convinced me beyond doubt that this body, the Senate of the Madras University, is an unwieldy one. As has been pointed out, it has a very large number of members, viz., 188. From my experience I may say that not more than a dozen members participate in the deliberations of that body, and the rest are there whether as Professors of various colleges or Principals of Government colleges and other colleges, to nod their head according to the dictates of the Director of Public Instruction or of some higher authority to whom they owe allegiance. From my experience, I may say that that body is no more than an advisory body. Most of the work that is done for the University is done by the Syndicate. There is very little connexion between the Syndicate and the Senate. Very little of what is done by the Syndicate is known to all the members of the Senate although a report of the work done by the Syndicate is circulated, I may say without fear of contradiction, two or three months after.

“Under the existing Act, the authorities of the University have been multiplied, the Academic Council, the Council of Affiliated Colleges and then the Senate. I am unable to see which is the body which is the real authority of the University. The Syndicate is the working authority. Then there must be another larger body which can really and effectively check and control the activities of the Syndicate. I am afraid that much of the work that ought to be really done by the Senate is not done on account of the fact that that body is really an unwieldy one. The very same gentlemen who belong to the Syndicate sit also on the Senate and carry on the work as if they were continuing the session of the Syndicate. Other members are there merely to say aye or no. There is absolutely nothing by way of check or direction or control over the activities of the Syndicate.

“Coming to proportional representation, I must say that it has not done anything for the representation of minority communities who ought to be represented on the Senate. I may say in this connexion, without fear of contradiction, that even with proportional representation not a single Muslim could get elected as a representative of the registered graduates. Last year, one Muslim graduate stood for election; he could get only about half a dozen votes. So he could not get elected, by the registered graduates, to that body. The Muslims who are on the Senate to-day were either nominated by the Government or they represent one or two of the municipalities. I know that members who are nominated by the Government are not free to act as they like. That was my experience in the Senate. They cannot move any resolution in the Senate. They cannot speak in the Senate for fear that the Director of Public Instruction would take note of their conduct. This is the fear of the members of the Senate who are nominated by the Government. It is a matter of fact, because, I have seen during the short time I was there the attitude which guided the member of the Senate nominated by the Government. When the representative of the Muslims nominated by the Government are handicapped in this way, it is absolutely necessary that the Muslims should come in by the door of election. For that object I wish that this Bill might go to the Select Committee, and the Select Committee, I hope, will decide the means by which the Muslim

30th March 1927] [Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan]

community can send their representatives to that body who will certainly act without any fear. Even among the members who were sent from this Council there is hardly one Muslim. All these facts show that with the provision regarding proportional representation in the Act, we have not been able to secure representation for the Muslim community."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will continue his speech when the debate is resumed.

" The House will now adjourn for lunch."

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.).

VII

MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE REGARDING THE ACQUISITION OF THE ANDHRA AYURVEDIC SANATORIUM AND DRUG FARM AT AVADI.

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Mr. President, my task this evening has been fairly lightened by the interest that the public have taken in this matter. A number of journals in Madras have already commented upon this subject and I believe the Government is already in possession of a great deal of the point of view of the people. The Land Acquisition Act contemplates two kinds of cases for the acquisition of land. One is termed ' public purpose ' and the other is termed ' the purpose of a company ' and companies are described as those coming under the Companies' Registration Act, Indian Companies Act and English Companies Act, etc., etc. Now, therefore, this Land Acquisition Act is intended to apply not merely to the convenience of the administration, be it local, central or foreign, but also for the convenience of more important public affairs and I am constrained to feel that the Government in launching upon any acquisition proceedings at all in this matter did err even in the very principle of their action. This company which has been in existence for over a decade, the Andhra Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Limited, has its purpose to serve and it has been occupying that piece of land for a length of time and it proposes to occupy it for another length of time under a long lease and it is open to that company to negotiate the purchase of that land. Failing private negotiations, it would be open, I am sure, to that company to ask the aid of Government in getting this piece of land by the same Acquisition Act. When such is the circumstance, I wonder how the Government was advised in regard to this matter and how they launched upon any land acquisition proceedings at all.

" Now, Sir, with regard to the procedure that has been adopted in this matter, I have very grave doubts as to whether Government was right at all. Is it a part or duty of the Government to accommodate the officers of the Malaya Emigration department to the exclusion of such an important public institution as the Andhra Ayurvedic Sanatorium in Avadi? The Malaya Emigration department is after all a foreign department. It carries on its work here to take away our coolies. It is as good as any other private enterprise and the Government must have treated that enterprise on a footing similar to all private undertakings and if the Government felt that there was need for land, even after such consideration was given to the question, then we might have probably inferred *bona fides* in the men who advised Government in this matter. But, here the Malaya Emigration Depot is situated just opposite to this particular sanatorium and to this particular piece of land which is attempted to be now acquired. It has been

[Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao] [30th March 1927]

there long and there has been plenty of vacant space about 20 to 30 acres ; there is plenty of space beyond the railway station and there is plenty of space in another portion which that Malaya settlement owns in Melpakkam, a mile away from the place where this particular piece of land is situated and this Melpakkam is connected with this quarter in question by a very good road and any officer living there can certainly discharge his duties very well with regard to the depot that is situated here. If Melpakkam is not convenient, the land that is adjacent to their own depot would have been utilized by them. I ask, in all seriousness, whether the dwelling place for officials is for public purpose, in the sense in which it is used in this Act. I can understand if the Government comes forward and says that it would be public purpose to provide for the habitation of certain departments under their own control and belonging to their administrative branches, and if there was such a necessity for the dwelling places as to make Government believe that without dwelling places their officers would not be able to function properly ; and it is open only to certain departments to make this claim and even with regard to them it may sometimes be difficult for the administrative departments directly concerned to make good the claim. But, here, is a Malaya Emigration department with which the Government has very little to do—it has to do some little, I grant—and here is a proposal that the officers connected with that depot, who are paid by a foreign Government, have to be accommodated. The necessity for their accommodation is not proved, at any rate to my satisfaction ; I do not know how it was proved to the satisfaction of the gentlemen who acted on behalf of the Government. They have separate accommodation to which they can go. They are claiming a portion of the land belonging to a first-class public institution, a public institution that deserves to be encouraged by the Government, because Government has given so little encouragement as yet to the Ayurvedic system of medicine.

“ Now, Sir, in the procedure, also, that the Government adopted, they began with proceedings under the ordinary sections. Under the ordinary sections they gave notice, they published a notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette* that this piece of land was required for the dwelling place of certain officials connected with the Malaya Emigration Depot. By amendments recently introduced into the Act, it is open to persons interested to make objections. It was not there in the old Act, but it has been purposely introduced, so that the interests of the public might be safeguarded as against the vandalistic hand of the sometimes autocratic Secretaries and Under Secretaries. It has been specifically introduced for that purpose and with that purpose in view, when a section of that character is introduced, it is open for those who are injured by the application of this Act to make good their claims and get some redress if the ordinary procedure is adopted. Ultimately, there is some little provision to go even to the High Court and in the High Court to get a kind of *obiter dictum* not much more than that under the Act. The Act is so oppressive, I think, and it deserves amendment according to me, but still there is some chance for the injured to make themselves felt to influence the opinion of the Government ultimately and to get redress. But, in this case, strangely, when Dr. Lakshmi pati who is the Director of the Andhra Ayurvedic Pharmacy, sent in objections, the Government without considering went forward and, finding probably its position delicate and indefensible, took the extreme course and applied

30th March 1927] [Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao]

the emergency section 17. Under section 17 (a) they have the power—the Act has given the privilege with one hand and taken it away with the other—to suspend the operations of section 5 (a) and to take possession of the land. In this case strangely, the taking possession of the land also has been very strange. The possession has not been taken really, according to the papers that I have before me. A gentleman has come, belonging to the Malaya Depot, and squatted upon the land with his tents and the Managing Director of the Andhra Ayurvedic Pharmacy makes a reference to the Revenue Divisional Officer and says ‘Here is a man who has squatted on my land: I made objections to you; the objection has not been disposed of; the Government has not finally passed orders and here is a man who squats on my land’; and then he is informed by the Divisional Officer—this is very peculiar—that the Immigration Commissioner ‘has perhaps entered upon the land in anticipation of the publication of the draft notification under the emergency section of the Land Acquisition Act.’ This is really strange. I do not know whether we are under the British Government or under a Government which did not care for its good name. I am afraid this kind of squatting by an individual, if allowed in this manner, without the proper authority concerned giving possession of the land that is supposed to be acquired for him, is really a very fine game the Government must thank themselves for.

“There is another aspect with regard to the taking possession. When under the emergency section, possession has to be taken, the Divisional Officer or the Collector, whoever it may be, before taking possession has to offer compensation for standing crops and trees upon the land. I understand that upon this particular piece of land, there are about a thousand casuarina trees. No offer of any kind of compensation has been made to the Managing Director of the Andhra Ayurvedic Pharmacy and no correct procedure has been followed up to the moment I am speaking, if my information is correct. I am sorry that such an important and useful institution as the Avadi sanatorium should be shot at in this manner by interested friends. I cannot conceive of the reason why this attempted acquisition is being made at all, unless it be that the Malaya Depot people are interested in securing this piece of land which, in course of time, is bound to rise in price. I understand there is a trunk road now running almost by the side and in course of time it will probably be a very good and healthy property. To a desire, therefore, on the side of the Malayan Depot authorities to get hold of more and more of land in this quarter must be traced the history of this acquisition.

“They are already perched there on the land there about half a mile in extent next to the railway station, and yet they are wanting to encroach upon the space that has been so long tended by the Andhra Ayurvedic Pharmacy.

“There is one more point with regard to the Andhra Ayurvedic Pharmacy to which I desire to draw the attention of you, Sir, and through you, of the hon. Members of this House and that is this. The Ayurvedic Andhra Pharmacy has improved all that land there, and has brought it into a very fine condition. It has procured very good water-supply which is not available near about, and it has been doing splendid work all these years. And if now the Andhra Ayurvedic Pharmacy is deprived of its right to use this land and the Malayan Depot is put in possession of this land, it would be the highest disservice that

[Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao]

[30th March 1927]

can be done by the Government to the Ayurvedic system of medicine which this particular sanatorium represents. I feel, Sir, that I have made out a sufficiently *prima facie* case for my adjournment motion to be accepted by this House. I do not know what the Government desires to say. When they have said that, it will be time for me to add anything more if that should be necessary."

Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao seconded the motion.

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS —“ Mr. President, Sir, yesterday, when this motion was proposed to be moved, I was not in a position to say much about it, and I am, I may say, not in any very much better position to-day. But, however, I have certain information which I think will satisfy the House that Government has not acted and does not propose to act in any high-handed manner in this matter. More than a year ago, $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land in this locality were notified for acquisition. Objections were raised by the managing director of the Ayurvedic institution in question, which we thought to be well founded, and the notification was cancelled. At the same time as those objections were sent up for consideration with the recommendation that the notification should be withdrawn, a notification for $5\frac{1}{4}$ acres in another place was sent up. We naturally supposed that there was no similar objection to this plot, and so it was notified for acquisition. And then, as more than a year had elapsed and as it was represented that the construction of houses for the emigration staff was being delayed, the Government was asked to apply and did apply the urgency section No. 17 of the Land Acquisition Act. Even that does not mean immediate acquisition because after notification under section 17 has been issued, notices have to go out under section 9 (1) to the persons concerned and the land cannot be taken possession of for 15 days thereafter. Government heard nothing more of the subject till the 26th of this month when we received the letter of the managing director protesting as regards the proposed acquisition of this plot of $5\frac{1}{4}$ acres. We immediately made enquiries as regards these objections and we will of course go into the whole matter. I gather that the land has not been taken possession of. That point I cannot be positive on, but I gather from the letter which the Revenue Divisional Officer has written on the 7th March to the party concerned that he seems to be unaware that there was any notification issued under section 17, and as far as we can ascertain by telephone messages, we are told that the land has not been taken possession of on behalf of the Government. And therefore it is quite open to the Government to withdraw from this acquisition now that there has been objection raised; the matter can be gone into, and if the same objections as existed in the case of the other plot hold good in this case also, of course the Government will not acquire the land.”

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ Mr. President, Sir, it seems to me, judging from the answer given by the hon. the Revenue Member in respect of this question, that it is fairly apparent to the hon. Member that the House is unanimous about this question, and I dare say this will weigh with him when he considers the question of withdrawal of the notification issued by the Government some time ago. The objections which were raised about a year ago still hold good, and even in a larger degree, owing to the fact that the necessity for a sanatorium of that sort is keenly felt on account of the very bad sanitary conditions prevailing in the city of Madras. In view

30th March 1927] [Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti]

of the statement made by the hon. the Revenue Member, Sir, I do not think that it will be necessary to press this motion to a division."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT — "Does the hon. Member propose to withdraw the motion?"

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO — "Mr. President, I just want to say

The hon. the PRESIDENT — "The hon. Member has no right of reply. He has to state whether he proposes to withdraw the motion or to continue the debate."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO — "I withdraw the motion, Sir, on the assurance given by the hon. the Revenue Member."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

VI—A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY ACT, 1923—*cont.*

The debate on the above Bill was then resumed.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN — "I do not wish to add much to what I have said on this amending Bill to the University Act, but would just like to say one or two more words. One is this, that I do not agree with the hon. Member representing the University when he wishes to increase the number representing the registered graduates. When he is anxious, Sir, to reduce the number of members of the Senate, I do not know why he should go to the extent of increasing the number of representatives of registered graduates from 30 to 40. The second point that I wish to emphasize is that inasmuch as the entire policy of our education should be transformed and the present-day education should give place to a more fruitful and utilitarian system of education by which the unemployment difficulty in our province could be removed, I say, Sir, that we must so reform the University Act as to make it possible for the University of Madras to impart education to the people of this province so that they can interest themselves more and more in business, in commerce and in industries. Sir, these are some of the very fundamental changes that have to be effected in the Madras University Act. I know that this Bill of the hon. Member representing the University will undergo a good deal of transformation when it is considered by the Select Committee, and it is in the hope that the Bill which will come out of the Select Committee will be acceptable to all classes of opinion and all communities, that I have great pleasure in supporting this motion."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:— "Mr. President, Sir, I rise to give my support to the motion before the House. In the first place, I may premise my remarks by saying that the debate on this Bill so far as it has gone shows a very high level, not the level it assumed yesterday, because I am glad to note that sufficient care has been taken by some hon. Members who oppose this Bill not to indulge in any strong, violent, or objectionable language. Yesterday the Bill was characterized as being vindictive and mischievous and so on, with the result that the hon. Member for the University who is piloting this Bill, finding himself on the defensive, came forward with a very able and telling defence which I venture to say has had the effect of completely disarming all criticism. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar whose speech to-day has been characterized by a considerable amount of moderation said that he proposed to attack what he regarded as the pivotal points of the Bill;

[Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar]

[30th March 1927]

but as he progressed along the lines of his criticism it struck me that he found it difficult to emancipate himself from the danger which he fancied he saw in the Bill.

"Well, Sir, so far as the statement of objects and reasons is concerned, that statement, in my humble judgment, is of a self-contained character. While I am supporting this motion, I am not to be understood as subscribing myself to every portion of the Bill. Doubtless there are a few portions of this Bill which would rightly call for a certain amount of criticism and the hon. the Mover himself has told us in the course of his illuminating speech that while he wants the main principles of the Bill to be kept up, he has not committed himself irrevocably to some provisions of the Bill. I see the danger, and I think many of my hon. Friends do so, of the political head of the department having anything to do with the University as a Pro-Chancellor. Much criticism has been directed against that portion of the Bill which has the effect of disenfranchising local bodies and district municipalities. The House, at least the old Members, may know that when the original Bill which subsequently became Act I of 1923 was discussed, it did not contain any representation on behalf of these local bodies or municipalities. But it was only afterwards when the matter was considered by the Select Committee that the then party in power for reasons which I can understand, though I am not able to quite appreciate or approve of, and with a view to consolidate its position, influence and power in the Senate introduced this element which has had the effect of giving in the Senate to the party in power as many as 54 votes out of a total of 188. I have looked carefully into the provisions of similar Acts in other provinces, but I cannot remember a single Act containing a similar provision. It may be argued by those who want to retain the *status quo ante* that the conditions there may be entirely and radically different from ours, but I am not prepared to accept their *ipse dixit*. Moreover, if you want to function as a body, if you want the work to be characterized by a certain amount of thoroughness, efficiency, zeal and openness to criticism, I think it is much better that the number of that body should be as much reduced as possible instead of being unwieldy as at present.

3 p.m.

"If I remember aright the other day I went through the answer furnished on the floor of the Senate to an interpellation of the hon. Member for the University with respect to the attendance of the members returned by the local bodies. The answer was very very disappointing. The answer indicated that in the majority of cases those people did not at all attend the meeting. That only showed the amount of callousness that characterized their action. As for the Madras Chamber of Commerce, the South Indian Chamber of Commerce and the Madras Landholders' Association I am quite alive to the necessity of these having some representation. In regard to the representation by the Members of the Legislative Council I cannot understand why we should have 12 representatives on that body. Before taking leave of this branch of the argument I should like to say that I should not be supposed as being unnecessarily harsh on the local bodies. Their present number is 54. If it is not possible to do away with their representatives altogether, I think their number might be brought to a reasonable limit. As this Act which we now seek to amend was considered to be one of the main achievements of the party once in power but now out of office, I appreciate the feeling that permeates some of the Members who look upon this Bill as a kind of attack upon their pet child. I do not think that Sir A. P. Patro will say that the Act is free from all defects. If I understood him aright he had to admit

30th March 1927] [Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar]

that this Bill did not embody all that he wanted. So far as this amending Bill is concerned, it is the result of experiences gained in the working of the Act, which has disclosed very many defects and irregularities. It is only with a view to bring the Act into a line with the existing state of things and to do away with certain procedural irregularities and lacunae that the hon. Member for the University has thought it necessary to introduce this Bill. Motives were ascribed to him and it was suggested in the course of the discussion that this amendment, if carried into effect, might place one community in a position of advantage over another. We must resist with all the strength we can command any attempts made by those who wish to draw a red herring across the track. For when such an attempt is made we are generally taken off the track and instead of concentrating our attention on the main features of the Bill, we are, if unconsciously overpowered, to take extraneous considerations which we ought to try to resist. So far as this Bill is concerned it is now on the operation table of this House, and I have not the slightest doubt that, notwithstanding the operations that it may be subjected to by those who oppose the Bill, it will by the good will, co-operation and support and good wishes of a large number of Members of this House be able to survive this operation. May I ask those that oppose it not to carry the operation too far, to the extent of killing it? The present motion is that the Bill be read in Council. No calamities will overtake hon. Members by accepting this. Sufficient time will be given to the House for a full consideration of the matter. Can it be said that this Bill is of a reactionary character? Not at all. I beg to submit that it is of a progressive character and I may state that the hon. Member for the University is solely actuated by a desire to reform the University and to expunge the pernicious features of the Act."

* Mr. N. ARPIDASWAMI UDAYAR — "Mr. President, Sir, this amending Bill does not confine itself to, is not satisfied with, making certain necessary and suitable amendments or suggestions, with a view to the better working of the provisions of the Madras University Act of 1923. On the other hand, it seems to me that it seeks to alter the fundamental character and constitution of the University, its aims and objects. I shall make my meaning clear, Sir. First of all with regard to the character, aims and objects of the University, the Act of 1923 contemplated the creation ultimately of a teaching and residential university. There was provision made for a council of affiliated colleges, but, as my Friend the hon. Member for the University said, this council of affiliated colleges was not invested with powers, with even autonomous powers in regard to the framing of courses of study, curricula and also in regard to the control of examinations. Probably one reason why such powers were not given to the council of affiliated colleges was that it was believed that this body was only a kind of provisional arrangement, a temporary expedient. With the institution of separate universities like the Andhra University for the Telugus and the Tamil University for the Tamil districts, it was thought that the University would automatically be transformed into a residential and teaching university. Now, there is a Committee sitting and touring and taking evidence, I mean the Tamil University Committee. I am not afraid of the language used by the hon. Minister for Education. But, on the other hand, I like candour and plain speaking. I like a man who calls a spade a spade. The hon. Minister has made his meaning clear. He does not want a mere duplication of the same courses. He does not want multiplication of universities which do not fulfil a special need. He wants that a university must serve a definite and specific purpose. Very

[Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar] [30th March 1927]

soon at least before the end of September or October, the report of the Committee will be in the hands of the hon. Minister for Education. So my Friend, by introducing in the meantime this Bill, by cutting out the council of affiliated colleges and by incorporating the principals and a fair proportion of the professors of the affiliated colleges with the university bodies, that is, with bodies charged with the administrative affairs of the university and also with the control of its courses and examinations, etc., is reverting to the past, is trying to restore to the university its *statu quo ante*, what obtained before the Act of 1923. I think this will be conceded by hon. Members who have read the Bill. I am not discussing the merits of these changes, their desirability or otherwise. My Friend and myself may be in substantial agreement there. My object is only to invite the attention of the House to the simple fact that the Bill, with its amendments relating to the council of affiliated colleges and the incorporation of the heads of mufassal colleges with the university bodies will, I think, change the character of the university. That is my first point. Secondly, with regard to the constitution and composition of the university bodies, my Friend has made his meaning very clear, that is, he wants to have the academic element predominate in the Senate. First, the Visitor and the Pro-Chancellor have to go. As regards the Visitor, he can in the nature of things never exercise any effective control over university affairs."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI — "On a point of personal explanation, Sir, I omit all provisions regarding the Visitor. There is one in the end with regard to the authorities. That was put in my original draft provisionally. So the object of the Bill is not to remove the section."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR — "I am not going to speak about the Visitor. As regards the Pro-Chancellor I think he is but a useful ornamental link between the University and the Government, and the Government and this House. I do not think that the Pro-Chancellor will really interfere with the working of the university bodies or with the autonomous powers with which the university is invested. It might be that my Friend thinks that it is undesirable to have the political head of administration as an officer of the university. Well, on that matter opinions differ. There are others who think in a different way, and I am one of those who think so, that the presence of the Minister as a Pro-Chancellor having a knowledge of the inner working of the university will result in his fighting with the Government and in getting large grants allotted to the university for its better functioning."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI — "As an ornament?"

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR — "He will surely have inside knowledge of what is going on and will extend sympathetic support. That is an important factor. That is my meaning. Then, Sir, the elected Members of this House have to go. I do not like to traverse the grounds covered by the speeches of my other hon. Friends, especially Mr. Krishnan Nayar, who read from the university calendars to show that members of Parliament are members of the Senate. But I would emphasize one aspect of this question. The disappearance of the elected Members of this Council will certainly deprive this body and this legislature of the means of legislating for university with a real inside knowledge of its activities. Therefore objection should not be taken to their presence in the Senate on the ground that they are politicians rather than academicians. There are academicians in this Council and academicians or not they can with the real knowledge of the working of the university

30th March 1927] [Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar]

contribute equally with the rest to the successful working of the university. Sir, equally strange and unintelligible is the removal of the Surgeon-General, the Director of Agriculture, the Director of Industries, the Chief Engineer to the Public Works Department and above all the Advocate-General—some of the most successful Vice-Chancellors in the past were Advocates-General—that is to say of officers whose co-operation is altogether indispensable. As heads of departments who have very much to do with the management, the effectual control or the working of professional and technical institutes, as persons to whom the university bodies will naturally look for expert guidance in regard to all developments in regard to the framing or the alteration of all courses relating to law and medicine, engineering and agriculture, commerce and industry, I think it is not desirable to deprive the Senate of the advantages of their expert knowledge and guidance.

“My Friend says in his Statement of Objects and Reasons that they serve no useful purpose on the Senate, probably because they do not take an active part in the too lively discussions going on there, or it might be that my hon. Friend wants the elimination of this element as savouring too much of red-tapism. I do not know what his real intentions are. On the other hand, considering the fact that these are members representing departments which certainly have a great deal to do with the development of the various branches of knowledge, of medicine, of commerce and of industry, it is certainly very regrettable that the Senate should not avail itself of their guidance and advice. Likewise, Sir, my hon. Friend wants the representatives returned by the various local bodies, by the Landholders' Association and by the Chambers of Commerce to be dropped. These representatives in the vast majority of cases have practical knowledge and experience and they may be expected to bring to bear on discussions on questions before the Senate, their practical sagacity and common sense. There has already been a reduction of representation of these bodies in consequence of the passing of the Andhra University Act. That there is room for a slight further reduction one may admit. But a total abolition of the representation of those interests or of those classes, is certainly not desirable. While there is wholesale reduction under those heads, there is an abnormal increase of the academic element. It might be that the teacher element or graduate element is useful. Nobody objects to its being maintained. But is it not desirable that we should also have certain other elements in the Senate, in due proportion, say, men of practical experience and knowledge, men who may serve the purpose of exerting a counteracting influence, who may serve as a gentle reminder, as with a laputan flapper, to bring down discussion from airy nothings and barren speculation to stern realities and practical considerations. So I deprecate, and I think hon. Members of this House will join with me in deprecating, the abolition of representation of those very classes to whom education owes a great deal. It is true that, as my hon. Friend says, much money has not come in in the shape of benefactions. But anybody who has listened to the speech of Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar the other day, in the Senate, will readily admit that during the last three years this University Act has been in operation, more endowments and more scholarships have come in than were heard of during the quarter of a century of university life before the introduction of the University Act of 1923.

“Possibly one reason why large endowments have not come is that the university is not a residential or teaching university, or, it might be, that all these benefactions are scattered, that merchant princes and representatives of

3-15
p.m.

[Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar]

[30th March 1927]

Landholders' Associations are trying to encourage education in their own localities (for all these men are thoroughly conversant with local needs and requirements), are trying to supply deficiencies where they exist. I need but refer to the munificence of Sir Annamalai Chettiyar, or of those merchant princes and landholders who are responsible for the present flourishing and prosperous condition of the National College at Trichinopoly, of the Tirukattupalli High School which will soon become a college, of the Madura College at Madura, of the Hindu College at Tinnevely and of so many other institutions in the Presidency, men of the class to whom the hon. the Minister for Education appealed the other day to improve the resources of the Andhra University. Certainly, it is not desirable that men of this class should altogether disappear from the University Senate. Sir, while there is a total abolition of certain classes, we have, on the other hand, an abnormal rise in the representation of certain other classes. If my hon. Friend, the Member for the University, wants to reduce the strength of the Senate to more manageable limits, certainly he must make the composition thoroughly representative of all kinds of interests. Otherwise, the kind of composition which will be arrived at by the acceptance by this House of his amendments with regard to the university bodies will be lopsided or one-sided.

"Lastly, Sir, the restriction of nominated members and the introduction of a principle that the members nominated by His Excellency the Chancellor should not represent communities but interests, I think, will prejudicially affect the interests of minority communities, Muhammadans, depressed classes, who as matters stand have no chance of being elected and returned to the university bodies by the simple process of election. The recent elections to the university bodies have shown this conclusively.

"Sir, I come to a third point. There is a material change effected by section 4 or rather by section 5, sub-section (1). My Friend wants the addition of the word 'political' after 'religious.' Sir, the section as it stands aims at removing religious disabilities except where such religious disabilities are a condition of a benefaction accepted by the university. But as for political disabilities or disabilities arising from the profession of any one particular political creed, I think they do not arise. The different political parties as represented in this Council have representation in the university bodies and in the ranks of university professors, lecturers, readers and tutors. I do not know really what is at the back of the mind of my hon. Friend; whether he contemplates the formation in the near future of other political parties more radical and far more thorough going in the conception of the State and the duties of the State, I have no means of saying (Mr. S. Satyamurti Yes. Communists and anarchists). Does my hon. Friend really mean what he says? (Mr. S. Satyamurti Yes.) Sir, I am simply amazed, confounded, dumbfounded (laughter) at this staggering statement. I do not know if my hon. Friend is joking. I think he is joking, Sir. (Laughter.)

"Now, this brings me to the last point. It will be conceded that the amendments proposed by my hon. Friend will result in an organization fundamentally different from the one with which we are familiar. Whether the House is prepared to go so far, I cannot say. There are certain difficulties. The hon. the Minister for Education told us, if I remember right, yesterday, that the report of the Syndicate has not yet been received by him. In fact, when I read the Statement of Objects and Reasons where my Friend refers to the recommendation of the Syndicate, I saw there was ground for scepticism, and my hon. Friend admitted that he had made a mistake in

30th March 1927] [Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar]

inserting those sentences in his Statement of Objects and Reasons. I may say that, in answer to certain questions put by my hon. Friend Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar and another Member of the Senate in regard to this very subject, they elicited a reply that the matter was still under consideration. Whether it is under the consideration of the Syndicate, or by a small body constituted by the Syndicate, I have no means of saying. Anyhow, Sir, shortly, after a few days perhaps, the hon. the Minister will have before him this report submitted by the Syndicate consisting of recommendations which the Syndicate would like to see introduced into the Act. These recommendations, if I may say so categorically, will chiefly relate, I believe, to the elucidation of certain sections and clauses, to the right interpretation of certain clauses which are perhaps the cause of certain conflicts in the working of the university machinery of which the hon. Member for the University spoke—such interpretation is desirable for the better carrying out of the objects of the Act—for the purpose of working it, without any ambiguity, without any difficulty whatever. They relate more to those clauses or sections dealing with procedural matters and not to amendments of this nature. In that case, we shall have on the one hand a set of amendments embodied in this amending Bill introduced by the Member for the University, amendments which will materially and very seriously and fundamentally alter the constitution and nature and character of the University Act; on the other hand, the hon. the Minister will have a set of amendments suggested by the Syndicate which, as I have shown, relate to the better wording of the Act with a view to its better working, to the filling up of lacunæ. Well, the attitude of many of us will depend upon whether the Government are going to graft their amendments on the amendments of my hon. Friend or whether they are going to introduce amendments separately based on the report of the Syndicate. I think the proper course for my hon. Friend, the Member for the University, is to withdraw his own Bill and consult or take the advice of the hon. the Minister for Education in regard to the incorporation of his amendments either all of them or most of them in the other Bill. A great deal depends of course upon the reply which the hon. the Minister for Education is going to give. If amendments are to be considered by this House, then certainly there is no necessity for two Amending Bills before this House. If there are two Bills, and if there is also the report of the Tamil University Committee coming later on, all these will give rise to a good deal of confusion and a good deal of the precious time of this House will be wasted."

* MR. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR.—“MR. President, Sir, I am one of those who are opposed to some of the provisions of this Bill. But I certainly do not go to the length of opposing the Bill altogether and frustrating the attempt of my hon. Friend, the Member for the University, to improve the Madras University Act. It is certainly desirable, and it is the opinion also of the general public that the machinery of the university has to be improved. The University Senate as at present constituted is an unwieldy, cumbrous body, is not functioning properly and therefore the number of members ought to be reduced and other improvements effected. There is no doubt as to that. The only question is what is the method to be adopted for the reduction of the numbers and the improvement of the constitution of the Senate. The present Bill brought by the hon. Member for the University, I submit, Sir, could have been modified if as a matter of fact the postponement which some of us desired had been made, so that in the light of the intelligent criticism

[Mr. K. Madhavan Nayar]

[30th March 1927]

which might be forthcoming he might have withdrawn some of the provisions and modified the others in such a manner as to make it acceptable to a major portion of this House or at least all the members of his party. That stage is now past. Now we have only to see which are the most objectionable provisions requiring modification or radical changes. According to the Bill now under the consideration of the Council, there are two bodies mainly responsible for returning representatives to the Senate, one the registered graduates of the University and the other the Academic Council.

8-30
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"Now the registered graduates, as the hon. Member for the University said, are about 2,000 or so in the whole Presidency. They represent themselves and nobody else. They are persons belonging to different parts of the Presidency, persons who may not know who the candidates standing for the election are, what their qualifications and what their capacities are. It is true that the registered graduates ought to be given a share and an important share in the matter of returning representatives to the Senate. I do not deny that. But they cannot be invested with almost exclusive right to return representatives to the Senate, because there is the danger that the persons they elect might not in a large number of cases be proper representatives. I shall take one example. Suppose instead of elections to the Legislative Council being held in each district, the elections are held by all the voters of the Presidency together with a number of candidates standing for those elections, what would have been the result? Who would have known who these candidates are, what their capacities are, what their attainments are? And how amazing would have been the result? So that in the case of election by registered graduates of 2,000 or so, the selection of candidates must necessarily be defective. True we cannot help it; but we need not put a premium on the mischievous effects of this defect in system. The body of academic council being given the power of returning as many as 20 representatives is also undesirable. These two bodies therefore cannot be given the almost exclusive power of returning representatives to the Senate. We must give a certain voice to the people of the Presidency, not only to the graduates who have been manufactured out of the university, but also to persons who are responsible for the manufacture of these graduates, the parents and guardians of the would-be graduates. How can that representation be given? I am not one who will insistently and dogmatically assert that district municipalities and district boards are the only possible media through which such representation can be given. My point simply is that there must be some method for giving representation to the millions of people in this Presidency who have an interest in the university and who are anxious to see and must see that the Senate is properly constituted. Under the existing circumstances, the only method of giving such representation is through the district boards and municipalities. The hon. Member for the University has in his speech to-day made certain concessions. He has stated that he has no objection to give representation to the Chambers of Commerce, he has no objection to give representation to the Corporation of Madras, he has no objection if I have understood him correctly even to give representation to the Legislative Council. All these he has conceded. But these virtually constitute representation to the metropolis only, and the people of the mufassal are left out almost entirely. A very large number of the graduates reside in the metropolis, as teachers and lecturers and officers; and the Corporation of Madras, the Chambers of Commerce also belong to the metropolis. How are the districts represented? How are the

30th March 1927]

[Mr. K. Madhavan Nayar]

millions of people who have a stake in the university represented? Unless he devises some other satisfactory methods of giving representation to such people, he must not delete the existing provision giving representation to the district boards and municipalities. Let the number of such representatives be reduced, let the qualifications for membership be enhanced, let only persons who are graduates be returned by district boards and municipalities, but let there be no total exclusion before an alternative method is discovered. That is one main objection which I have and I hope the hon. Member for the University will carefully consider it when the Bill is before the Select Committee.

“With regard to proportional representation and the representation of minorities, I wish to say a few words. I certainly agree with the hon. Member for the University that under the existing circumstances proportional representation has not succeeded in giving sufficient representation to certain minorities. All right. Let certain seats be reserved for minorities, and let the remaining seats be filled up by proportional representation. I do not propose to enter into the merits or demerits of proportional representation. All I say is that proportional representation is the best method of avoiding communal representation and at the same time doing communal justice. Even in advanced countries proportional representation is adopted, and I see no reason why that provision should be deleted altogether. Reserve certain seats for minorities, and let the provision regarding proportional representation be retained for filling the remaining seats.

“With regard to other matters, there is a provision in the existing Act by which it was intended to secure funds to the University by conferring life membership or temporary membership on persons or associations making contributions to the University. The Bill says ‘In the absence of any prospective addition to the University funds in that manner, the maintenance of those provisions in the Act is likely to lower the academic character of the Senate, which it ought to predominantly possess, without any compensating advantage.’ The hon. Member for the University says that this has not worked well in practice. Yet he says lower down that the academic character or prestige of the University is likely to suffer. This is not quite intelligible. The academic character has not suffered till now as the provision has not been well availed of hitherto and it is not likely to suffer very much hereafter. Let not therefore the door for securing funds be shut off completely. It may prove useful at some time or other. Let the provision be retained therefore. Let liberty be given to persons who are wealthy and who are interested in the University to become members on payment of large sums, so that the University may be benefited. These are the main objections that I wish to place before the House, so far as this Bill is concerned. I hope that careful attention will be paid to these matters in the Select Committee and the Bill modified accordingly.”

* Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR —“Sir, I heard the speech of Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar with that attention which the utterance of an educationist of his standing deserved. But it was a special pleading in support of a foregone conclusion. He delivered a laboured panegyric upon the existing Act and said this portion of the Act was good and that portion was good and eventually ended by saying that there ought to be a Government Bill by the Member in charge of education. By subjecting his speech to a close analysis, you will find that in the concluding portion of his speech he

[Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar]

[30th March 1927]

forcibly told the House that the University itself which is called upon to administer this cumbrous Act felt the necessity for an early amending of the Act and that a report of the Syndicate Committee is on its way to the Government and would be on its way to the Council. Now I put the question whether that is not pointing out the necessity for an amendment of this Act. We are not now discussing in detail the merits or demerits of the provisions contained in the Bill. That will be done in the Select Committee and eventually in this House also. Therefore we are now on the point whether the existing University Act of 1923 requires amendment or not and if it requires amendment, on what material or main points it requires amendment. Now, Sir, looking at the Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is clear that the amending Bill, as the hon. Member for the University has told us, proceeds mainly on the recommendations of the Syndicate Committee. Neither my hon. Friend Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar, nor the Leader of the Justice Party, the hon. Member from Malabar, has stated anything contrary to that. Therefore the chief opponents of this measure have themselves, by not showing that that fact is incorrect or overstated in any fundamental particular, proved the necessity for this Bill. Now the main provisions of the Bill are the abolition of the council of affiliated colleges, reduction of the size of the senate and alteration of the present method of election to the senate, abolition of the post of Pro-Chancellor, and the giving of the right of representation in the Senate, by election to learned bodies in the oriental languages of the country. Now, Sir, on the question of affiliated colleges, some of us are entitled to speak with some amount of knowledge. Many of us are connected with one or other of the affiliated colleges, and there is a feeling in the mufassal and my hon. Friend Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar will corroborate me when I say, — it may be right or wrong, but it deserves to be considered, — that in the matter of the mufassal colleges and the colleges in the metropolis, a peculiar kind of distinction prevails in the mind of people — a sense of superiority and inferiority. That is the impression abroad. Leaving alone the sentimental aspect of the matter, look at the facts. The provision of two distinct academic bodies is one of the most cumbrous machineries which has been installed by an Act of this Legislative Council. Now, Sir, what is the necessity for two academic bodies, the council of affiliated colleges and the academic council? The courses of studies and the curricula in respect of higher education, whether to be pursued within a ten-mile radius of Madras or outside, have to be framed on right lines, applicable to both alike. It would be more appropriate if there is a single academic body functioning with a standing committee. On this point I think opinion will be unanimous, not only here but everywhere. I therefore say that the existing Act deserves amendment.

“Proceeding to the question of the office of Pro-Chancellor, my hon. Friend Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar gave away the case for Pro-Chancellor by saying that he is an ornamental limb. Now, Sir, the University is not a literary museum or a museum of dignitaries in which a gilded dignitary may be installed to be worshipped by performing puja. By giving that description, he has proved that there is no necessity for this office of dignitary. He has added an argument which is only amusing. The argument is that if the Minister be on the University as Pro-Chancellor, he will be able to get more funds. I do not know whether it is logical, whether it will appeal to my friends as the proper discharge of his function, if this amphibious animal, namely, the Pro-Chancellor (Hear, hear) takes money from the

30th March 1927]

[Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar]

Government treasury and puts it into the coffers of the University. If that is the way to attract funds, better do away with the office and the consequential peculiar means of getting funds. Let us get money by all honest methods. By the description he has given he has made out a case for abolishing the office. By his attempt to show the utility of the office for getting funds he has given us another argument for its abolition.

"Now coming to the Senate, this is a very cumbrous body, absolutely cumbrous. We have got now a huge body, as the learned Member for the University said, half the members of which seldom attend it, and the other half do not take any real and sustained part in its affairs. The Senate meets once a year. Apparently, the authors of the Act never wanted it seriously. It is a body swollen with all sorts of persons, persons distinguished in education, persons who may have passed through the shadow of colleges, educational entities and educational non-entities—that is the composition of the present Senate. And it would not be complimentary to any province to have such a swollen body, if it be intended that it should function as an academic body for any useful and effective purpose. In what way shall it be improved, what interests shall be represented there, these are all questions of detail which the Select Committee will attend to.

"The hon. Member from Malabar in his speech professed considerable sympathy and claimed a good deal of friendship with Brahmaus,--but expressed alarm that this amending Bill would Brahmanise the university. We are not here to uphold or condemn Brahmaus. The Brahman—Non-Brahman cry is too stale to deserve serious attention. I am sorry that my Friend devoted a considerable portion of his speech to this aspect. The Bill deserves strong support, the University itself wants and the authorities connected with it want an amendment of the Act. What harm is there in allowing the Bill to go in for examination before the Select Committee? If the Government will bring in another amending Bill, the House itself will know what to accept and what not to accept. Therefore I support the introduction of this Bill."

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAIYUDU —"Sir, as we read the Bill, the first impression that it made on me and some of my Friends here, was in the words of the paper which my hon. Friend the Law Member would not dignify by naming and which however, the hon. Member for the University condescended to look into, that there was an attempt at Brahmanising the Senate of the University. But for the candid, may I hope, sincere statement of the Member for the University, this discussion would have taken a different turn. If as we thought the Mover wanted to Brahmanise the Senate he could not have better succeeded than by the Bill he is now introducing in this Council.

"Sir, if you read carefully the provisions of the Bill you will understand that the first thing the hon. Mover aims at is to take away the power of the Chancellor to nominate members of communities which could not get adequate representation in the ordinary way. He therefore wants to take away the word 'community' in that section.

"The second thing he aims at is to reduce the number of members to be nominated by the Chancellor from 30 to 10. Whereas the section of the Act itself says 'of whom 20 at least shall belong to the communities not adequately represented', the Member says 'to that extent do away with it.' So that, reading the two together any unguarded reader would come to the conclusion that the

[Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu]

[30th March 1927]

champion of 'communal justice' does not want communities to be adequately represented or at least power to that effect to be given to the Chancellor.

"The next thing is that with all his anxiety to reduce the body of the Senate and to bring it to manageable proportions, instead of reducing the number of members to be elected by the registered graduates from 30 to say, 3, he has increased the number to 40; and to add to this he wants to do away with the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. What, Sir, can be the opinion of anybody who reads it? It is admitted that this device of election by proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote is intended for the purpose of securing the representation of minorities. These two things go to show, at any rate, to one who does not suspect anything, that whatever may be the laudable object of the hon. Member for the University, he must have known that the effect of his amendment will badly affect the chances of minorities in securing representation. He on the other hand proposes that a large electorate three-fourths of which consists of the members of one community should be given the ordinary method of voting 40 representatives. Now, the Member says 'Under the proportional system of single transferable vote, what was your fate? Out of 30, 21 came from the Brahman community.' True, probably if the transferable vote was not there it would be 30 for 30. That, Sir, will be the logical conclusion to which we in this province have reason to come. My Friend says that the safeguard may be required for five years more. I hope that in these five years he will do everything in his power not to do anything which would give scope for suspicion while professing at the top of his voice that he stands for 'communal justice.' No, Sir, my Friend is really standing for 'communal injustice.' If they contribute to that atmosphere of suspicion in this House I may say that it will be there not for five years only but fifty years and more.

"The next thing that we see is the question of representation by the local bodies. The objection to it is put on the plausible ground that the Senate is rather an unwieldy body and therefore to make it more academic and more manageable he wants to reduce its members. At what cost does he propose to do away with such representation? He proposes to add to the number of representatives of the graduates. That is the method by which he will work it. Again, Sir, the Mover says that the results of elections by the local bodies showed that one-third or a large percentage belongs to Brahman community. True. But it has not been possible for his community to monopolize the whole of the membership given to these bodies. We are thankful for small mercies. In spite of all the possibility of monopolizing, if we succeeded by the provisions of the present Act to get what we consider very inadequate representation either through the local boards or nomination, we are thankful to that extent. Therefore let not my Friend lay profane hands on these provisions. On the specious plea that he is going to reduce the number of members on the Senate he indirectly seeks to affect the representation of other communities. What is more? He is going to limit the power of the Chancellor to undo the injustice that may be done to the minority communities. I am glad, whether the editor of the *Justice* is responsible for that or not, that on the floor of this House, my hon. Friend beat a hasty retreat and said. 'That is not my intention. Something more laudable is my intention'. I will take his word and hope that when this Bill goes to the Committee these things will be kept in mind and no hasty step will be taken to jeopardize the interests dear to us all,

30th March 1927] [Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu]

"Sir, there is one other point which has to be cleared up. My hon. Friend has no objection to secure due representation to Muhammadans, to Christians, to depressed classes and to commercial interests. Yes, that is the best way of throwing the apple of discord. What about the non-Brahmans? Do you consider that the non-Brahman graduates are in a majority in this Province? Does he not consider the necessity for giving non-Brahmans also representation here along with Muhammadans and depressed classes? Or, does he think that by giving representation to the other minority communities only, the claims of non-Brahmans may be overlooked? He has indeed thrown the apple of discord. But I say he will not succeed.

"In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, he wants to do away with the Pro-Chancellor. It is left to the Minister to continue to agree to it or not. If he does not want to be one of the authorities of the University, let him get out. We are not very much concerned with it.

"Then, Sir, with regard to the question of the officials of the Government my Friend says that there is not the academic atmosphere about the Senate and I heard my hon. Friends who have sat on the Senate also deploring it. Will that atmosphere be improved by the removal of the Director of Industries, the Director of Agriculture and the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras? Is there no academic qualification in them to improve the academic atmosphere of the Senate? He says 'The heads of departments are there.' If really his object is to improve the academic atmosphere of the Senate, what objection can there be to these people being there? Would they not improve that atmosphere?

"With regard to the district boards and municipalities he says that their representation on the Senate has served no useful purpose. This is what he says.

'It has served no useful purpose in practice, and as it enlarges the Senate beyond reasonable proportions, it is felt that their presence is inconsistent with the main purpose for which the Senate is constituted.'

"According to the Mover, if 40 men are to be elected by the graduates about 6,000 or 7,000 in number in the whole Presidency they would give an academic atmosphere while the same graduates if they come through any of these local bodies, the Corporation of Madras, the district boards or the municipalities, would not add to that atmosphere. I find that more than 20 or 25 of the members elected by local bodies are graduates of the Madras University and some are even double-graduates. So that, if the object is to give an academic atmosphere only there should not be any objection to these gentlemen coming in through the door of local bodies, or the landholders' constituency.

"My Friend was saying that the Sadler Commission recommended for the Senates a membership of 400. Well, when 400 is not considered unwieldy by that Commission, it is left to the Madras University Member to say 188 is too unwieldy? Supposing these 70 or 80 representatives of the various local bodies are not there, possibly the number of people attending the Senate will be 30 or 40 and perhaps that would be the number of people my hon. Friend would like to have at a meeting.

"Now, Sir, I ask, is it really the large number that is at the bottom of the whole of this amending Bill? I think not. On the other hand you will find that in modern Universities representation is given to boroughs, counties and county councils and to members who donate 1,000 pounds or more,

[Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu] [30th March 1927]

There is absolutely no reason why the local bodies should have no representation. I ask, Sir, is the Senate less academic in its constitution or in its atmosphere by the fact that the hon. the Leader of the Swarajya party is a member of it, elected by this Legislative Council?

"Again, Sir, you have got the academic council; you have got the executive body and you have got the Senate as the final authority. If only academic people are to be there and if that is all that is wanted, what is the particular academic qualification of some of those who are in the Syndicate? At least four of them are not attached to any college or any teaching institution. They are mere lawyers and nothing more. If my hon. Friend is going to adumbrate a theory that only those connected with teaching institutions ought to be there, I can understand. But he would make an exception of himself and other lawyers in the Syndicate. I must say that those who represent the local bodies are capable of imparting as much academic atmosphere as those who are not connected with any teaching institution.

"I thought from the tirade my friend has been carrying on against this Act ever since he became Member of this Council in 1923 on the ground that it combined the residential and affiliated types of Universities in one University, etc., I thought that he would bring in a Bill to overhaul the Act so thoroughly that a real residential University would be established and to relegate all the provisions relating to affiliated colleges to another Bill. On the other hand, I find that his Bill is mainly intended to give more representation to the members of his community than what they already have. Of course, he is also attempting to improve its language in one or two places. Those are matters of drafting which do not go to the fundamentals of the Act as passed in 1923. I am glad that in spite of all the efforts of my hon. Friend for the University he could not draft a better Bill than this. The fundamentals are there. All that he is going to do is to improve it or change one word here or one word there. That is what he is doing. That is testimony enough that the Act as passed by this Council was satisfactory in its essentials.

"Sir, evidently the object of the Mover seems to be to concentrate more power in the hands of the Syndicate and for that purpose it is proposed to make it smaller than before. It is proposed to do away with some of the powers of the Senate. The Act now provides for a meeting of the Senate at least once in a year and for more meetings whenever the Vice-Chancellor should call for a meeting and also on a requisition from thirty members. The amending Bill says that the Senate shall meet only twice a year. Can it meet if the Vice-Chancellor calls for it? Can it meet if there is a requisition from thirty members? No, I think not. (Mr. S. Satyamurti 'Yes, Yes'). No, I do not think.

"Then, again, there is power now in the hands of the Senate to confer honorary degrees and degrees of distinction on persons of approved merit. What does my hon. Friend say? He wants to substitute for it, 'persons recommended by the Syndicate.' As if the Syndicate should have the final voice in the matter, and as if the Syndicate is the only body who should judge of the persons to receive these distinctions and degrees. Why should not the Senate recommend *suo moto*? Do you think that the Syndicate is not going to commit any mistake? The whole object seems to be to take away all the power from the Senate and centralize it in the Syndicate.

30th March 1927] [Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu]

"Then with regard to the Council of Affiliated Colleges which is now proposed to be done away with, as my hon. Friend Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar said, ever since this Bill was introduced it was thought that there would be an air of inferiority attached to the affiliated colleges in the mufassal. To do away with this feeling and to give them the same status as the constituent colleges a special body like the Council of Affiliated Colleges was created which would look after the interests of the mufassal colleges more carefully than a general academic council can do which concerns itself with the constituent colleges also. That was the object with which this Council of Affiliated Colleges was created. I want to know whether the affiliated colleges were consulted before doing away with this body and whether they would be satisfied with a member here and a member there which my hon. Friend the Member for the University would give them? Was the opinion of the Council of Affiliated Colleges itself taken whether this would satisfy their requirements? Even before their opinion is taken, the hon. Member says, 'you need not wait for their opinion'. Then again, Sir, this Act has been in force only for three years and the new Council of Affiliated Colleges has come into existence only recently and the opinion of the affiliated colleges has not been taken at all. I am glad that my hon. Friend does not ask the Bill to go to the Select Committee now, and is prepared to wait for some time for public opinion to assert itself. I am sure my hon. Friend the Minister will also consider his opinion in the matter and as to whether he would forestall this by introducing his own Bill or whether as my hon. Friend Mr. Arpudawami Udayar said he would fit in his amendments with this Bill. When that Bill is introduced it would be time for us to consider all these things.

"Then the hon. Member for the University said that the Vice-Chancellor need not be a full-time officer. Well, Sir, opinions are divided in this matter. May I read in this connexion the opinion of Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi when this Bill was introduced in the Council? He said

'Then, Sir, we have heard a great deal about the full-time Vice-Chancellor. All that I can say on the subject is that long before the Madras University Bill was contemplated, such an appointment was found to be desirable in the organization of the Mysore University. All the new universities that have been founded in India subsequent to the report of Dr. Sadler's Commission have found it worthwhile to have a full-time Vice-Chancellor. Except Oxford and Cambridge where the conditions are very peculiar, all other universities in England like Leeds, Manchester and so on have full-time Vice-Chancellors. And so do all the universities in America.'

"My hon. Friend holds the view that an honorary Vice-Chancellor is much better. That is after all a matter of opinion and not such an important matter which requires the Act to be amended straightaway even before it has been in operation for three years and even before the term of the first Vice-Chancellor is over.

"Yesterday, I was rather struck to see, on the motion for adjournment, the hon. Minister rise up and say that he agreed with the Mover of the Bill that the Senate was too large a body and that it ought to be reduced. I do not know, Sir, in what respect. I am glad to be assured that, so far as this Bill is concerned, neither the hon. Minister nor the Mover of the Bill has come to any understanding between themselves. I am glad to be assured of it. Because from the way in which the Chief Minister said that the Senate was too large and that it should be reduced I thought that there was a consensus

[Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu]

[30th March 1927]

of opinion and that the axe was to be laid at the root of the representation of these local bodies, corporations, landholders' associations and so on and not in any other direction. Having regard to the feeling in the House I hope the hon. the Chief Minister will be the last person to take any such steps. I am glad to see the conciliatory attitude taken by the hon. Member for the University. There is, of course, some point in saying that the number of representatives of the Legislative Council on the Senate is too much. The Bill was passed at a time when the Andhra University Bill was not passed and now that the Andhra University Act has become law there may be some ground for reducing the number of our representatives on the Senate of the Madras University. But after all, Sir, this a matter which is not so urgent as to require an amending Bill. It can be looked into by the Special officer who has been appointed to examine what provisions of the Madras University Act require amendment. I am sure that officer would have finished looking into this matter by the time this Bill is referred to a Select Committee. It will then be for the hon. Minister to consider whether he would put forward his own Bill or allow this Bill to go to the Select Committee. I am glad that the hon. Mover of this Bill assures us that he is not irrevocably wedded to any of the amendments and that he would allow his Bill to be examined in all its details. When he says that his object is not to prevent communities being adequately represented but to make the university bodies more representative he will have our support; but if at the end there is any reason to believe that the actual effect of the Bill will be not to secure adequate representation of all communities, it would then be time for us to say, 'no' to this measure."

* MR. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, the course of the discussion in this House on this question has not been perhaps as absolutely frank as one might desire. This morning the floor leader of the Justice Party began by enunciating that his main object was to find out whether the principles underlying the Bill were good or bad. If on the whole the main principles were good then the hon. Member for Malabar was pleased to say that that would decide the way in which they would vote on the question. He was good enough to concede that if the main principles of the Bill were good and not bad it would be the function of the House to vote unhesitatingly for the motion. Then he began to deliver an attack in a somewhat vicious way; while protesting that he had really no animus against Brahmans, and that he really was not afraid that this Bill was a Brahmanising Bill, and that he would take the statement of the hon. Member for the University at its face value, the hon. and learned Member almost contradicted himself by openly drawing attention to what he was pleased to designate as communal justice and communal injustice. I do not know, Sir, how to appreciate this cry of communalism even in this temple of learning. I cannot understand any community, with reference to the university, excepting the community of learned men, which knows no limitations of caste or religion. The prominent element is the element of learning and who in this House is prepared to stand up and say that learning from a non-Brahman or a Muhammadan, or a Christian or a member of the depressed classes was the less worthy of appreciation because he belonged to one community rather than to another? Who would honour learning if that learning was not real and if it was merely the case of a Brahman hereditarily associated with learning trying to pass for a man disseminating learning?"

30th March 1927]

[Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar]

No question of Brahman or non-Brahman or Christian or Muhammadan arose here. We shall not recognize these distinctions; it would be unwise if we allowed ourselves to recognize such un-understandable distinctions. Most of the population in the place from which I come are non-Brahman Hindus and there is no prejudice there against non-Brahmans. As the hon. Member from Malabar was pleased to say that he had many Brahman friends for whom he had great regard, I am proud to confess that I have more non-Brahman friends than Brahman friends. If that were not a fact how can you expect me here? I come from the Madurai rural area which has about 57,000 voters and out of them not more than about 2,000 are Brahmans. It is impossible to consider the question before the House as if it is a question of the Brahman versus non-Brahman, or Hindu versus Muhammadan or Christian versus non-Christian.

"It is a question how best to serve the cause of learning and of reorganizing the parent institution of learning in this Presidency, the Madras University. While on this point I must say that it was somewhat odd to me that the learned Member from Malabar was able to think only of the Bristol University and not of any of those ancient universities to which we are accustomed to turn as models and after which we should perfect our Madras University. He might have thought of Timbuctoo University functioning only for a limited area, a few square miles or a fraction of a square mile and the parishes there sending their own parish Council representatives to the university as the only set of people to be the Senators of the University. That is not the sort of model that one could accept for the purpose of argument in dealing with such a big university as the Madras University. My learned friend said that if we increased the number of elected members of the Senate from 30 to 40 with reference to the constituency of the registered graduates and at the same time coupled with it the abolition of the proportionate representation vote and the substitution of the ordinary vote, the combined effect of these two portions of the Bill was to strike at non-Brahmans and to serve the Brahmans in a peculiar way. There again, I submit that the hon. Member for Malabar has been carried away by a partisan angle of vision. The University Member was good enough to state that so far as the abolition of proportionate representation was concerned, it was a matter of detail to which he was not irrevocably committed. After that statement from the Mover I do not think it is any good to harp upon that topic. It is for the Select Committee to consider that question. That would not form an argument against the Bill at this stage. Leaving that alone, is it really a danger that the number of Senate members to be elected by the registered graduates is increased from 30 to 40? I do not know whom you would think of as the most competent electorate in respect of the constitution of the Senate, if not the body of registered graduates of the university. It is a chance that Brahmans amongst the Hindus were the earliest to take advantage of the educational opportunities afforded by the British Government in this country; they happen to be the earliest graduates; they happen also to have public spirit enough to get themselves registered as graduates for the purpose of voting. But whoever stood in the way of the other communities availing themselves with equal rapidity and with greater earnestness of these educational opportunities? Who stood in the way of non-Brahman graduates such as exist in this country getting themselves registered at the cost of a few rupees? That shows only that the non-Brahman graduates have not cared

4-15
p.m.

[Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar]

[30th March 1927]

to register themselves ; they have no public spirit ; they have no academic spirit, to make themselves entitled to elect the University members. It is no use the spokesmen of the non-Brahman communities—as they pose in this House—saying a thing and not enforcing it in actual practice upon the non-Brahman graduates in the country. I think their function in this respect would be more usefully exercised in the country by prevailing upon the non-Brahman graduates to get themselves registered and by prevailing upon the parents and guardians to send their children in larger numbers to the schools and colleges and to produce a large number of non-Brahman graduates. It is not by any means suggested that other things being equal, the non-Brahman registered graduates such as exist in the country are put under any disability as compared with Brahman graduates. If that were so, I could understand and would welcome the ventilating of such grievances on the floor of this House. In the absence of any such grievance I think there is really no substance in that part of the argument.

“ Then, with reference to donors of Rs. 25,000 being members it is a matter for serious consideration on which bona fide differences of opinion would be quite legitimate. The question is whether, by the mere grants of donations, the grantors should become entitled to sit and function as members on such an academic body.

“ Then with reference to the clause relating to the election of a certain number of members to the Senate by certain bodies inclusive of this House, I do not say that the provisions of the Bill are the final and the only words that could be thought of. For instance, it was pointed out that the representatives who were elected by the Members of this House were worthy enough representatives whose presence on the Senate would not detract from its essentially academic atmosphere. It may be that the retention of the privilege of this House of electing a number of members may be advantageous. On that point we may after all agree and not differ. That is not one of those provisions in the Bill which must necessarily incline a large number of members of this House to vote against this motion. While I am able to state my views in these guarded terms with reference to the privilege of election by this House, I must say that with reference to elections by local bodies to such a body as the Senate of the University, opinions are much more sharply divided. It has been said that these local bodies represent the people of this province, and it has been asked : ‘ Do you not really require the representation of the people of this province on the Senate ? And if you require it, why then do you quarrel with the mode of representation that is in vogue under the existing Act, that is to say, election by local bodies ? ’ That is the sort of argument which is put forth by the other side. May I put a counter-question ? Is there no other body in the country representative of the people ? By representatives of the people, what do you mean ? You must necessarily mean the representatives of the people with reference to the matter or topic on hand. You may have the rate-payers, the shop-keepers, the mechanics and the artisans. For the purpose of local representation in local bodies you may have these rate-payers, members of the various professions, artisans and house-owners. What is the topic or the domain in this case in respect of which we seek the representation of the people of this province ? It is the topic of learning. I do not think the idea of a square man in a round hole is more to be approved of in this sphere than in any other sphere. I think, Sir, that for the purpose of securing the representation of the people in the

30th March 1927] [Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar]

University which is the seat of learning, you have to think of the repositories of learning as the true representatives of the people whom alone you can look up to as the proper electorate. There is confusion of functions and of ideas in respect of this topic. Local bodies undoubtedly represent the people. They represent them in some matters and not in all spheres, not in the sphere of learning and of election to the seat of learning. I think the true representatives are those who have the qualification of learning.

"No doubt, the learned Member for Malabar was able to ferret out three names, Mr. Ramalinga Reddi, Sir T. Desikachariyar and Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar as amongst those who were elected by the local bodies. But suppose you shut the door against the local bodies in this respect; will these three gentlemen find their way to the University barred? They are fit on their merits in the domain of learning to come in by the door of election by graduates. If so, it is no argument to single out their names. By doing so you do not enforce the argument for retaining the privilege of election to the Senate by the local bodies

"Then, with reference to the number of members of the Senate, it cannot be denied that there is a good deal of force in the contention that the Senate, as under the present Act, is an unwieldy body. Those who actively and actually function there to all intents and purposes is a much smaller body than the total strength. I know I shall be told that will be the case with any similar body. But I think, regard being had to the functions of the Senate, it would be an advantage and not at all a disadvantage to bring about a reduction of the numerical strength of the Senate. While on this point, the hon. Member for Malabar said that an Irish Judge expressed a great distrust of experts even when they were on their oath. I thought he perhaps referred to the Irish Judge by way of fun. But if he meant it seriously I should challenge the hon. Member. I wonder if it is possible for one moment to suggest to this responsible House that educational experts are not wanted as authorities to give us their opinion in academic matters.

"With reference to the provision for reducing the number of nominated members from 30 to 10 and the provision regarding the classes or interests to be represented by such nominations, the hon. Member from Malabar reached the conclusion that as a result of that provision, when it came to be worked, Brahmans and Europeans alone would probably abound. Sir, it is not unnatural that Brahmans and Europeans are clubbed together. Past experience has shown that because of the early taking of educational opportunities by the Brahmans in this country and by the great interest evinced in the cause of education by the Europeans, Brahmans and Europeans have borne the brunt in the matter of education. It is therefore natural that the hon. Member mentioned them in one breath. But why should we, in these days when non-Brahmans have come to realize their opportunities and to take advantage of them, think that any particular community, because it is that community, is going to abound largely? It is up to the other communities to do their level best to find their proper place in such academic bodies. The hon. Member from Malabar said towards the close of his speech that the whole of this morning he strained his utmost to take a dispassionate view of this measure, but with the utmost effort on his part in that direction he was unable to commend this motion for the acceptance of this House. After having listened not only to his speech but to other speeches from that section of the House, it is difficult to say that any substantial or appreciable argument

4-30
p.m.

[Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar] [30th March 1927]

against the passage of this measure respecting its present stage has been advanced. That is to say, it is difficult to appreciate the seriousness of the effort to eliminate passion in respect of this matter.

"The hon. Member from Chittoor referred to the lawyers in the course of his speech, as if they did not any more than shopmen contribute to the development and improvement of the academic atmosphere. I wonder if he forgot altogether that law was an eminent branch of learning which was included within the scope of the activities of our University and that so far as the domain of law was concerned, a substantial contribution to the academic atmosphere of the University could be made by lawyers and only by lawyers and if that is so (when I say lawyers, I include judges also as lawyers.) . . ."

MR. J. A. SALDANHA — "Mr. President, on a point of order, Sir. Is there any time-limit to our speeches?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Hon. Mr. Saldanha is an old Member of the Council. I think he is aware of the time-limit on Bills. There is no time-limit prescribed by rules. According to parliamentary practice no such limit can be placed. Even under Standing Order 79, I cannot decide upon any such course."

* MR. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR — "The fling at the lawyers, I must say, was peculiarly ill-natured. I think lawyers have contributed a very great deal to the effectiveness of our institutions and not the least effectiveness to the University of Madras. I was surprised to hear the Member from Chittoor refer to the lawyers as if they were a nuisance on the Senate. While so much was said about the deletion by this Bill of provisions deemed to ensure communal representation, nothing was said with reference to the inclusion in the Bill of a provision for the representation of Indian languages. Is that not a very salutary and satisfactory provision which deserves some consideration as against those which were singled out for adverse criticism? What is this provision for the representation of Indian languages if it is not really a wholesome provision for proper representation of all communities and interests in the only sense in which you can think of communal representation with reference to an academic body like this? You have a Telugu academy or an institution in the nature of a Telugu academy in the north and you have the Tamil Sangam down south in Madura. Now, you have a definition in section 3 of this Bill of an Oriental College. Now, the combined effect of that definition and of the provisions in this Bill ensuring representation of the Indian languages is really good to the people of this province, the people as to whose representation so much earnestness is exhibited. Representation of Indian languages is really representation of the people.

"Already Mr. Saldanha has been jealous of the time that I have occupied in this House. I am really anxious that many more Members should speak on this motion dispassionately."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN — "Mr. President, I must first of all correct the impression that is in the minds of some hon. Members here and also of the outside public that I am in a way responsible for this Bill. As my hon. Friend the Member for the University explained, I did not see this Bill till it actually came in the Law Department for publication and even at this moment I have not actually made up my mind as to what are the provisions

30th March 1927]

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

that are acceptable and what are not acceptable to me. In the first place, let me congratulate my hon. Friend the Member for Chittoor for the very conciliatory speech and for the way in which he put his case, because in many of the points that he made I am in entire agreement with him; because, as I was telling my hon. Friend the Member for the University when Mr. Krishnan Nayar moved his adjournment of this measure, I do feel that as long as a vast majority of the people in this province feel, that they are not adequately represented in the various bodies concerned, I am sure my hon. Friend the Member for the University will admit that such a feeling ought to be taken account of and I am sure he feels like myself that this feeling ought to go. The way in which to make such a feeling go is not to merely run a coach and four through that feeling. It is only when we conceive that such a feeling exists and that we must try to find out methods by which gradually that feeling can go, that we can get rid of that communal bias. On the other hand, I do feel with my hon. Friend from Chittoor that communal justice ought to be the watchword of this Council and in that matter, as I explained to my hon. Friend during the adjournment motion of my hon. Friend from Malabar, it is necessary that this system of proportional representation of election by registered graduates should be kept. My hon. Friend pointed out that even with this it has been possible only for nine members once and seven members the next time to get into the Senate. I am sure that is all the more reason why he will admit that such a measure is necessary, as he himself pointed out later in the course of his speech, if, as time goes on, there are more non-Brahman graduates, things will adjust themselves and perhaps that will be the time to give up this idea of proportional representation and not to-day.

“With regard to municipalities and their representation I do feel that they have more than what is necessary for this purpose. As I said on the floor of this House when this Bill was on the anvil of the Legislature in 1923, that though non-Brahman representation ought to be secured on the Senate I felt that the municipalities and district boards were not the bodies through which such representation ought to be secured. But, from the feeling that exists on the floor of this House I may say that I have not made up my mind whether such representation ought to go, but I have made up my mind to this extent that the Senate is a body which ought to be brought within manageable proportions.” (Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu :—“Why not reduce the number of graduates?”)

“My hon. Friend suggests the reduction of the number of graduates. I am sure my hon. Friend will admit that the graduates of the University have a stake in their *alma mater* and they ought to be adequately represented on the Senate as also the minorities and other interests as well. My hon. Friend will see that in Oxford and Cambridge the managing body, that is the Senate of the University, is composed of all the graduates of the University. But, as the learned Member for the University pointed out, the Senate is an ornamental body in those institutions and the work of the University is done by the House of Congregation as it is called in Oxford, which consists of most of the resident Masters of Arts in the University. But, as long as we have to work the Senate as it is under the Madras University Act, I am sure that my hon. Friend opposite will admit that the graduates who are after all the children of the University should have adequate representation and so I am sure my hon. Friend will admit that is not a way wherein the reduction of the Senate will lie,

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

[30th March 1927]

“As I said, this Bill does not actually fulfil all the amendments that are necessary for making the Act a workable one. Soon after the University Act came into force, the then Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Macphail, pointed out many irregularities that were in the Act and also wrote that sooner or later the Act should be amended, not in the sense my hon. Friend wants, but in a procedural sense as I explained yesterday. Now, as my hon. Friend admits, he has also got some procedural amendments in his Act, but the chief point of conflict between the authorities, for instance, what are the officers of the University, what are the powers of the Syndicate and what are the powers of the Senate, all these have not been touched by my hon. Friend in this Bill. But, I am glad my hon. Friend explained that he will wait for this Bill to go to a Select Committee, till they have all time to read the Act properly and inwardly digest, as he himself explained. As I said, I do not think I can commit myself to the principles or to the particular amendments in this Bill before I have heard from the Senate of the University of Madras whom we have addressed on this matter, because I am sure and my hon. Friend opposite will admit that the Syndicate ought to be consulted and their opinion ought to be before the Government before we can give any definite expression on this point, and I am glad that my hon. Friend has said that he will wait till August next. I hope before that time the proposals of the Syndicate with regard to the amendment of this measure will be received. I also hope to introduce a measure in this Council before August which will fulfil the conditions I laid down a moment or two ago. And when that Act is before this Council, perhaps some of the amendments which my hon. Friend has included in his Bill will also be included in the Bill that I am to introduce into this Council. Under such circumstances, I am not against leave being granted for the Bill to be introduced in the Council and read in Council, but I do hope that my hon. Friend, as he himself has expressed, will stay his hand and will let his Bill go before the Select Committee only in August.”

4-45
p.m.

* Mr. S. MUTHAYYA MUDALIYAR:—“Mr. President, I have been one of the persons that have been thinking for a long time that amendment of this Act is necessary. In the year 1925 or 1926 when I myself was in the Senate, I tabled a resolution in the Senate that the Senate do recommend to the Government of Madras that the Act be amended so that there may not be a conflict in the exercise of jurisdiction between the various authorities of the University. But unfortunately owing to the ballot which works there also and the limitations of time my resolution was not reached. So, I am one of those persons that have been from the very beginning thinking that an amendment of the Madras University Act is necessary. But as the hon. the Chief Minister has said, the amendments that are now being introduced by means of the present Bill were not among the things that struck me, but I had some other amendments in my mind when I was thinking that it was necessary to amend the Act. Probably the amendments I thought of placing before the Senate for the amendment of the Act were entirely different. Now, the Government has been contemplating the amendment of this Act and, as I understand from the speech of the hon. the Chief Minister, they have an idea of introducing a Bill at no far distant date, and the Chief Minister also said that if the Syndicate send up its suggestions, the Government may introduce a Bill about August next, on this statement of the Chief Minister I naturally expect that, ordinarily speaking, any Member introducing a private Bill

30th March 1927] [Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar]

would withdraw his Bill, as has been done by Mr. Koti Reddi the other day. But it is immaterial whether the Bill is withdrawn or not. It does not matter whether this Bill goes along with the Government Bill to be considered by the Select Committee. But that seems to be the course to which the hon. Member for the University and the hon. the Chief Minister are agreeable. So, I do not think there will be any objection to this Bill being introduced now, and being referred to a Select Committee later on when the Government Bill to be introduced hereafter is also referred to the Select Committee. It ought not to be taken as essential that this House by granting leave for this Bill being introduced commits at this stage itself to any principles enunciated by the hon. Member for the University. The hon. Member for the University has attempted in this Bill to do away with two of the authorities of the University, the Pro-Chancellor and the Council of Affiliated Colleges. About the Pro-Chancellor whom the hon. Member for Madura has characterized as an amphibious creature, I am not particularly anxious whether he wishes to be there or not. It is his own look-out whether he is to be there or not. But, as regards the Council of Affiliated colleges, I myself once thought that that was an unnecessary body, but considering that the purpose of the Madras University when it was passed was not only that the Madras University should be the sole university for this province but that the aim they had in view was that there should be several universities in this province in different parts, I think this Council of Affiliated colleges was introduced for the purpose of facilitating the creation of other universities. And a reference to clause (3) of the Preamble will make my position clear, and if this is borne in mind, I am sure the hon. Member for the University would not have recommended the cancellation of the Council of Affiliated colleges. Clause (3) of the Preamble says: 'And whereas it is desirable by the concentration and co-ordination of resources for higher teaching and research at suitable centres outside the limits of the university to prepare for the institution of new universities.' Under the Act colleges within a radius of ten miles in Madras are formed into constituent colleges, and colleges all over the province which do not come within the definition of constituent colleges are to be affiliated colleges. If new universities are to be formed, for instance, at Madura, Trichinopoly or Tanjore or Chidambaram, it is necessary to see that the various affiliated colleges come to some understanding among themselves as to which is the most suitable centre. And this can best be effected by having the present university as a body which draws together all the authorities of the affiliated colleges and give them some opportunity to consider which will be the best place suitable for the new university. So far as the functions of the present Madras University, i.e., teaching and examining, are concerned, the Council of Affiliated colleges cannot be said to perform any real university function. But, for the formation of other universities, this Council of Affiliated colleges is a necessary institution, for hereafter universities may go on multiplying. I quite recognize that in the Andhra University we have not got the Council of Affiliated colleges. That is because it is not expected to create other universities in the province. If the Madras University gives up the function of creating other universities, I admit this Council of Affiliated colleges would not be necessary. But so long as that function remains with the University of Madras, the Council of Affiliated colleges is necessary. In this connexion may I draw your attention to section 54 of the Act which says that a fund should be formed for the affiliated colleges. The section says that the Senate may, on the recommendation of the Council of Affiliated colleges and subject to the

[Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar]

[30th March 1927]

approval of the Chancellor, create an Affiliated Colleges Fund, etc. This Act provides that the university may make a nucleus of funds for the Council of Affiliated colleges. The idea underlying this, as I understand it, is that for the starting of other universities in other parts there ought to be a nucleus formed from even now. It is said that the fund ought to be under the control of the Council of Affiliated colleges, and till the time is ripe for the formation of other universities, this ought to grow. So, Mr. President, I thought that the Council of Affiliated colleges has a function to perform, and it was probably by oversight that the hon. Member for the University, when he said that the Council of Affiliated colleges should go, has not stated that section 54 ought to go also. When the Bill goes before the Select Committee, he may say that it may be deleted, that is, section 54. But I think, however, that section 54 ought to be there and the Council of Affiliated colleges as well. The hon. Member for the University has said that the Senate is an unmanageable body with 188 members, and that it is absolutely unworkable, and that the attendance at meetings is generally 70 or 80. I quite admit that in a deliberative body any number over 100 would make it unmanageable, and work cannot be done properly or efficiently. I do recognize that the number should be limited to 70 or 80 or even 100 may be prescribed. But what is the method that the hon. Member for the University has adopted for the purpose of pruning this Senate? He says that the district boards and municipalities should have no representation whatever. He says that no persons by merely contributing certain sums towards the funds of the University shall have representation. He says that the Chamber of Commerce, the Madras Corporation, the Landholders' Association shall not have representation in the Senate. I am glad to find, however, Mr. President, that the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and the Madras Corporation have been able to negotiate with the hon. Member for the University and draw from him a statement that he would be willing to give representation to those bodies. But the representatives of district boards and municipalities in this Council have not been fortunate enough to extract such an assurance from the hon. Member for the University. In spite of that and in spite of the Chief Minister saying that he in part agrees with that view, I say that the district boards and municipalities must have the representation they have got already under the Act. If the number in the Senate is to be reduced, let there be proportionate reduction in every direction. And in that case I do not object to a reduction, proportionate reduction, in the number of local board and municipal representatives. But in any case the district boards and municipalities have an important function to perform and their representatives ought to be there. I may say, Sir, why district boards and municipalities should have representation. The hon. Member for the University said in his speech that when this Act was passed, the University and the Government thought that probably from these district boards and municipalities they might expect financial help towards the funds of the University, and that that was one of the reasons that influenced the Government in giving representation to the district boards and municipalities in the University. Apart from discussing whether this was the motive for giving representation to these district boards and municipalities or not, I will say, Sir, that these representatives ought to be there, as they really do contribute to the success of the University, and it is in this way. Of the educational institutions in this province, in regard to primary, secondary and various high schools, about 60 to 70 per cent are being maintained by the local boards and municipalities. Are

30th March 1927]

[Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar]

they not therefore contributing a very large share to the education of the province? And in regard to the people that are being trained in the University colleges, are not many of them coming from the institutions managed by the boards and municipalities? So, when these boards and municipalities supply the men and the money necessary for the purposes of training them for the University, why should we say that these bodies should not have representation? You may say that they do not give so much in the shape of rupees, annas and pias. But what is the real extent to which they contribute to the success of the University? You may call for statistics, and I am sure that these statistics will make out that these boards and municipalities spend more than 40 to 50 lakhs a year on education. And when such institutions spend so much on education, they ought to have representation on the Senate.

"Then the hon. Member for the University has said that the Senate being an academical body, it is necessary that only people who go through the portals of the University are entitled to be there, and they alone should be there. I do to a certain extent agree with the statement of the hon. Member for the University in regard to this. But in discussing that proposition and examining the point whether it is absolutely correct and applicable to the Madras University, I have to place one or two circumstances for the consideration of this House. In all other Universities in England and other countries, you have not got two bodies like the Senate and the Academic Council. Here the academic side of the University is being managed entirely by the Academic Council. Then, what are the functions of the Senate? The functions, as I understand them, are partly academic and partly administrative. Though the Senate have got their academic side, as the chief executive and controlling authority they have to manage the affairs of the University. In such a case why should we say that only academic people should have a place in the Senate and not people with business experience, people who are managing commercial institutions in this province? Then may I say that these municipalities have been always sending educated men as their representatives to the Senate? May I draw the attention of the hon. Member for the University and the Chief Minister to the fact that most of the district boards and municipalities have sent men who have taken degrees in the University? For instance, take the two representatives of the Tanjore district in the Senate. One, the representative of the municipality, Mr. T. S. Muthuswami Ayyar, has taken two degrees—B.A. and B.L., and the other representative, the representative of the district board, is Mr. Manathunanatha Desikar who has also taken a degree in the University. Is it suggested that they are not competent enough to contribute to the academic side of the University, because the local bodies returned them?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT.—"The hon. Member will continue his speech to-morrow. The House will now adjourn and re-assemble at 11 a.m. to-morrow.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

[30th March 1927]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 673 asked by Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th March 1927, page 1206 supra.]

List of projects in the Madras Presidency which are under examination or investigation.

Number and name.	Estimate rupees in lakhs.	Short description.	Remarks.
		<i>Ganjam district.</i>	
1. Langulya anicut.	Rs. 4 60	The proposal is to construct an anicut across the Langulya river for improving the supply to the existing irrigation of 14,804 acres and for bringing in 600 acres of new irrigation.	The project was once dropped as it was not remunerative. It has now been re-opened.
2. Gowzu Tampara project.	7 02	The proposal is to drain a fresh water swamp of 4,600 acres and reclaim an extent of 4,000 acres for wet cultivation.	Postponed till a definite addition is made to the Rushikulya system storage.
3. A'lipur channel.	0 25	The proposal is to take a channel from the left bank of the Bodanadi (Mahanadi) to irrigate about 8,000 acres in four villages in the Aska taluk. The anticipated return is 5 per cent.	Detailed investigation has been ordered and the Superintending Engineer's report is awaited.
4. Girisola channel.	2 03	The proposal is to take a channel from the Bodanadi (Mahanadi) above the Gumsur anicut to irrigate 7,200 acres in the Gumsur and Aska taluks.	Sanctioned According to the present arrangements the work is proposed to be taken up in 1928-29.
5. Godohollo reservoir project.	16 25	The project is to improve the supply to the Rushikulya system as an alternative to the proposal to form a reservoir on the Rushikulya, with an earthen bund across the Godohollo.	In 1922 the scheme was ordered to be abandoned, but it will be taken up for reconsideration in case the Rushikulya reservoir project is found not feasible.
6. Rushikulya reservoir (Boradapalli reservoir)	26 00	The project is to form a reservoir on the Rushikulya river to supplement the supply to and fully develop the Rushikulya system.	Under examination.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 698 asked by Mr. Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th March 1927, page 1228 supra.]

Letter from the Registrar-General of Panchayats, D. Dis. No. 50, dated 18th January 1927.

I have just passed orders for the refund of a sum of Rs. 19-14-9 out of the taxes levied on dealers in sheep and goats. A sum of As. 4 has already been ordered to be refunded to a dealer in skins.

30th March 1927]

The delay in the issue of orders was due to the fact that the report of the President, Taluk Board, Tinnovelly, which had been called for was received only on 15th January 1927.

Letter from the Registrar-General of Panchayats, D. Dis. No. 68,
dated 20th January 1927.

The sanction accorded to the levy of the taxes was cancelled by me

Proposals for the levy of the house-tax were called for and a report has been received.

In November last the Village Panchayat resolved against the levy of a house-tax but my Personal Assistant who visited the village on 15th January 1927, with the President, Taluk Board, has advised it to reconsider the resolution and submit proposals for the levy of the tax.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 707 asked by Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th March 1927, page 1239 supra.]

G.O. No. 239, P.H., dated 8th February 1927.

It has been brought to the notice of the Government that local bodies have in some cases granted permission under section 250 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, or section 194 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, for the construction or establishment of factories, workshops, etc., irrespective of the interests of the localities in which they are to be situated. Collectors have in several cases recently been compelled to exercise the powers vested in them by sub-section (2) of section 36 of the District Municipalities Act and of section 38 of the Local Boards Act in order to suspend the resolutions of local bodies granting permission to private individuals for the construction of factories in unsuitable localities.

2. The Government consider that the construction of factories, workshops, etc., in the midst of dwelling houses or in the vicinity of a hospital, school, church or other public building is dangerous to human health. Local bodies are accordingly requested to arrange that before permission is granted for the construction of such factories, workshops, etc., District Health Officers in the case of local boards and Municipal Health Officers and District Medical Officers in the case of municipal councils, are, in the first instance, consulted as to whether permission can be granted without prejudice to the health of persons residing in the locality in which it is proposed to establish the factory, workshop or workplace.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Public Health)

H. R. UZIELLI,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To all Chairmen of Municipal Councils.

„ all Presidents of District Boards (with copies for Union Boards).

„ all Collectors.

„ the Surgeon-General.

„ the Director of Public Health.

„ the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.

„ the Development Department.

[30th March 1927]

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 711 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chetti at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th March 1927, page 1241 supra.]

Note.

The Vellore Trading Union in the North Arcot district was working till the end of the co-operative year 1923-24, after which it ceased to do any work. The Union has, according to the Assistant Registrar's latest report, 100 individual members and 23 society members. The amount of share capital held by societies and individuals is Rs. 737-8-0 and Rs. 568 respectively. No amount has been adjusted towards loss. The transactions of the institution under purchases and sales for four years are noted below :—

Year.	Purchases.			Sales.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1921-22	18,079	0	10	18,249	15	3
1922-23	11,996	6	8	11,843	7	11
1923-24	2,784	2	11	3,223	8	11
1924-25	Nil.			2	6	0

The society has been working at a loss since 1921-22. The Deputy Registrar has been making attempts to prevent further loss and an enquiry into the affairs of the Trading Union is being held.

2. There was a resolution of the Directors to liquidate it. In the general meeting the proposal to liquidate was opposed by the representatives of societies. As is stated above, the affairs of the Union are now under investigation.

3 The Secretary of the Vellore Trading Union is the President of the Vellore Supervising Union and also of the District Council of Supervision.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide item IV "Communications to the Council" at page 1241 supra.]

G.O. No. 2048 W., dated 23rd December 1926.

The report which the Government have received from Messrs. Merz & McLellan on the hydro-electric schemes under contemplation in this Presidency indicates clearly the necessity for a more detailed and precise survey of the probable demand for electric power and the price at which it will be taken. Before proceeding further, therefore, with a consideration of the report, the Government have decided to appoint a small committee to make the required survey. The demand in Madras City will, at any rate for the present, be excluded from the scope of the Committee's inquiry. It should devote itself to a further scrutiny of the possible demand arising in areas outside Madras, taking as the basis for an offer to potential consumers the rates arrived at by the Consulting Engineers. It must, however, be remembered that the rates put forward in the report are subject to certain reservations, as regards which further departmental investigations will be necessary. The Committee should therefore take those rates rather as a guide than as final figures.

30th March 1927]

For the purpose of the inquiry the Committee will be furnished with a copy of the following papers:—

- (1) Mr. Hawkins' reports on the Pykara-Moyar, Pinjikave and Papanasam schemes,
- (2) Messrs. Merz & McLellan's report on the schemes,
- (3) G.O. No. 610 W., dated 11th June 1926.

The Committee will be composed as follows:—

The Director of Industries, as President *ex-officio*.

Mr. E. J. B. Greenwood, Electrical Inspector to Govern-	} Members.
ment.	
M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur S. K. Sundaraacharu Avargal.	

Rao Bahadur S. K. Sundaraacharu will be placed on special duty for a period of one month in the first instance and will be employed solely on this work. While on special duty he will draw his pay in the regular line *plus* a Presidency allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem. He will be allowed two peons on Rs. 15 each per mensem.

Separate orders will be issued providing the requisite funds.

In order that the inquiry may be carried out as far as possible without detriment to the other work of the members of the Committee, the President will be requested to arrange for the visits to probable areas of consumption to be made principally by Rao Bahadur S. K. Sundaraacharu (who will be on special duty), placing at his disposal as required the services of the officials of the Industries Department, references on the technical points arising in the inquiry being made to Mr. Greenwood at headquarters, or in the course of his ordinary tours.

It is important that the inquiry should be conducted speedily, and the Government hope that an active beginning will be made immediately after the holidays. The inquiry should not take longer than two months, and if possible, should be completed in a month; but in any case the Government desire to have a preliminary report of progress at the end of January.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

S. H. SLATER,
Secretary to Government.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, the 31st March 1927.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. President (the hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu) in the chair.

PRESENT :

Ramaswami Ayyar, K.C.I.E., The hon. Sir C. P. Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr N. E. Uman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. T. E. Subbarayan, The hon. Mr. P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur K. N. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur. Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T. Anjaneyulu, Mr. P. Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B. Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur Bazl-ul-Jah Sahib Bahadur, C.I.E., C.B.E., Khan Bahadur Muhammad.
Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P. Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V. Bheemayya, Mr. J. Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman Boag, Mr. G. T. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K. Congreve, Mr. C. K. T. Cotterell, C.I.E., Mr. C. B. Ganapadhara Siva, Mr. M. V. Gopala Menon, Mr. C. Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S. Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C. Hall, C.B.E., Mr. J. F. Harisaravottama Rao, Mr. G. Hearson, Mr. H. F. P. John, Mr. V. Ch. Kaloswara Rao, Mr. A. Karant, Mr. K. R. Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad. Koti Reddi, Mr. K. Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S. MacDougall, Kt., Sir Alexander. Madhavan Nayar, Mr. R. Mahmud Shamnad Sahib Bahadur. Mallayya, Mr. B. S. Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A. Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad. Moore, C.I.E., Mr. P. L. Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.

Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara, Mr. Nuttaya Mudaliyar, Mr. S. Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.). Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N. Nagan Gowda, Mr. R. Naniappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A. Narayana Raju, Mr. D. Narayanan Chettiyar, Mr. Al. Ar. Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M. Pandrang Rao, Mr. V. Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R. Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Premayya, Mr. G. R. Raja of Jeypore. Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E. Rajan, Mr. P. T. Ramanath Goenka, Mr. Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C. Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U. Sahajanandam, Swami A. S. Saldanha, Mr. J. A. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr. Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K. Satyamurti, Mr. S. Seturatanam Ayyar, Mr. M. R. Shetty, Mr. A. B. Siva Raj, Mr. N. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S. Slater, C.I.E., Mr. S. H. Smith, Mr. J. Mackenzie. Soundara Pandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C. Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R. Subrahmanya Mooppanar, Mr. S. Sundaramurti Pillai, Rao Sahib P. V. S. Swami, Mr. K. V. R. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur. Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed. Tulasiram, Mr. L. K. Vanavudaiya Goundar, Mr. S. V. Venkatarana Ayyar, Mr. K. R. Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V. Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C. Venkiah, Mr. S. Wood, Mr. C. E. Zamindar of Ullapalli. Zamindar of Kallikota. Zamindar of Seithur.

[31st March 1927]

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[*Order made by the President of the Madras Legislative Council under Standing Order No. 15.*]

1. Starred questions to be put at a meeting of the Council with their answers shall be printed and placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat.

The President will call out the name of each interpellator in the order in which the names are printed, specify the serial number of his question and make a sufficient pause to give him or any other member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place and putting a supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.

2. If a member responsible for a starred question happens to be absent when it is called, it will be open either to him or to any other member to put supplemental questions thereon after the other starred questions for the day have been answered, provided question-time is not thereby exceeded.

3. Questions, not starred, will not be called in Council, but they will be printed with their answers and placed on the table of the House along with the list of starred questions. Oral supplementary questions will not be allowed in regard to unstarred questions.]

STARRED QUESTIONS

Medical Administration

Rural dispensaries in Trichinopoly and Madura districts.

* 712 Q.— Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR. Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of rural dispensaries opened annually in Trichinopoly and Madura districts from 1922 to 1927 ;

(b) the total number of rural dispensaries in each district ; and

(c) whether any special epidemic party was deputed for these areas, and what were the number of patients attended to and saved from 1922 to 1927 ?

A.—(a) & (b) The scheme for the payment of subsidies in respect of rural dispensaries was brought in force only in 1924–25. The number of rural dispensaries opened in the two districts in accordance with the scheme is as shown below :—

		1924–25.	1925–26.	1926–27.	Total.
Trichinopoly	...	5	6	2	13
Madura	...	5	2	2	9

(c) No special epidemic parties were deputed to these districts during the period 1922–1927 but early in 1926 a sub-assistant surgeon was placed upon temporary cholera duty in the Madura district, and another sub-assistant surgeon is now investigating the incidence of plague infection in the Cumbum valley in the same district.

No information is available regarding the number of patients who received treatment and were cured by the sub-assistant surgeon on temporary cholera duty in 1926.

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR :—“ Sir, with reference to clauses (a) and (b) may I know the reason why in the year 1926–27 the number of dispensaries opened were only two, whereas in the previous two years the number was five and six ? ”

31st March 1927]

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I believe it is due to the fact that the district boards were unable to provide their share of the money."

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR :—" Sir, with reference to the same clause will the hon. the Minister for Public Health try to open more rural dispensaries in view of the heavy mortality in the rural parts ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Yes, Sir."

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR :—" Sir, with reference to the answer to clause (c), does the Government think that only one medical officer will do for the whole of the Madura district for the special cholera season ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR .—" That is for 1926, Sir."

Alleged protest against an Indian officer, Lawley Hospital, Coonoor.

* 713 Q.—Mr. H. B. ARI GOWDER : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a few of the European residents of Coonoor have sent in a protest to the Government against the retention of the Indian officer as the Civil Surgeon, Lawley Hospital ;

(b) whether it is the intention of the Government to transfer the Indian officer in question on the basis of this representation ; and

(c) whether the Government are aware that the protest referred to above has caused much resentment both among Europeans and Indians as reviving racial discrimination ?

A. —(a), (b) & (c) The Government have not received any such protest.

I.M.S. officers in service in the Presidency.

* 714 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of I.M.S. officers in the Presidency in service ;

(b) the number of Hospital stations reserved for I.M.S. officers and those for the Provincial Service men ;

(c) whether all I.M.S. officers are working in the stations reserved for such Service ;

(d) if not, why not ;

(e) the names of I.M.S. officers who are working in hospitals not reserved for them ; and

(f) the names of Provincial Service officers working in stations (hospitals) reserved for the I.M.S. officers ?

A.—The latest information has been called for from the Surgeon-General,

[31st March 1927]

Public Health*Prevention of venereal diseases.*

* 715 Q.—Mrs. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the findings of the members of the British Social Hygiene Council and the suggestions made by them for combating venereal diseases in this Presidency;

(b) whether the Government propose to take prompt action on the lines suggested by the members of the Delegation;

(c) whether the Government have now reduced or abolished the fee of Rs. 32 till recently charged for Wassermann test for syphilis, when the blood specimen is sent by a private practitioner to the Government laboratory at Guindy;

(d) if the answer to clause (c) is in the negative, whether the Government propose to take immediate steps to abolish the fee in the interest of public health;

(e) whether the Government are aware of the fact that such a test is done free in Great Britain and other civilized countries to facilitate treatment and cure of ravaging diseases;

(f) whether it is a fact that in Great Britain and other civilized countries, the drugs for such diseases are supplied free of charge to private practitioners for treating their patients suffering from such diseases; and

(g) if the answer to clause (f) be in the affirmative, whether the Government propose to consider the desirability of rendering similar assistance to private practitioners in combating venereal diseases in this Presidency?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government have received a report from the Surgeon-General containing the recommendations made at a conference of medical men and women held in Madras in December 1926 at the time of the visit of the Social Hygiene Delegation. These recommendations are now being examined.

(c) The fee of Rs. 32 was fixed by the Government of India and has not yet been either abolished or reduced.

(d) The question whether the Government of India should be addressed in regard to the abolition or reduction of the fee will be considered in consultation with the Surgeon-General.

(e) The Government understand that facilities are afforded in Great Britain to private practitioners for the free examination of pathological specimens from patients.

(f) In Great Britain drugs for the treatment of venereal diseases are not supplied free of cost to all private practitioners, but only to certain practitioners selected for the purpose who have undergone a special course of training and have been certified as competent to give the necessary treatment.

(g) The question of introducing this system into Madras City will be considered, when the venereal clinic which it is proposed to open at the General Hospital is in working order.

31st March 1927]

Agriculture

Staff, etc., of agricultural demonstrators.

* 716 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) what the average number of taluks entrusted to each of the agricultural demonstrators are ;

(b) whether any complaints have been received by the Government of the inadequacy of the number of demonstrators or their staff, office accommodation and other facilities ; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take to remedy the defects of the present system of agricultural demonstration ?

A.—(a) Two.

(b) The necessity for more demonstrators has been brought to the notice of the Government.

(c) It is proposed to increase as far as practicable the number of demonstrators year by year.

Mr J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Sir, with reference to answer to clause (b), my question is whether any complaints have been received by Government of the inadequacy of the number of demonstrators or their staff, office accommodation and other facilities. May I know what action Government is going to take as to meeting the question of accommodation and staff to which I referred the other day ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : “ Wherever inconveniences are felt we are trying to remedy the defects as far as we can.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ I referred the other day . . . ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member is again making a speech.”

Mr J. A. SALDANHA :—“ May I know whether the general complaints I referred to recently have been attended to ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ The complaints referred to by the hon. Member were made, if at all, so recently that he can hardly expect Government to remedy them so soon.”

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON : -“ May I know when the demonstration farms were first started ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ I do not know what demonstration farms are being referred to.”

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—“ It is said in the answer that there are two farms now.”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ No, Sir, the number refers to taluks.”

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—“ How many farms are there ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ There are not farms in charge of every demonstrator. The number of demonstrators is given in the budget estimate.”

[31st March 1927]

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"Is it a fact that even in the neighbourhood of the Government farms much progress is not seen in respect of modern improvements in agricultural practice?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"If the people are an extraordinarily conservative set it is rather difficult to expect them to do otherwise than what they are accustomed to."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"Is it not a fact that people have a notion that Government farms are not a paying concern, and that the ryots are reluctant to employ the methods employed in Government farms?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I do not quite follow the inference which the hon. Member wanted to draw. May I ask him to repeat the question?"

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"There is a notion amongst the ryots that the operations carried on in Government demonstration farms are costly and they are therefore not prepared to adopt those methods."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It is not a supplementary question."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Sir, what is the number of additional demonstrators that Government propose to have during 1927-28?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Ten, Sir."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Sir, has the hon. Minister considered that the fixed travelling allowance of Rs 10 to a demonstrator is absolutely inadequate?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question of travelling allowance does not arise out of this question."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"It is absolutely inadequate."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I know, but how does the question arise?"

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"In clause (b) the wording is 'other facilities' and I bring travelling allowance within them."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"With regard to the answer to clause (c), before increasing the number of demonstration farms year after year, will the Government devise a system of grant-in-aid to the students of the Agricultural College to start these farms when they pass out of the College in each taluk or fiska?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"May I be permitted to correct a misapprehension? We are dealing with demonstrators and not demonstration farms. It does not follow that each demonstrator is necessarily in charge of farms."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Sir, I beg to submit that my question which was cut short is permissible. I submit this because clause (b), besides the question of the inadequacy of the number of demonstrators, their staff and office accommodation, refers to 'other facilities' under which 'travelling allowance' can come in."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Do the Government admit that one of the facilities is travelling allowance? I rule it out of order."

31st March 1927]

Resolution of the Board of Agriculture regarding the use of silage.

* 717 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the resolution of the Board of Agriculture, which met at Pusa in 1925 on the subject of extending the use of silage;

(b) whether any action has been taken by the Local Government on that resolution; and

(c) if so, whether he will call for a special report from the Director of Agriculture and place it on the table of the House?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The attention of the Director of Agriculture was drawn to the recommendations contained in the resolution.

(c) Yes.

Civil Veterinary Department

Standard of education given in the Madras Veterinary College.

* 718 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) what is the standard of education given in the Madras Veterinary College as compared with that given in the veterinary colleges in the other provinces including the Veterinary College at Lahore, which is affiliated to the Punjab University;

(b) why the Veterinary College at Madras has not been affiliated to the Madras University; and

(c) whether Government have under consideration a scheme to raise the standard of education in the Madras Veterinary College so as to make it fit for affiliation to the Madras University?

A.—(a) The standard of education given in the Veterinary College at Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, where the course extends to three years, is almost the same. In addition, at the Madras Veterinary College an advanced post-graduate course is held for six months every year for senior men of the department, to which men from other provinces are sometimes deputed by their respective Governments. The standard of education is however higher in the Lahore Veterinary College where the course extends to four years. The Government understand that the Lahore College is not affiliated to the Punjab University.

(b) Under the Madras University Act, 1923 (VII of 1923) there can be no 'affiliated' colleges within the limits of the Madras University. The Madras Veterinary College being situated within the limits of the University can only be a 'constituent' college. The University has not framed statutes for the award of a degree in Veterinary Science.

(c) The question of extending the course at the Veterinary College is under the consideration of the Veterinary Adviser and his report is awaited.

[31st March 1927]

MR. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, with reference to clause (b) is it not possible, Sir, for Government to afford the facilities required to constitute the Veterinary College into an affiliated college ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR .—" The University knows so well its own affairs that it will be superfluous on my part to interfere."

MR. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I cannot hear a word of what the Minister says. May I request the hon. Minister and other Members to speak loud ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I said, Sir, that the University knows so well its own affairs that it will be superfluous for me to interfere."

MR. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know if the Government cannot make the college so fitted up as to make it a qualified college for being treated as a constituent college ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question does not arise out of the answer given."

Temporary peons for officials of Veterinary and other departments.

* 719 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether in certain offices in the Agricultural, Veterinary and other departments under the control of the hon. the Minister, subordinate officials are allowed to have only temporary peons, without any permanent staff of peons; and if so, in which;

(b) what the number of such temporary peons in such offices is; and

(c) whether Government are aware of the inconvenience felt by those public officers having to depend upon such staff?

A.—(a) to (c) The Government have not full information but have called for a report

Condition of cattle owing to want of grass.

* 720 Q.—MR. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware that there are areas of waste land in South Kanara and Malabar districts, where grass grows only after the rains, and that owing to lack of fodder during the other seasons the condition of the cattle is generally very bad; and

(b) whether any scheme for ensiling the grass as grown on waste land has been attempted and, if so, with what results?

A.—(a) The Government have no information.

(b) Yes Experiments have been conducted from time to time but they have not resulted in much success. Experiments with silage pits are now being conducted at Hosur and Guntur and the feeding value of silage tested. The Director of Agriculture is making arrangements to carry out trials with silage pits on as many Government experimental stations as possible in order to gain experience.

31st March 1927]

Co-operative Societies

Revival of the Muthunaickenpatti Production and Sales Co-operative Society.

* 721 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) when, and by whom, the Muthunaickenpatti Production and Sales Co-operative Society in the Salem district was organized and by whom was it organized and who started it;

(b) whether it is a fact that the society was working well until June 1924;

(c) how many times was the society visited by the Assistant Registrar;

(d) whether it is a fact that in consequence of the creation of the new office of Deputy Registrar, the direction of such societies has passed into the hands of the Deputy Registrar;

(e) whether the Deputy Registrar, Vellore, inspected this society, and if so, on how many occasions;

(f) whether it is a fact that the society specially solicited the visit and guidance of the Deputy Registrar, Vellore, when certain differences arose among the members of the Panchayat;

(g) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Registrar paid no heed to the resolution of the Panchayatdars soliciting his advice;

(h) whether it is a fact that this Production and Sales Society has since had to be practically closed; and

(i) whether Government will be pleased to revive this society?

A.—(a) to (i) The Government have called for a report on the matters referred to in clauses (a) to (h). The question of reviving the society cannot be considered till the report is received.

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON —“ Sir, with reference to clause (d) there is no answer. There are a number of districts under the control of the Deputy Registrar and he is unable to do his work expeditiously. I am asking the Minister whether he will revert to the old system of Assistant Registrars looking after district work.”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I invite his attention to the answer that a report has been called for? ”

Industries

Proposal to open a technical school in Andhra districts.

* 722 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI : Will the hon. the Minister for Development and the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have considered or are considering a proposal to open a technical school on the lines of the National College at Masulipatam in the Andhra districts and, if so, at what places; and

(b) whether the Government have considered the introduction of rural technical education in the curriculum of elementary schools of this Presidency?

[31st March 1927]

A.—(a) There was a proposal to open a model industrial school in the Northern Circars. It has since been dropped. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.O. No. 1337, Development, dated 13th September 1926, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

(b) The rules framed under the Madras Elementary Education Act provide for the imparting of practical instruction in elementary schools with reference to the chief occupation or industries of the localities concerned.

Alleged defunct trading union in Vellore.

* 723 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the representative of a defunct trading union, Vellore, is still allowed to call himself the secretary of that union, and whether he is also the Secretary of the District Council, Vellore, North Arcot district;

(b) whether this gentleman holds an important position in the local union and in the District Council on the strength of his being a representative of this defunct trading union;

(c) whether he is the accredited representative during the last four years and the position he held during these years in the District Council as well as in the District Bank, Vellore;

(d) whether he was elected every year by the general body of the trading union and, if so, the date of the last meeting when he was elected; and

(e) if no general body meeting is held every year, how the trading union is allowed to continue without having its registration cancelled?

A.—(a) to (e) The Government have no information but have called for a report.

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR.—“May I ask the Development Minister whether since 10th March 1927, the date on which the answer was sent, the report has been received?”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“No, Sir.”

Export of indigenous manures.

* 724 Q.—MR. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the paragraph on the Manurial problem and its effect on the ryot in the Season and Crop Report for fasli 1335; and

(b) whether in view of the remarks of the Director of Agriculture on the subject, the Government propose to prohibit or restrict the export of indigenous nitrogenous manures?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The matter was considered by the Government in 1924. In view of the conflicting opinions held by the Directors of Agriculture and Fisheries in the matter, this Government

31st March 1927]

recommended to the Government of India the appointment of a committee to investigate the economic position of indigenous fertilisers. In reply, the Government of India intimated that they had decided to defer the appointment of a committee till funds became available. The Government of India have been reminded.

The question however forms one of the subjects of enquiry by the Royal Commission on Agriculture.

MR. C. GOPALA MENON :—" Sir, many witnesses who appeared before the Royal Commission on Agriculture have given evidence that the indigenous fertilisers in the country are inadequate for agricultural purposes; has the Development Minister any proposal or has he given any thought on the increase of the quantity of fertilisers in the country?"

The hon. Mr A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR. --" The hon. Member would be pleased to see at the end of the answer to clause (b) that the Government of India have been reminded of the matter."

MR. C. GOPALA MENON. --" Yes, but no committee has been appointed."

MR. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR --" Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to stop the export of manures?"

The hon. Mr A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" That is the difficulty; we have no authority to do so."

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :--" Apart from the export of manures, will the hon. Minister be pleased to take steps to encourage the manufacture of indigenous materials into scientific manures in this province as is done by the Irish Agricultural Wholesale Society of Ireland?"

The hon. Mr A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :--" Where there are possibilities, I have absolutely no objection."

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that the Shiyali enterprise died for want of such encouragement?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" On the other hand, the society was good enough to acknowledge the help rendered by the Government."

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :--" Is it a fact, Sir, that the society was not given any 'scientific' advice as the Irish societies are given?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR. --" I do not know, Sir, whether want of scientific advice was the cause of its extinction; rather, I think it was due to want of efficient management."

Government Textile Institute, Madras.

* 725 Q.—MR. L. K. TULASIRAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926, in the Government Textile Institute, Madras, classified by district;

(b) the average cost of educating a pupil in the said institute in 1925-26;

[31st March 1927]

(c) the present employment secured by the pupils trained in the said institute who left it in 1925-26;

(d) the total amount of capital outlay on the purchase of warping, the power-sizing plant and dresser-sizing machine of the said institute and the amount realized by the sale of warps prepared from the said plant;

(e) the number of the Amalsad patent hand-sizing machines sold in the Madras Presidency; their selling prices with the names of the purchasers;

(f) the names of the weaving centres where and the period of time when hand-sizing machines were demonstrated in 1925-6;

(g) whether the Government will be pleased to demonstrate any improved warping and hand-sizing machines in the City of Madura for a period of three months, for the benefit of the weavers weaving medium and fine counts; and

(h) whether the Government would be pleased to supply *free of cost* two Amalsad hand-sizing machines for demonstration purposes to the authorities of the Sourashtra High School at Madura?

A.—(a) Twenty-six students; distributed as below —

Madras 6, Tanjore 3, Godavari 3, Coimbatore 2, Hyderabad 2 and 1 each from Kistna, Guntur, Chittoor, Madura, Nellore, Trichinopoly, South Arcot, Malabar districts and 1 from Mysore.

(b) The institute is not maintained solely for instructional purposes; separate accounts are not therefore maintained for the instructional side alone

(c) All the passed candidates from the Supervisor's course have secured appointments in various schools as teachers in weaving. Definite information is not available regarding those who completed the artisan course.

(d) The cost of the power-driven winding, warping, sizing machinery, complete with boiler, electric motor, mixing pan, line shafts, pulleys, belts, stores, etc., was £2,127. The amount realized from the sale of power-sized warps in 1925-26 was Rs. 2,452.

(e) Three Amalsad Patent hand-sizing machines have been sold at a price of Rs. 1,600 each—one to Rev. Rockwood, Kurnool, one to the Reformatory School, Chingleput, and one to the S.P.G. Art Industrial School, Nazareth.

(f) One machine was demonstrated for six months in Uravakonda, four months in Anantapur and two months in Kadiri, while another for twelve months in Peddapuram.

(g) A hot-air driven sizing machine has been worked in the house of a Sourashtra weaver in Madura for a period of four months. The machine has since been set up in the Government Industrial Institute, Madura, where for the last five months it has been demonstrated to the public of Madura by the peripatetic weaving party.

(h) If application is made by the management to the Director of Industries, it will receive due consideration.

31st March 1927]

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—“ Sir, what are the other purposes for which the Textile Institute at Madras is instituted ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Under what clause of the answer does the question arise ? ”

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—“ In the answer to clause (b), Sir, it is said that the institute is not maintained solely for instructional purposes. I want to ask the hon. Minister for Development what the other purposes are for which this institute is maintained ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ For example we give sized warps to those who want them ”

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—“ To supply warps, is it not a part of instruction ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Indirectly it may be so. What I had in my mind was that it was not direct instruction ”

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—“ With regard to clause (c), will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to see that these hot-air power sizing machines are exhibited in public places instead of exhibiting them in the houses of individual weavers ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ I think it will be better to exhibit them in places where people are working than at other places where such an exhibition would only mean affording a tamasha to the public.”

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—“ Will the hon. the Minister consider the advisability of exhibiting these sizing machines in one of the public places instead of exhibiting them in the house of a single individual weaver ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ There is one for exhibition in the institute itself.”

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—“ I am speaking with regard to clause (g). In the answer it is said ‘ a hot-air driven sizing machine has been worked in the house of a Sourashtra weaver in Madura.’ I am a resident of the place and I am not aware of any such exhibition in the house of a weaver. I therefore ask why no publicity was given to it. Why should it be done in a nook and corner way so that its existence is known only to the Director of Industries and not to any one else ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ It is certainly a matter for publicity, and it should be given due publicity.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ With reference to answer to clause (d), is it not a fact that the department has prepared a large quantity of dyes and sized yarn which it had to sell at a very great loss ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Notice.”

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—“ With reference to the answer to clause (a), may I know why in the selection of students, the other districts of this province except those eleven districts were not represented, especially the district of Ganjam where the textile industry has shown much progress ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ That omission we shall be more than glad to make up if the students apply. I hope the publicity given to the matter in this House will improve the position.”

[31st March 1927]

Grant of loans under the State Aid to Industries Act.

* 726 Q.—MR. L. K. TULASIRAM. Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the names of the concerns which have been granted aid under the State Aid to Industries Act and the amount of aid given to each concern during the calendar year 1926 ;

(b) the names of the concerns which have been refused aid under the Act, with the reasons for refusal in each case during the calendar year 1926 ;

(c) the names of the concerns which were granted a loan under the Act and which have sustained a loss and the amount of loss in the case of each such concern ;

(d) the total sums allotted during the official years 1924-25, 1925-26 and 1926-27 for loans and advances by Provincial Government—Advances under Special Laws—State Aids to Industries and the total sums resumed by Government towards the close of the year ; and

(e) the total amount of loan granted to the Carnatic Paper Mills, Ltd., up to 31st December 1926 and the prospects of the concern to repay the same ?

A.—(a) The Carnatic Paper Mills were granted a loan of Rs. 20,000. They were also guaranteed an overdraft of Rs 1,34,469-3-4 with the Imperial Bank of India, Madras.

(b) Messrs Bommana Somaraju and Karra Mallikarjunudu who applied for loan for the development of their business in weaving silk and cotton fabrics were not granted loan as their application did not come under the Act; the applications of Mr. Abdul Wahab Sahib and the Godavari Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., were rejected under section 8(5) of the Act as they were not recommended by the Board of Industries. The application of Mr Singaram for a loan for the development of aloe fibre industry could not be complied with for want of adequate security.

(c) So far as information is available, Messrs. Muppanna Somaraju and Veeraju sustained a loss of Rs. 7,920-8-8 in 1924; in 1925-26 the Andal Mills, Gudiyattam, incurred a loss of Rs. 1,588-5-5; the Canara Rice and Saw Mills, Rs. 3,659-11-8 in the year ending 31st May 1926.

(d)—

Year.				Allotment.	Savings.
				RS.	RS.
1924-25	...	...	...	8,00,000	3,40,400
1925-26	...	...	...	4,00,000	3,46,400
1926-27	...	...	...	4,00,000	3,71,000

(e) Rupees 4,50,000 in addition to the guarantee of overdraft referred to in clause (a); the financial position of the concern is under examination in connexion with its application for an additional loan.

31st March 1927]

Reports to the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.

* 727 Q.—MR. L. K. TULASIRAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) if it is one of the duties of the Development Department to furnish the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence with reports as to the financial standing and business reputation of firms and individuals in India desiring business connexions for overseas trade; and

(b) whether there are any fees charged for supplying information to inquirers regarding enquiries on commercial and industrial subjects?

A.—(a) No; the Director of Industries is however furnishing the information to the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.

(b) No.

MR. L. K. TULASIRAM:—“If it is not one of the duties of the Development Department to furnish reports about the financial position of an individual, why is the Government taking the trouble of furnishing the information to the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence about the financial condition of private individuals and firms?”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“It is furnished, Sir, at the request of the Director-General. I do not know exactly for what purpose he wants it.”

MR. L. K. TULASIRAM:—“Will the hon. Minister for Development consider the advisability of stopping at once this trade in supplying information to the British merchants exposing the financial position of private individuals in India?”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“It is all, I think, confidentially done. I am not sure if such sort of information may not have to be furnished at times.”

MR. L. K. TULASIRAM:—“I want the hon. Minister for Development to confine himself to the development of industries and not be an instrument for communicating the financial position of individuals and so I ask whether the hon. the Minister will give me an assurance that they will not interfere in such things?”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“I shall consider that matter.”

Registration

Hardships caused by the increase of registration fees.

* 728 Q.—MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the average number of registrations at the residences of parties during the three years just before and after the raising of the attendance fees from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 and also the amount realized during the respective periods;

(b) whether it is a fact that the persons affected by this change are generally gosha women and sick people and that most of these are generally poor; and

(c) whether the Government propose to remove this hardship of the poor people by restoring the old fees?

[31st March 1927]

- A.—(a) The average number of registrations at the residence of parties for the three years preceding the enhancement of fees was Rs. 13,377 against Rs. 8,709 for the three years after the enhancement. The amount realized was Rs. 1,02,270 and Rs. 1,26,717, respectively, for the periods in question.
- (b) The persons affected are generally gosha women and sick people.
- (c) The Government propose to instruct the officers of the Registration Department that the discretion given to them in note to article 8 of the Table of Registration fees to remit fees should be exercised in all deserving cases in conformity with the spirit of the rules.

MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—"Will the hon. Minister be pleased to say whether the number of registrations in the residence of gosha ladies and sick people has much decreased since the enhancement of the attendance fees?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Yes, Sir, the attendance calls have been reduced."

MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—"In view of the fact that the attendance calls have much decreased, will the Government be pleased to restore the old fees?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"One of the objects of the increased fees was to reduce such calls."

MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—"In view of the fact that, in spite of the discretion given to the officers to remit the fees in the case of poor people, they have not yet done so, will the Government be pleased to restore the old rates?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"As I said, the attention of the officers concerned will be drawn to the provision that they might remit the fees in deserving cases."

MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—"But they have not taken advantage of the provision. So, will the Government be pleased to restore the old rates?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I propose to call their attention once again."

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Management of the Tirupati temple.

* 729 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) for how many years the Government had been managing the Tirupati temple prior to its being handed over to the Mahant in 1843;

(b) in what capacity the Government were managing the affairs of that temple during that period;

(c) what the annual surplus was in the funds of that temple during its management by the Government;

(d) what the Government did with the said surplus;

31st March 1927]

(e) whether the Government secured any immovable property for the temple out of its surplus funds;

(f) what cash balance was handed over to the Mahant in 1843 when the charge of the temple was handed over to him;

(g) whether the Government are prepared to refund to the said temple any portion of the amount appropriated by the Government for provincial purposes during the period of the management by the Government;

(h) whether it is a fact that the Nawab of Arcot was receiving only 60,000 pagodas annually from the temple managers and that for the specific purpose of giving protection to the property of the temple and the pilgrims going to the temple; and

(i) whether it is a fact that the treaty entered into by the Nawab of Arcot with the East India Company provided only for the receipt of the same sum of 60,000 pagodas from the manager of the Tirupati temple on the same condition of affording the same protection?

A.—(a) For about 42 years.

(b) As successors to the previous rulers up to the enactment of Regulation VII of 1817 and subsequently under that enactment.

(c) The average annual surplus during the ten years preceding the year of transfer of the management to the Mahant was Rs. 72,874. Correct information for the earlier years is not available.

(d) The surpluses were credited to the general revenues.

(e) No.

(f) Rs. 59,607.

(g) In 1854 the Government of the day declined to accede to the application of the then Mahant for the surplus funds which accrued prior to the transfer of the management of the temple to the Mahant. The hon. Court of Directors concurred in this decision. The Government are not prepared to reopen the question at this distance of time.

(h) & (i) Information is not available.

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—“Is the hon. Minister aware, that with reference to (h) and (i) the observations are borne out by passages in Orme's History of Hindustan?”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“I am not aware.”

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—“With reference to the answer to clause (g) that the Government are not prepared to reopen the question of refunding the surplus funds, may I know why?”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“The reason is covered by the answer given.”

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—“Will the temple be allowed to recover the funds?”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“I do not know. It is a matter for law.”

[31st March 1927]

Extension of the Mussalman Wakf Act of 1923 to Provinces in India.

* 730 Q.—BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have information in what provinces of India the Mussalman Wakf Act of 1923 has been introduced and with what results; and

(b) if the information is not already available, will the hon. the Minister call for the same and furnish copies of it to the Muslim Members of the Council at an early date?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question 52 in the Council of State on the 25th August 1925. The Government have no later authentic information in regard to the provinces to which the Act has been extended. Nor have they any information about the results of the working of the Act.

(b) The Government of India will be addressed.

Education*Revision of pay of the Women's branch of the Subordinate Educational Service.*

* 731 Q.—MR. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Women's branch of the Subordinate Educational Service was not included in the scheme for the general revision of pay of the subordinate services approved by Government in G.O. No. 215, Finance, dated 4th March 1921; and

(b) whether it is a fact that it was only in May 1923 that the Government sanctioned the revised scales of pay for this branch?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) On the 30th November 1922, the Government issued orders as regards the revision of the pay of posts included in the Women's branch of the Subordinate Educational Service. Proposition statements submitted by the Director of Public Instruction for giving effect to the revision were approved in an order of Government, dated the 29th May 1923.

Initial pay of officers in the Women's branch of the Subordinate Educational Service.

* 732 Q.—MR. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in fixing the revised scales of pay for the Women's branch of the Subordinate Educational Service the Government ordered that the initial pay of the officers concerned should be fixed with reference to the pay drawn by them during the period between 1st December 1920 and 28th February 1921;

31st March 1927]

(b) whether the revised scales themselves were ordered only with effect from 1st March 1922; and

(c) how the Government reconcile the orders passed by them with Fundamental Rules 22 and 23?

A.—(a) & (b) In the orders sanctioning proposition statements for the revision of the scales of pay of the Women's branch of the Subordinate Educational Service, the following instructions were issued :—

- (i) The initial pay of officers should be calculated on the basis of the salary drawn by them during the three months prior to 1st March 1921;
- (ii) The incumbents of the posts should be started in the revised scales of pay from 1st March 1922 at the point which they would have reached had the revision been given effect to from 1st March 1921. No arrears of pay should, however, be paid for the period from 1st March 1921 to 1st March 1922; and
- (iii) The recovery of excess pay, if any, drawn by the subordinates in the shape of acting allowances or otherwise during the period from 1st March 1921 to 1st March 1922 should be waived.

Subsequently it was brought to the notice of the Government that permanent appointments and promotions on the old graded scales of pay had been made between 1st March 1921 and 29th May 1923. The Accountant-General took objection to the appointments and promotions made after the announcement of the time-scales of pay for the service, i.e., between the 30th November 1922 and 29th May 1923. Such appointments and promotions were declared to be irregular. Appointments and promotions between 1st March 1921 and 29th November 1922 were, however, admitted. In such cases, the initial pay of the incumbents in the new time-scales was allowed to be regulated by rules 22 and 23 of the Fundamental Rules. The Director was also informed that he might bring to the notice of Government individual cases requiring special treatment.

- (c) As stated above, the initial pay of officers who were permanently appointed or promoted between 1st March 1921 and 29th November 1922 was fixed with reference to rules 22 and 23 of the Fundamental Rules. In other cases, the initial pay was fixed with reference to the salary drawn during the three months prior to 1st March 1921. Under the operation of Fundamental Rules 22 and 23, officers who did not secure promotion subsequent to 1st March 1921 would have to be started in the new time-scales of pay only at the stage next above their substantive pay. Under the instructions issued by the Government, they could count their substantive pay,

[31st March 1927]

temporary additions to pay, officiating allowances and personal allowances, if any, for the purpose of the initial pay to be granted to them in the new time-scale.

Pay of officers in the Women's branch of the Subordinate Educational Service.

* 733 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether representations have been received by the Government that the fixing of the pay of the officers in the Women's branch of the Subordinate Educational Service with reference to that drawn between 1st December 1920 and 28th February 1921 has worked great hardship on the members of the services by reducing their pay considerably; if so, whether any orders have been issued thereon; and

(b) whether Government would re-fix the pay of the officers concerned at an amount which is not less than the amount of pay drawn by them at the old rates on the 29th May 1923 when the revised scales were ordered?

A.—(a) Yes. The officers affected are those who were appointed or promoted in the old graded scales between the 30th November 1922 and the 29th May 1923. The recovery of the excess pay drawn by these officers has been waived. It is open to the Director to bring to the notice of Government individual cases requiring special treatment.

(b) The Government are unable to entertain the suggestion

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI.—“With reference to answer to clause (b) of the question, may I know—I need not explain it to the hon. Minister as he has admitted the inconvenience and inequality in pay—why the Government say that they are unable to entertain the suggestion?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“The matter will be considered.”

Criterion for fixing the pay of officers in the Subordinate Educational Service.

* 734 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in several orders passed by the Government in 1922 and 1923 sanctioning revised scales of pay for officers of the various departments, they sanctioned such scales only from the date of the orders and not with reference to their pay between 1st December 1920 and 28th February 1921; and

(b) why in fixing the pay of the Women's branch of the Subordinate Educational Service in 1923, this period was chosen as a criterion for fixing the pay of the officers?

A.—(a) The revised scales of pay were, in a majority of cases, ordered to take effect from 1st March 1921 and the initial pay of individual officers on the revised scales was fixed on the basis of the emoluments drawn by them during the three months prior to that date.

31st March 1927]

In a few cases, the revision was ordered from a date later than the 1st March 1921. In still fewer cases the initial pay in the revised scales was fixed on the basis of the emoluments drawn during the three months prior to the date of the order.

- (b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (c) of question No 732

Inclusion of the Gowda community in the list of backward classes.

* 735 Q.—MR. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Gowda community of Uppinangadi taluk in the district of South Kanara is a very backward community;

(b) whether the said community was at one time treated as a backward class for educational purposes, and whether that has now been given up; and if so, for what reasons; and

(c) whether the Government propose to treat the community as a backward class in future?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes. The name was deleted from the list on the basis of incorrect information.

(c) Yes.

Refusal of admission to certain Muslim students in the Science branches in the Presidency College.

* 736 Q.—MR. ABDUL HAMID KHAN. Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a certain number of Muslim students who were refused admission into the Science branches in the Presidency College for want of accommodation had to take up Philosophy or History as their optionals; and

(b) whether any steps will be taken in future to give adequate facilities to students to continue their higher studies in subjects for which they have natural aptitude and for which they are qualified?

A.—(a) Two Muslim students were refused admission into the Natural Science group of the B.A. degree course at the Presidency College not on account of want of accommodation but because their previous work in science was so poor that they were considered not to have any chance of reaching the required standard in science to enable them to take their degree after two years of study. They were however given seats in the Philosophy class.

(b) The Government will examine any representation which is made, that adequate facilities do not exist for higher studies for those who have a natural aptitude and are qualified.

[31st March 1927]

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know from the hon. the Minister, if in giving admission to the Presidency College in the last two years ever since that Selection Committee has been inaugurated, a uniform standard of efficiency has been insisted on by that committee in giving admission to students from various colleges ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I do not know."

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" Are there not any Muham-madan members on that committee ? "

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know if the Government have satisfied themselves that in giving admission to students of backward communities it is a question of the state of their community and not a question of having accommodation ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I believe so."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to the answer to clause (a), may I ask the hon. the Minister whether this refusal of the applications was made by the Principal of the college on the advice of the professors of the colleges, since the reason given is that their previous work in science was so poor that they were considered not to have any chance of reaching the required standard in science, or whether the refusal was by the Selection Committee itself ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The refusal was by the Selection Committee on the advice of the Principal."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I therefore ask for some further light, in view of that answer, whether the question as to whether the standard required has been attained by the applicants for admission or not is also a matter under the terms of reference, to be decided by the Selection Committee in giving admissions, as the Selection Committee consist mostly of laymen who cannot decide that matter ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The Selection Committee consult the various professors before they come to any conclusion."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know if the object with which the Selection Committee has been inaugurated is not nullified by that reference to the professors ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I believe the object of the Selection Committee is to give representation to all communities, provided they come up to the standard fixed."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know if any standard has been fixed for all communities ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As I said, Sir, the standard is one for the various professors concerned."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Therefore, may I take it that if there is a uniform standard in the case of all applicants being satisfied, namely, that they have passed the Intermediate Examination of the University, the question as to whether a particular applicant is fit enough to be admitted to a particular branch of study in the college is a matter really for expert

31st March 1927]

professors of those subjects whose opinion is binding on the Selection Committee, or is it a case of the opinion of the expert professors being only one matter to be taken into consideration along with other considerations by the Selection Committee?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I believe the Selection Committee does consult the various professors concerned, and generally they are bound by their opinion. This is one of the factors which are taken into consideration by the Selection Committee."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I take it therefore that the Selection Committee has never admitted a single student or has no power to admit a single student on the ground that he belongs to a particular backward community or to a particular community not sufficiently represented in the college, if the professor concerned is of opinion that he is not fit enough to be admitted to a particular branch of study?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I cannot answer that question without investigating into the matter."

Salaries of teachers in the subordinate service in the Education Department.

* 737 Q.—MR. ABDUL HAMID KHAN: Will the hon the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware that teachers in the subordinate service in the Education Department are paid much lower salaries than persons of equal or even less qualifications in other departments;

(b) whether the Government propose to raise their standard of pay to the level obtained in other departments;

(c) whether he is aware that an assistant teacher in the service of the Corporation of Madras receives much higher pay than a teacher of similar qualifications in the service of the Government;

(d) whether the Government propose to reorganize the subordinate services in the Education Department with a view to remove such disparities in the matter of salaries;

(e) whether the hon. the Minister is aware that teachers with elementary lower grade qualifications are not entertained in the services; and

(f) whether, in view of this, the Government propose to abolish the lower grade elementary teachers' examination?

A.—(a), (b) & (d) The Government do not think that any useful comparison can be instituted between one service and another in view of the difference in the nature of the duties to be performed and the varying standard of qualifications required of the members. They do not accept the presumption in clause (a) of the question and do not propose to take action as suggested in clauses (b) and (d).

(c) Yes.

(e) There is no prohibition to the employment in elementary schools of trained teachers of the lower elementary grade and they are as a matter of fact entertained whenever trained teachers of the higher elementary or secondary grade cannot be got.

(f) The question does not arise.

[31st March 1927]

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" Sir, may I know if the Government would not go into the question of revising the salaries of teachers in the subordinate service of the Education Department in order to remove the disparity ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As the matter stands at present, the Government have no intention of doing it."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" Sir, the Government admit that the teachers in Government service get much less pay than those in the Corporation service. Does not the Government think that their salaries also should be raised in proportion to the pay of those in the Corporation service ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It has been pointed out in the answer that the Government have a larger staff than the Corporation."

Provision of clothes and midday meals to Adi-Dravida pupils.

* 738 Q—Mr. A. B. SHETTY Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that children of the Adi-Dravidas are kept away from the schools as their parents find it difficult to give them clean clothes and midday meals; and

(b) whether the Government have considered the question of giving them the cost of midday meals and clothing and, if so, what is their decision ?

A.—(a) The Government believe that it is so to some extent.

(b) The question of providing midday meal to poor pupils of the depressed classes was considered in 1924. The extra cost on the basis of the then school-going population was estimated at Rs. 43.20 lakhs and the idea had to be given up on account of the prohibitive cost involved. The question of the provision of free clothing has not been considered

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know whether Government do not consider that Adi-Dravida students can be better induced to resort to local board schools by providing for them the cost of midday meals ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That may be so. But, as I have said, it is a question of cost "

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I ask whether by doing so the necessity for separate labour schools will not be done away with ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I shall have to have that matter investigated."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Will the hon. Minister give permission to local boards to give such facilities wherever they can ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" If the local boards are going to find the funds for it, nobody will be more pleased than I."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Can the local boards give these boys free education ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" There again, it is a matter for local bodies."

31st March 1927]

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Is it not a fact that Government have disallowed the cost of midday meals being met from the Elementary Education Fund of the local boards ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That is so."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask the reason why ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Because according to the Elementary Education Act this Fund was to be utilized for the purposes of education and not for providing midday meals."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Does the hon. the Minister believe that education should be given only to half-starving children or whether education will not enter into the brains of boys who take a square meal, especially in the case of boys who have never known a square meal all their lives ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As the Act stands, it is not possible."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Will the hon. the Minister see the feasibility of amending the Act in order to provide boys, who come always starving, with midday meals, because, then they will profit by the education given ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As I said, the amendment of the Act is under consideration, and that matter also will be considered."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire why the question of free clothing has not been considered ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As I said, it is a matter of cost."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" May I know whether the money set apart for education of these children includes provision for midday meal ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I want notice."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" In view of the fact that the money is to be spent in the school premises, does not the hon. the Minister think that it is part of the duty of Government to provide for this ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is calling for an opinion."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Will the hon. the Minister allow the local bodies to prescribe some amount from the Education Fund for this purpose ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I will certainly consider the matter."

Pay of the Superintendent for Control of Expenditure in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction.

* 739 Q.—Mr. W. P. A. SOUNDARAPANDIA NADAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether a higher scale has been recommended to the Senior Superintendent of the Office of the Director of Public Instruction, and if so, on what grounds;

(b) whether the proposed revision of pay of the Superintendent for Control of Expenditure (item 93 on page 107 of the Budget Memorandum for 1927-28) has any reference to the Senior Superintendent; and

(c) whether the control of expenditure work in the Revenue, Judicial and Registration departments is being carried on with only a small additional staff on the usual scales of pay?

[31st March 1927]

4.—(a) & (b) It is proposed to combine the sections in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction dealing with the budget and the control of expenditure and to place a Superintendent in charge of the combined section. The salary of the Superintendent will be Rs. 150—10—350.

(c) The undermentioned establishments have been sanctioned in connexion with the scheme for the control of expenditure :—

(i) *Registration Department*—

One clerk in the Sub-Registrar's grade on Rs. 65—5—150—160—10—200.

(ii) *High Court*—

One post on Rs. 100—10—150 } Temporary.
One post on Rs. 40 }

So long as the temporary post on Rs. 100—10—150 lasts, one post on Rs. 65—4—150 will remain vacant.

(iii) *Board of Revenue—Land Revenue and Settlement*—

Two clerks on Rs. 65—125 each per mensem.

(iv) *Board of Revenue—Separate Revenue*—

One clerk on Rs. 40—80 per mensem.

Grants to elementary schools.

* 740 Q.—MR. C. GOPALA MENON : Will the hon the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of grant for elementary education applied for by the different District Educational Councils (giving figures separately for each year and for each District Educational Council) since the time the Elementary Education Act came into force ;

(b) the amounts granted by the Government ;

(c) the number of schools in receipt of grant at the time the Education Act came into force and the number admitted for aid each year since then by the different District Educational Councils ;

(d) the percentage of reduction in the grants made by the District Educational Councils each year since the commencement of the Act ; and

(e) whether the amount of grants made by Government to the District Educational Councils has shown a progressive decrease taking into consideration the fact of the increased number of schools admitted for aid ?

A.—(a) & (b) It is presumed that the hon. Member refers to teaching grants paid to aided elementary schools. A statement^a containing the information asked for is placed on the table.

(c) A statement showing the number of aided elementary schools for boys and girls in the several districts for the years 1921-22 to 1925-26 is placed on the table.^a

(d) The Government have no information.

(e) The hon. Member is referred to the two statements placed on the table. When making provision in the Civil Budget Estimate for the payment of teaching grants to District Educational Councils account is taken of new schools which may be admitted to aid.

31st March 1927]

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Will the hon. the Minister for Education kindly tell me why in his own Salem district there is such a large disparity of Rs. 30,000 between the amount demanded and the amount actually sanctioned for 1926-27 ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN .—" It depends very much on the funds that were available for distribution to local bodies. "

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" How does the hon. Minister expect the aided schools to be working for a whole year if they are deprived of their hard earned money ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN .—" Some amount has been set apart for it "

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Is there any proposal this year to cut away about 28 per cent from the amount to be paid to aided teacher-managers in Salem district ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Notice, Sir. "

Survey of elementary education in the Presidency.

* 741 Q.—Mr. L K TULASIRAM : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what were the recommendations of the Ootacamund Educational Conference ;

(b) whether it is a fact that an intensive educational survey was conducted and scrutiny of survey records was finished, and if so, on what date ;

(c) whether the result of the survey in the report on the survey of all the districts was compiled by a special officer of the Education Department, and if so, when ;

(d) whether the reports of the survey embodying the result of the survey so compiled can be placed on the table of the House ;

(e) whether it is a fact that a consolidated report on the elementary education survey of the Presidency was also prepared ; and

(f) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place the same on the table of the House ?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (b) of question No. 404 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 19th March 1927.

(b) Yes. The survey was ordered in June 1924. The scrutiny of records was completed in September 1925.

(c) Yes, from January to September 1925.

(d) & (f) Copies of the volume containing reports on each district and the consolidated report for the Presidency as a whole have been placed in the Council Library.

(e) Yes.

Savings in grants-in-aid to secondary schools.

* 742 Q.—The RAJA OF RAMNAD : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what portion of Rs. 6,00,000 mentioned in page 2 of the hon. the Finance Member's Budget speech represents savings under grants-in-aid to secondary schools ; and

[31st March 1927]

(b) who is responsible for the non-disbursement of this grant and what accounts for this non-disbursement ?

A.—(a) Rs. 2·66 lakhs.

(b) The detailed heads under which the savings occurred and the reasons for the savings are given below :—

Items.	Reasons.
Teaching grants to secondary schools under private management (savings Rs. 26,000).	Some schools became ineligible for aid owing to change of status or through non-fulfilment of the conditions laid down in the Grant-in-Aid Code or by becoming local body institutions.
Grants to secondary schools under private management for manual training (non-recurring) (savings Rs. 20,000).	Savings due to the abandonment of schemes for the opening of manual training classes in certain institutions.
Grants to local bodies for secondary education—Teaching (savings Rs. 95,000).	Savings due to the adjustment in 1925-26 of unspent balances of subsidies granted in previous years and late introduction of the medical inspection of pupils.
Grants to local bodies for secondary education—Buildings (savings Rs. 1,21,000).	Slow progress made by local bodies in the construction of buildings for which grants were provided in the budget. These grants are distributed on the post-payment system.

Publication of Mr. Statham's report.

* 743 Q.—MR. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the report submitted by Mr. Statham, the Special Officer appointed by the Government to consider certain questions connected with secondary education, and the views expressed thereon by the Director will be published, and if so, when ; and

(b) when the Government propose to pass orders on this report ?

A.—(a) & (b) The report is under consideration. Government are not yet in a position to decide the question of publishing the report

MR. A. B. SHETTY :—“ Will the Government consider the desirability of publishing the report so as to give the public an opportunity to know its contents ? ”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ As I said in the answer, the Government have not yet decided the question.”

31st March 1927]

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Does the hon. the Minister think of publishing the report only long after it has become useless or out of date ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ The report will be published along with the conclusions of the Government.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Why should it take such a long time ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ It is a matter as to subsidies to local bodies and it may take some time.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : “ May I enquire what this report has got to do with the report which is expected from the Secondary Education Committee ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ This report only deals with money contribution to secondary schools of local bodies.”

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—“ When do they propose to submit it ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I think it was submitted some time last April.”

Duty allowance to Headmasters of Government Muhammadan High Schools.

* 744 Q.—MUHAMMAD KHADIR MOHIDIN SAHIB Bahadur : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether as per the Code of Special Allowances, the Principal of the Presidency College and the Principals of other Colleges (both in Indian Educational Service and Madras Educational Service) are given special duty allowances in addition to the salaries of their cadre ;

(b) whether this is because they have to do more responsible work as Principals ;

(c) whether, similarly, elementary school teachers are given a duty allowance when they are posted as Headmasters ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Headmasters of the five Government Muhammadan High Schools are getting salaries of Rs 75, Rs. 100 and Rs. 150 in the scale of (75—250) and whether it is a fact that the Headmasters of the other Government High Schools are in the Madras Educational Service ; and

(e) whether the Government propose to consider and sanction suitable duty allowances to the abovementioned five Headmasters taking into consideration their more responsible work and low pay ?

A.—(a) Special pay or duty allowance is attached to the posts of Principals of Government first-grade arts colleges and professional colleges.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) There are four complete high schools and two incomplete secondary schools for Muhammadans under Government management. The Headmastership of one of these schools is included in the Madras Educational Service while the posts of Headmasters of the other schools are included in the cadre of

[31st March 1927]

school assistants—pay Rs. 75—250. Only the Headmasterships of large and important Government high schools are included in the Madras Educational Service.

(e) No.

Restoration of Telugu Manuscripts in the Government Oriental Manuscript Library.

* 745 Q.—Mr. P. ANJANEYULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of Telugu manuscripts in the Government Oriental Manuscript Library;

(b) the total number of manuscripts requiring immediate restoration;

(c) the number of manuscripts in Telugu restored each year during the last three years;

(d) whether the Government contemplate to transfer the whole of this Oriental Library to the Madras University; and

(e) if the answer to (d) be in the affirmative, whether the Government also contemplate to transfer the Telugu section of it to the Andhra University?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have no information.

(d) The question will be considered after the new University Library buildings are completed.

(e) The Government have not yet considered the question.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—“ With reference to (a), (b) and (c), will Government be pleased to get the information ? ”

The hon. Dr P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Government will obtain the information.”

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU —“ As regards the answer to (d) ‘ that the question will be considered after the new University buildings are completed ’ may I know when the question will be considered ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ The question will be considered when the new University buildings are constructed. The site and plans for library buildings are still under consideration. Naturally this question is not under consideration now.”

Local Boards

Number of elected and nominated seats of local boards and municipalities.

* 746 Q.—Mr. K. ABDUL HYE: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of seats in the various local boards and municipalities in the Presidency thrown open to the public by means of election, and the number of seats occupied at present by elected Muhammadans?

A.—Two statements^a furnishing the required information in regard to (1) municipal councils and (2) district boards are laid on the table. The Government have no information of the number of Muhammadans elected to taluk and union boards.

31st March 1927]

Roads connecting Malabar with South Kanara and Cochin.

* 747 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any metalled roads connecting the district of Malabar in the north with South Kanara and in the south along the coast or near the coast with the Cochin State;

(b) if not, why this mode of communication to connect the district in the north and south has been neglected;

(c) what steps are being taken to make the required roads;

(d) whether the contemplated roads will be classed as first-class trunk roads; and

(e) if not, why?

A.—(a) None.

b) Partly because other means of communication exist and partly for financial reasons.

(c) The President of the Malabar District Board has promised to submit in consultation with the South Kanara District Board detailed proposals for the construction of roads to connect Malabar with South Kanara. These proposals are awaited by Government. For want of funds the Malabar District Board is not taking any steps to provide road communication between Malabar and the Cochin State.

(d) & (e) The question of the classification of the roads will be considered after it has been decided to construct them.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ May I ask why these roads cannot be taken up by Government as trunk roads ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ That matter will be considered by the Road Board ”

Nominations to the Ganjam District Board.

* 748 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the names of the gentlemen nominated to the District Board of Ganjam noting the community which each of them represents;

(b) whether there are elected members of those communities in the District Board;

(c) when was the Board reconstituted and whether there was a vice-president elected up to the 24th February;

(d) the number of days Mr. A. S. N. Moorthy Pantulu acted as president-delegate from 1st November 1925 up to the 20th February 1927; and

(e) the number of meetings held by the District Board from the 25th December 1926 to the 25th February 1927?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement furnishing the required information is placed on the table.^a

[31st March 1927]

(c) The Board was reconstituted between March and June 1921 with reference to Rules 7 and 8 of Schedule X to the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920. There was an elected Vice-President up to the end of September 1925

(d) & (e) The information has been called for from the President, District Board

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" With reference to the answer given to clause (c), may I know whether there was any vice-president elected after the formation of the Board in October 1925 to the end of January 1927, i.e., more than 1½ years ? "

The hon. Dr P SUBBARAYAN :—" There was no vice-president elected during the time "

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo —" May I know why no election of vice-president has taken place when the Act provides that the vice-president shall be elected after three months of the reconstitution of the Board ? "

The hon. Dr. P SUBBARAYAN :—" We have called for a report on the matter from the President of the District Board."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" Sir, regarding the nominations given in Appendix III may I know why communities or castes which have already been represented by election were nominated, and that, by more than one member in some cases ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I cannot say what induced the Government to nominate them on that Board."

Elected Presidents for taluk boards of Bellary.

* 749 Q.—Mr R NAGAN GOWDA Will the hon the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) how many out of the four taluk boards of Bellary have nominated presidents ;

(b) whether these ever had the privilege of electing their own presidents ;

(c) if so, when was this privilege taken away from them and why ; and

(d) whether Government propose to restore to these taluk boards the privilege of electing their presidents and if so, when ?

A.—(a) Two

(b) Yes

(c) When the taluk boards in the Bellary district were reconstituted in 1925 in consequence of the abolition of the Rayadrug Taluk Board, the Government considered that, in the best interests of the administration of these taluk boards, the presidents should be appointed by them.

(d) The question is being examined.

Mr R NAGAN GOWDA :—" With regard to the answer to clause (d), may I know how long it will take Government to restore this privilege of election to these boards ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I cannot exactly give the time."

31st March 1927]

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—"The Government say 'The question is being examined.' What is there for the question to be examined? The question is whether the Minister has not yet made up his mind to throw open the Presidentship of these boards to election?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"The question is not that. There are already nominated presidents whose terms of office have not expired, and unless something is shown against them as unsatisfactory, I do not think it is fair to throw open the Presidentship of the boards to election now."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"When do the terms of the nominated presidents in Bellary district expire?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Some time by the end of this year."

Mr G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"What was the term of nomination?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"They were nominated for a period of three years"

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Will these Presidentships be thrown open to election as soon as their terms are over?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Yes, Sir."

Holidays in the Ponnani Taluk Board Schools.

* 750 Q.—**Mr. J. A. SALDANHA**. With reference to the answer to clauses (a), (b) and (c) of question No. 2413 answered on 28th August 1926, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether Good Friday is observed as a holiday in the local board schools in the Ponnani taluk; and

(b) whether it is a fact that in local board schools in the Ponnani taluk, many of them with a large number of Indian Syrian Christian children, Good Friday was not observed as a holiday in 1925 and 1926, and, if so, why, and under whose orders?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information. It has been called for from the President, District Board.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I enquire whether Government will under the new rules see that Good Friday and such other gazetted holidays are observed as holidays in the local board schools which are attended by Christian boys or taught by Christian teachers?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"It is a matter for the district board concerned. We have called for a report from the district board."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"The rules at present being vague on the subject, will the Government see that these gazetted holidays are observed as holidays in schools attended by Christian children?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I am surprised that the hon. Member suggests that we should force on local bodies our own views."

[31st March 1927]

Time-limit for filling up nominated seats in Taluk Boards.

* 751 Q.—Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any time-limit for filling up nominated seats in the taluk boards;

(b) whether the Government are aware that a nominated seat in the Taluk Board of Cuddalore, which was filled up recently, was vacant for about six months;

(c) what were the special reasons for not filling up the said seat for such a long period; and

(d) whether the Government propose to pass a rule prescribing a time-limit for filling up the nominated seats?

A.—(a) No.

(b) & (c) The Government have no information.

(d) The question will be considered.

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"With reference to (a), may I ask the Minister to state whether he has considered that the absence of any time-limit is hardly desirable as it is likely to make the President autocratic?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"As I have said in answer to (d), the question will be considered."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"With regard to clauses (b) and (c), may I ask the hon. Minister to call for information?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Yes; I shall call for information."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"As regards (d), the answer is 'The question will be considered.' Am I to understand that it is under consideration now or that consideration is to be given to it hereafter?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"It means that the question is under consideration."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"With regard to (b) and (c), is there no record in the office of the hon. the Minister to show what seats are allowed to remain unfilled?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"There is no such information because it is a matter entirely dependent upon the president of the district board."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"If the president of a district board does not discharge his duty properly, are we to take it that there is no check over him by the hon. Minister or his department?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"If any complaints are made to Government, they will call for information."

Time-limit for answering interpellations by Presidents of Local Boards.

* 752 Q.—Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is a time-limit for the presidents of local boards for answering interpellations;

31st March 1927]

(b) whether the Government are aware that in some taluk boards questions were not answered for several months; and

(c) whether Government intend to fix a time-limit for answering the questions and thereby avoid vexatious delay?

A.—(a) No.

(b) No.

(c) The Government will consider any such proposal.

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ With regard to (c), may I ask the hon. Minister to treat this question as a proposal and give the consideration it deserves? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ That question will be considered.”

Election of Presidents to District Boards.

* 753 Q.—Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number and names of the outgoing presidents of district boards who, from and after January 1926, stood for election for the presidency before the expiry of their term of office and got themselves elected;

(b) whether the Government are aware that the validity of these elections is pending before civil courts;

(c) whether any such outgoing president was defeated at the elections and if so, what his name is;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Government advised or authorized the holding of such elections and issued an order to that effect, and if the answer be in the affirmative, whether it was based on any legal opinion obtained from the law officers of the Crown;

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to place the said Government Order and the legal opinion on the table; and

(f) whether the Government intend to amend section 17 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920?

A.—(a) Six. M.R. Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddiyar; M.R. Ry. Rao Bahadur M. Krishnaswami Reddi Garu; Mr. Robert Foulkes; M.R. Ry. Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu Garu; M.R. Ry. A. T. Pannirselvam Avargal; M.R. Ry. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar Avargal.

(b) The election of Mr. A. T. Pannirselvam is the subject of a suit. The Government have no official information of legal proceedings in other cases.

(c) The Government have not been so advised.

(d) The Government were advised by the Law Officers of the Crown that such elections were valid and gave the information to such presidents as raised the question.

(e) No general order was issued. The order issued in the case of the Nellore District Board is placed on the table*. The Advocate-General's opinion cannot be so placed.

(f) The Government will consider this in connexion with the amendment of the Local Boards Act.

[31st March 1927]

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ With reference to (e), may I know why the Advocate-General's opinion cannot be placed on the table ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ It is confidential opinion given by the Law Officer of Government to Government ”

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ Is it confidential because it cannot bear the light of scrutiny ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Such opinions are never placed on the table.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ May I know whether these opinions were communicated to the candidates for the District Board Presidentships ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ The opinion itself was not communicated. There was a communiqué by the Government regarding the opinion given by the Advocate-General.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ Did not the communiqué embody the opinion of the Advocate-General ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ The Advocate-General made the suggestion that the elections could be held.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ Why were the law officers called upon to offer legal advice to private individuals with regard to a matter in which they would have to pay for obtaining legal opinion if they cared for it ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Presidents of district boards asked the Government for opinion ; naturally then they consulted their law officers.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ Is it the practice of Government that whenever the president of a district board wants opinion on a legal point, the Government consult and obtain legal advice and send that as their Government Order without insisting on any payment for such opinion ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Not always.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ May I know what was the exception in this case, except that these gentlemen happened to be very great friends of the last Ministry and they wanted to strengthen their friends, the candidates for these Presidentships, and they stampeded this Government into issuing this Government Order ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I am not here to answer that.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ May I know which Ministry sent these communications to these people ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ These communications were issued after I took charge.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ May I know, if it is not confidential, what is the part played by the present Ministry, in this transaction of giving private individuals opinions obtained by the Government from their own legal advisers, as a Government Order ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ The part played by the present Ministry is that it issued the Government Order.”

31st March 1927]

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI.—“ And nothing more ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Nothing more.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI.—“ Who was the Law Officer consulted ? ”

Construction of the new building of the Madura District Board Office.

* 754 Q.—The RAJA OF RAMNAD: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government and the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the new building of the Madura District Board Office had cracked in several places even before the basement was reached ;

(b) to what this was due ;

(c) who prepared the estimates and whether it is a fact that the Public Works Department Officers were paid some commission for the preparation of the estimates and plans ;

(d) if so, what amount was so paid and under what provision of the Local Boards Act this expenditure was authorized ; and

(e) whether it is also usual to pay such commissions to Public Works Department officers for rendering such work to local bodies ?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information.

(c) & (d) The estimates were prepared by the District Board Engineer. The design of the building was prepared by the Superintending Engineer, Trichinopoly Circle, without prejudice to his regular work and he was paid an honorarium of Rs. 2,012-3-9 by the Madura District Board. The expenditure is admissible under rule I-A (12) of Schedule V of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.

(e) Payment is permitted in such circumstances at the discretion of the Government.

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—“ Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to call for information in a case of a serious nature where we see that a building costing more than Rs. 1½ lakhs has cracked in twenty-one places ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I will call for that information ”

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—“ Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to shift the place of the location of the District Board office from the bank of the Madura river to a place where there is a strong sub-soil ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ That will be considered after the information has been obtained ”

Memorial from the teachers under the Calicut Taluk Board.

* 755 Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government received a memorial from the teachers under the Calicut Taluk Board in 1924 or 1925 about the low pay and denial of capitation allowance to them from March 1922 to April 1923 ;

(b) what reply the Government gave to it ;

[31st March 1927]

(c) whether any capitation allowance for the said persons has been given to them at any time subsequently ; and

(d) if not, whether the Government will see that it is paid ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Calicut Taluk Board was requested to arrange for the payment in 1925-26 of the capitation allowance due to the teachers for 1922-23

(c) No. The Taluk Board has expressed its inability to pay the allowance for want of funds.

(d) The Government are unable to interfere in the matter.

MR. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—“ May I know, with reference to the answer to clause (c) when the Taluk Board expressed its inability to pay the allowance.”

The hon. Dr P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I want notice ”

MR. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—“ Have they expressed their inability to pay for a particular year or for all time to come ? ”

The hon. Dr P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ It depends very much on the condition of their finance ”

MR. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—“ So long as the teachers have a legitimate claim, may I know why Government thought it fit not to interfere in the matter ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I want notice.”

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ With reference to the answer to clause (d), is it a fact that other taluk boards, especially the Vellore Taluk Board, are not paying this allowance ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ The Government have no information.”

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ May I know what is the remedy if these poor teachers do not get the allowance to which they are clearly entitled ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ That is calling for an opinion.”

MR. K. V. R. SWAMI :—“ Have these teachers any legal hold on the taluk boards ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I am not sure.”

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Will the Government obtain legal opinion whether these teachers have got a right to enforce their claims by a suit ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ It is for the teachers to obtain legal advice.”

MR. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—“ In answer to clause (d), may I know why the Government are unable to interfere in the matter ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ It is a matter entirely within the province of the local body concerned.”

31st March 1927]

Municipal Councils

Extensions and improvements to the Municipal Office at Palacole.

* 756 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether extensions and improvements were effected to the Municipal Office, Palacole, West Godavari district, during the last two years at a total cost of about Rs. 10,000 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that, when the plans for these extensions and improvements went up to the Superintending Engineer, Bezwada, for opinion, he declared that the plans were not properly drawn up and that the person responsible was quite unfit for the work ;

(c) whether it is a fact that, to get over the inconvenient opinion of the Superintending Engineer, the work was split up into several estimates each of Rs. 1,000 or below and the work was completed departmentally through the very person who was declared unfit by the Superintending Engineer ;

(d) whether the auditor took objection to the splitting up of the work into several small estimates ; and

(e) if so, what action the Government have taken in the matter ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The information available is that the office building was extended at a cost of Rs. 9,433, that the work was done departmentally and completed in 1925-26 and that 12 estimates each below Rs. 1,000 were sanctioned by the Council in connexion with the work.

(d) The irregularity was pointed out in the audit report for 1925-26.

(e) The Government will ascertain the facts as to the remarks of the Superintending Engineer and will take such action as may seem necessary.

Revision petitions against quinquennial revision in the Madura municipality.

* 757 Q.—Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to call for a statement from the Chairman, Municipal Council, Madura, showing—

(a) the number of revision petitions against quinquennial revision received by him from the rate-payers of the Madura municipality ;

(b) the total number of revision petitions disposed of every month from 1st April 1925 up to 31st March 1926, and from 1st April 1926 up to 31st January 1927 ;

(c) the total number of undisposed of revision petitions on the 31st December 1926 ;

(d) the total number of appeals against revision filed by the rate-payers ;

(e) the total number of appeals against revision orders passed by the Municipal Chairman yet pending on 31st December 1926 ; and

(f) the number of prosecution notices issued by the Chairman up to 10th March 1927 for non-payment of taxes ?

[31st March 1927]

A.—The Government have called for the information which is given below.—

(a) 20,593.

(b)—

	1925-26	1926-27.
April	50	1,853
May	191	791
June	538	1,333
July	501	1,337
August	29	708
September	189	755
October	32	142
November	278	218
December	819	633
January	540	822
February	1,232	..
March	4,674	..

(c) 3,330.

(d) 2,701.

(e) 2,701

(f) 167.

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" Will the hon Minister be pleased to make an enquiry into the abnormal increase of revision petitions in the Madura municipality ? "

The hon. Dr P SUBBARAYAN :—" That matter will be considered."

Mr. L. K TULASIRAM :—" From the answer it appears that there are 3,300 revision petitions more still pending and also 2,700 appeals. Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to call for information as to why in that state of affairs the Chairman prosecuted 167 persons ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That refers to the number of petitions pending till the end of December 1926."

Mr L. K TULASIRAM :—" I quite understand it. What I say is that out of the 2,700 appeals not one was disposed of. Now I want to know why 167 persons were prosecuted when not one appeal was disposed of by the Chairman ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The hon. Member will see that the prosecution notices were issued only after the 10th March 1927. The number of appeals pending disposal as given in the answer is on the 31st December 1926."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I should like to know whether the assessment of every house in Madura was revised ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Notice, Sir."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know if there are 22,000 houses in the city and if the assessment of 20,000 only are revised, the hon. Minister will call it universal revision ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That is calling for opinion."

31st March 1927]

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Having regard to the fact that on 31st December 1926 there were pending 2,700 appeals against revision, may I know why only 167 persons were prosecuted for non-payment of taxes ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Evidently the other appeals have been disposed of."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Has the hon. Minister accurate information that they were disposed of ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That is my impression."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Is there a boom in the trade in Madura ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am not aware of it."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Have the prices of houses gone up or have they gone down ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I shall have to enquire into that matter."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" If Madras reduces the tax, is there any excuse for Madura to increase it ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It is for the various municipalities to consider."

Village Panchayats

Village Panchayats in the Chingleput district.

* 758 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANICKAVELU NAYAKAR. Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of village panchayats in the Chingleput district on the 31st March 1926 ;

(b) the number of panchayats formed since that date up to 1st January 1927 ;

(c) the number of village panchayats formed and closed during the late Ministry ;

(d) the total number of panchayats that were working on 1st December 1926 ;

(e) whether there are any panchayats that were started but have not begun work for the last six months and more, and if so, for what reasons ;

(f) who conducts the audit of the accounts of the several panchayats in the Chingleput district, and what are their qualifications ;

(g) whether the Government have prescribed any qualification to be possessed by men who are appointed auditors, and if so, whether they will place on the table a copy of the order prescribing such qualifications ;

(h) whether in the case of a large number of panchayats in the Chingleput district there was till 1st December 1926 no audit of their accounts for the year 1925-26 ; and

(i) whether any attempt has been made to hand over the management of the board elementary schools to the village panchayats wherever they exist, and if so, in how many places such schools have not been handed over to them and for what reasons ?

[31st March 1927]

- A.—(a) The constitution of thirty-seven panchayats was ordered by the Registrar-General up to 31st March 1926.
- (b) The constitution of fourteen panchayats was ordered by the Registrar-General during the period from 31st March 1926 to 1st January 1927.
- (c) Forty-nine panchayats were formed and none was ordered to be closed.
- (d) Forty.
- (e) Four panchayats have not begun work for the last six months owing to the elections of either panchayatdars or presidents not having been conducted. In a fifth case the villagers refused to work the panchayat.
- (f) A list of the auditors appointed for 1925-26 with their qualifications so far as information is available is appended ^a.
- (g) No.
- (h) Of the thirty-seven panchayats referred to in (a) above the accounts of eight panchayats for 1925-26 have been audited and reviewed; the reports in respect of nine panchayats are due; auditors have not been appointed for six panchayats; and in the case of the remaining fourteen panchayats no audit for that year was required as the panchayats had not been formed.
- (i) Under section 16 of the Madras Village Panchayat Act, 1920, the maintenance of elementary schools may be made over to a panchayat by the district or the taluk board with the consent of the panchayat concerned. No village panchayat in the Chingleput district has asked for the transfer of Board Elementary Schools to its management; but supervision of schools has been transferred to the panchayats of Mamandur, Ozhalur, Kavantandalam, Oragadam, Magaral and Vallipuram by the Chingleput Taluk Board and to the Panchayat of Tirupandiyur by the Tiruvallur Taluk Board.

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"With reference to the answer to clause (g) of this question, may I know why no qualification has been prescribed for auditors?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"It will be very difficult to get auditors for village panchayats if any such qualifications are prescribed."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"Then what is the good of appointing men who do not know anything about auditing?"

Audit

Local Fund Audit.

* 759 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: With reference to the answers to supplementary questions on question No. 124 answered on 1st March 1927 regarding the expenditure on Local Fund Audit Department will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

- (a) what the aggregate amount that came under the audit was;
- (b) how many local bodies or municipalities are included in the audit whose income does not exceed Rs. 2,000 a year;

31st March 1927]

- (c) what losses were discovered and brought to light; and
 (d) how the number and the nature of these losses compare with the number and the nature of losses discovered and brought to light in the previous two years 1922-23 and 1923-24?

A.—(a) Local Fund Audit having been reorganized with effect from 1st December 1923, figures for complete years are available for 1924-25 and 1925-26 only. They are as shown in the annexed statement ^a.

(b) The annual income of 140 Union Boards did not exceed Rupees 2,000 as seen from the accounts for 1925-26.

(c) & (d) On the receipt side the chief losses are caused by the failure of Local Boards to discharge their legal obligations in connection with the levy and collection of taxes. On the expenditure side the practice in audit is first to hold doubtful items under objection, pending explanation by the local board; it is only on receipt of the explanations which are frequently delayed, that an amount can be treated as a loss. Information regarding the number of such cases and the amounts involved can only be obtained from the District offices; and the Government are considering whether it should be called for.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: "May I know from the hon. the Finance Member with reference to the answer to clauses (c) and (d), whether the Government have made up their mind to consider the question of calling for more information which they say they have to get?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"No, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Why not, Sir? My question was really directed to knowing what exactly the situation was, compared with the number and the nature of losses discovered and brought to light in the previous two years 1922-23 and 1923-24. I wanted to elicit information enough to make up my mind as to whether this department was properly doing its work?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"We are not concerned with the reasons why the hon. Member has put the question."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"I beg your pardon, Sir. I merely want to know why the Government has made up its mind to keep us in the dark as to the real situation with regard to the audit of these bodies for which a large sum of money is being spent."

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"I have said that the Government have not come to any conclusion."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"If they have not come to any conclusion, may I take it that they will call for the information?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"No, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"If they have not come to any conclusion, how does it happen that he says 'No'?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"No, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"I do not understand it."

[31st March 1927]

European Education

Grants for European Boarding Houses.

* 760 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Member for Finance and the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what is the total number of inmates of European boarding houses at present for whom grants are given by Government, and on what grounds are the grants made ;

(b) at what rate per head per annum is that grant estimated ;

(c) at what rate per head per annum is the grant for Indian boarding houses estimated ; and

(d) what is the approximate total number of Indian boarders for whom grant may be given on the same ground as to European boarders ?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the statistics for 1925–26 furnished in answer to question No. 2431 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 1st September 1926. Complete statistics for 1926–27 are not yet available.

(b) The hon. Member is referred to articles 155 and 159 of the Code of Regulations for European Schools.

(c) No rate has been laid down by Government. The amount available each year is distributed pro rata among the eligible children subject to a maximum of half the net cost to the management.

(d) The question is not specific enough to enable Government to give a definite answer.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ May I know the approximate number for whom budget estimates were prepared for 1926–27 and 1927–28 ? ”

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—“ If the hon. Member refers to statistics which have not yet been prepared, I am afraid I must ask for notice. The information is not available.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ If the number is not known, may I enquire how the amount has been arrived at in the budget estimates ? ”

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—“ Budget estimates are usually prepared with reference to the figures of previous years and such additional information as may be available at the time when the budget is framed.”

Emigration

Conveniences for pilgrims in ports and in ships.

* 761 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to place before this House a statement of

(a) the various improvements introduced for the necessities and comforts of the pilgrims at the embarking and disembarking ports, and in the ships themselves ;

(b) the number of ships employed for the purpose ;

(c) the number of passengers each of them is capable of carrying, and actually carries on the average annually ; and

(d) the kitchen and latrine accommodation in each ?

31st March 1927]

A.—(a) to (d) No port in this Presidency has been declared as open for Hedjaz pilgrim traffic.

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR —“ Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to open the ports of Madras and Negapatam to Hedjaz pilgrims so that they may save the trouble of going to Bombay ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ This being a central subject, it is a matter for the Government of India.”

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR :—“ Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to recommend to the Central Government to open the harbour at Negapatam to Hedjaz pilgrims ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ The suggestion will be considered ”

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—“ May I know whether on this subject the Government have received representations not only from the people of the Madras Presidency but from other parts of India in order to open these ports for pilgrim traffic.”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Representations have been made both to this Government and to the Government of India and the matter is under correspondence.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—“ May I request the hon. the Home Member to make arrangements before the next pilgrim season comes, to open these two ports for pilgrim traffic : ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ As I said before, this being a Central Subject, the matter is to be decided by the Government of India.”

Forests

Alleged prohibition of free grazing in Javadi hills.

* 762 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHEITTYAR : Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Malaiyali villagers in the Javadi hills were allowed to graze their cattle “ free ” in the reserved forests on condition of their supplying labour for forest work ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Malaiyalis were allowed to take away building materials “ free ” from “ unreserves ” and whether they were also allowed to cultivate porambokes if they cared to do so ;

(c) whether it is a fact that these Malaiyalis are now prohibited from grazing their cattle and from cultivating porambokes as above ;

(d) whether it is a fact that these people are compelled to sell their produce such as gall-nuts, tamarind, etc., only to the contractors of “ minor produce ” and whether they are prevented from dealing with other merchants ; and

(e) whether Government will take steps to see that these ignorant people are not so exploited or harassed ?

[31st March 1927]

A.—(a) The Malaiyalis of the Javadi hills are given the benefit of free grazing in return for protecting the sandal trees from theft and fire and for providing hired labour for sandalwood operations.

(b), (c), (d) & (e) The Government have called for a report.

Cultivable lands included in the reserve forests of South Kanara.

* 763 Q.—MR. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the extent of land fit for cultivation but included in the reserve forests of South Kanara, giving particulars with reference to the various reserves;

(b) whether a special officer was deputed in recent years in the said district to demarcate such areas, and if so, in what parts of the district;

(c) whether there were any and what proposals to assign such areas to the ryots and what have become of the same; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to take immediate steps to assign such areas and preferably to the poor?

A.—(a) The Government have no information

(b) No such officer has been deputed in recent years for demarcating cultivable areas included within reserved forests in the South Kanara district.

(c) & (d) The Government instructed the Chief Conservator in 1922 to take necessary steps to make cultivable lands in the reserved forests of the South Kanara district available for cultivation.

MR. K. R. KARANT :—“ Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to call for the information with reference to clause (a) ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Yes, Sir.”

DR. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ May I know how many elephants were trapped there ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I have no information, Sir.”

MR. K. R. KARANT :—“ In view of the fact that in 1922 the Government instructed the Chief Conservator to take the necessary steps with reference to clause (c), may I request the Government to take immediate steps in the matter ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I shall consider the question.”

Kheddah operations in the Sampaje reserve.

* 764 Q.—MR. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) with what object and at what cost the Kheddah operations were started in the Sampaje reserve;

31st March 1927]

(b) how long were the operations carried on and with what results; and
(c) whether the said operations have been now stopped, if so, for what reasons?

A.—(a) to (c) The Government have no information but have called for it.

Mr. K. R. KARANT.—“ May I know when the report is received, whether it will be laid on the table of the House ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur —“ That will be decided after the report is received.”

Establishments of the Forest department in the South Kanara district.

* 765 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased—

(a) to place on the table a statement furnishing the various establishments of the Forest department in South Kanara district in the years 1925-26 and 1926-27 with particulars of expenditure on the same;

(b) to state the works of the department in the said district giving particulars of the revenue derived from each; and

(c) to state whether the Government intend to add to or alter any of the said establishments in the near future; and, if so, for what reasons?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have called for the information.

(c) There is no proposal at present before the Government to make any alterations in the permanent establishment.

Extent of land for grazing in Uppinangadi taluk.

* 766 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the extent of land demarcated at the last settlement for purposes of village grazing in the villages of Uppinangadi taluk but since included in the reserves giving particulars of the villages;

(b) the extent of land now actually available to the ryots for purposes of grazing in the said villages; and

(c) whether the Government intend to exclude such lands from the reserves and make them available to the people at a near date, and if so, when, if not, why not?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government are not aware that any land was reserved at the last settlement for purposes of village grazing but have called for a report on the points raised in these questions.

(c) The question will be considered when the report called for is received.

Application made by Mr. Morris and others for forest lands.

* 767 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state with reference to the answer given to question No. 329 and supplementary questions asked on 16th March 1927—

(a) whether two Collectors, Messrs Vernon and Cox, have reported at various periods that the forest lands asked for by Mr. Morris and others should not be granted;

[31st March 1927]

(b) whether Mr Cox, the Chief Conservator of Forests, has also reported to the same effect;

(c) whether there were previous applications for the grant of these lands or of lands in the neighbourhood;

(d) whether the lands asked for now form part of a reserved forest which is at or near the source of the Gundal river;

(e) whether some land has been already given to the applicants, and, if so, when, how much and for what purposes;

(f) whether the present Chief Conservator has recommended the grant of additional lands, and, if so, how much, to whom, and on what grounds and for what purposes;

(g) whether practically the whole of such ayacut in the Kollegal taluk gets its supply of water from the Gundal river and, if so, to what extent and through how many miles of channel and how many tanks; and

(h) whether objections have been raised by the officers of the Public Works Department and Revenue Department, as well as by the public that no more land should be assigned as the water-supply has been seriously affected by the previous grant and will be almost fully cut up if any more lands are granted?

A.—(a) & (b) No.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes.

(e) Yes. In 1907 an extent of 220 acres was leased for the cultivation of rubber. As rubber failed, the lessee substituted coffee which was subsequently approved by the Board of Revenue. In 1918 a further area of 25 acres was leased for coffee plantation.

(f) Yes. The particulars of the land applied for are given in the appended statement.

(g) The Government have not the information.

(h) The Government have not so far received any such objections.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ May I know if the Government have since received any mahazar or proceedings of a meeting and whether the Government intend to take any particular decision now or later on? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur .—“ I think the hon. Member presented a mahazar. The whole subject is receiving the earnest attention of the Government ”

Extension of forest reserves in South Kanara

* 768 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether certain new reserves are being made, or the limits of old reserves being extended in any, and what, villages of South Kanara, and for what reasons; and

(b) whether the ryots concerned have been, or will be, consulted in the matter; if not, why not?

31st March 1927]

A.—(a) There are proposals to form some new reserves in South Kanara. The object is to protect these areas from the destructive effects of kumri cultivation, which would soon result in the removal of all vegetation.

(b) The procedure detailed in the Madras Forest Act is being followed. This procedure does not contemplate any direct consultation with the ryots.

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—“ May I know in what villages these new reserves are going to be made ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Notice, Sir.”

Mr. K. R. KARANT.—“ My question itself is : whether certain new reserves are being made, etc. That being so, how can I give notice of the question again ? Obviously the Government have not got the information. Will they get the figures ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Yes, Sir.”

Government Press

Recruitment of an European as Assistant Superintendent, Government Press.

* 769 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a European Assistant Superintendent, Government Press, Mr. Lepper, has been recruited from England on a salary of Rs. 550—40—710, about the middle of last year, to take charge of the Mount Road Branch Press, from an Indian acting Superintendent who had held charge off and on for two years ;

(b) what are the special qualifications of this officer which are found wanting in the present two European officers, Messrs. Gilbert and Green ;

(c) whether the two European officers are not sufficiently technical to teach and guide local men ;

(d) whether the opinion of the Finance Committee was taken before recruiting an officer of the Assistant Superintendent's grade on almost double the usual salary of the grade ;

(e) what are the special reasons for sanctioning a starting salary of Rs. 550 and an annual increment Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 710 in four years, for this Assistant Superintendent while his two superior officers, the Deputy Superintendents, were both recruited on Rs. 500, one rising by an annual increment of Rs. 20 to Rs. 600 in five years and the other by an annual increment of Rs. 25 to Rs. 750 in ten years ;

(f) what special reasons have induced the Government to give this officer a higher yearly increase and shorter term of period for the maximum grade than the Deputy Superintendents ;

(g) if it is a fact that such a high grade and such a high yearly increment was never before paid to an Assistant Superintendent of this Press ;

(h) if it is a fact that during the absence on long leave in England in 1925-26, of Deputy Superintendent, Mr. Green, the Press was efficiently

[31st March 1927]

managed by two European officers (Superintendent, Mr. Gilbert and Deputy Superintendent, Mr. Davis) and two Indian Assistant Superintendents (one of the latter being in sole charge of the Mount Road Branch Press);

(i) if it is a fact that even at the present moment, this Indian non-gazetted officer on Rs. 250 is officiating as an Assistant Superintendent and his work is found to be satisfactory; and

(j) what are the reasons that this Indian acting Assistant Superintendent of Mount Road is denied this vacancy and a European recruited?

A.—(a) Mr. Andrew Lepper was recruited from the United Kingdom to serve as an Assistant Superintendent in the Government Press on a salary of Rs. 550—40—710 per mensem in place of Deputy Superintendent, Mr. W. J. Davis, whose services under the Madras Government were terminated on the expiry of his contract.

(b) Mr. Lepper does not possess any exceptional qualifications as compared with Messrs. Gilbert and Green.

(c) The main duties of Messrs. Gilbert and Green relate to the administration of the Government Press.

(d) No. The average extra cost involved in the appointment of Mr. Lepper in place of Mr. Davis is only Rs. 100½ per mensem.

(e), (f) & (g) The scale of Rs. 550—40—710 has not been allowed to Assistant Superintendents in the past. It was the lowest pay for which a suitable candidate could be secured.

(h) During the absence of Mr. Green on leave, the Press was managed by the Superintendent with the assistance of one Deputy Superintendent, one Assistant Superintendent and a non-gazetted assistant.

(i) & (j) The hon. Member is probably referring to M.R.Ry. M. P. Govindaraja Naicker. If so, this officer though officiating as non-gazetted assistant is not competent to hold independent charge of the Branch Press.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—“ May I know whether the Deputy Superintendent is not a higher officer than the Assistant Superintendent.”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I think so, Sir.”

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—“ May I enquire why this Assistant superintendent is given a higher pay than the Deputy Superintendent ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I want notice of the question, Sir.”

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—“ May I know whether a suitable Indian candidate could not have been secured in India for a lower salary ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ That question was considered and it was thought that we should get a man from England.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Why ? May I enquire whether the vacancy was advertised in the papers and whether they made an honest attempt to get an Indian ? ”

31st March 1927]

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" It was not advertised."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Why did not the Government recruit from the other provinces of India at least ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" We considered the whole question and came to the conclusion that we should get a man from England."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" For what reasons did they come to that conclusion, Sir ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I am sorry I am unable to give the information."

The hon. the PRESIDENT : " The Government have got the right to refuse the information."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" How did they come to the conclusion that a proper man cannot be had in India ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The Government were advised to that effect."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Who was it that advised ? Is it the Superintendent of the Government Press or any other officer ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Yes, the Superintendent. I had also the benefit of the advice of the Secretary."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Is the hon. the Home Member satisfied that the advice given to him was an honest or disinterested advice ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I am perfectly satisfied, Sir."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" May I know, how the hon. Member became satisfied ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I am unable to say that."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether he merely endorsed the recommendation made by his advisers, Sir ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" No, Sir. I considered the question thoroughly."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" What are the aspects which the hon. the Home Member says he considered thoroughly, Sir ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I am unable to mention them, Sir."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" What are the examinations which this Mr. Leper has passed, Sir ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I want notice of the question, Sir."

[31st March 1927]

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Was the name of any Indian suggested, Sir ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Yes, Sir, and it was considered."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" I heard the hon. the Home Member say that advertisement was not made. May I know why it was not made, in making an appointment of this kind ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The Government thought it was not necessary."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" May I know who the expert advisers were that advised the Government on this matter ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It was answered."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" May I know how it was that the salary was fixed at Rs. 560 ; who fixed it and on what basis ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Everything that ought to be considered was considered on that occasion."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know if any advertisement has been published in England for the gentleman that we are getting and if any qualifications have been prescribed for him ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" We have asked the High Commissioner to select a man."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" You did not advertise evidently. I was asking what the qualifications were that you demanded of this gentleman ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I understand that the High Commissioner has advertised."

Recruitment for the post of Lino-type mechanic in the Government Press.

* 770 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is true that the European Lino-type mechanic brought from England on five years' agreement on a salary of Rs. 450—550 has got permission to take service under another Government in India even before his time had expired ;

(b) if so, what steps the Government have taken to recover the passage money paid to him ;

(c) whether this mechanic has trained an Indian to take his place during his long term of service under that Government ;

(d) if not, whether the Government propose to recruit another European at heavy cost and salary or encourage Indian talent by recruiting locally ;

(e) whether the Government are aware that the Government of India and several other Governments are successfully and cheaply employing Indian Lino-type and Mono-type operator mechanics in their presses at Calcutta, Delhi, Simla and elsewhere ;

31st March 1927]

(j) if not, whether the Government will be pleased to call for information and the rates at which they are paying them in order to guide this Government to adopt similar kind of Indian labour :

(g) whether the Government will advertise in important papers of big cities before attempting to recruit an European ; and

(h) if the Government have already applied to India Office for a European mechanic, whether they intend to cancel the order in view of the unanimous desire of this House to employ Indian talent wherever possible ?

A.—(a) Mr. K. R. Beveridge, Lino-type Operator Mechanic in the Government Press, Madras, since 1923, has under the provisions of his contract given notice to relinquish his service under the Madras Government.

(b) The cost of his passage will be recovered.

(c) The lino-type is a complicated and delicate machine. It has taken the present operator ten years to qualify himself for his post. None of the Indians under training in the Lino-type section is yet sufficiently experienced to take charge of the machines.

(d) & (e) The Government understand that some other Governments do employ Indians to run lino-type and mono-type machines ; but that the Indians who are doing so successfully have had a long period of training under European experts. For want of a fully qualified Indian, the Madras Government have decided to recruit another operator from the United Kingdom on a salary of Rs. 500 – 30—650.

(f), (g) & (h) The Government prefer to engage another European to train local candidates rather than to recruit from other parts of India.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—“ May I know whether lino-type machines are not in existence in India for at least the last 25 years ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Notice, Sir.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ May I know whether in Madras itself in many of the daily newspaper offices there are not lino-type experts ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ There may be experts. But they are not available for Government service.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ I am simply asking whether the Government tried to address the managers of the dailies in Madras to find out whether anyone was available ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Sir, the Government considered all the aspects of the question and came to the conclusion that they ought to get one from England.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ I am, Sir, referring to one aspect only. I do not want a reply regarding all the aspects of the question. Was this Government pleased to address the managers of any of the local daily newspapers to find out whether a lino-type operator was available ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ We did not, Sir.”

[31st March 1927]

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“On what basis then was the answer given that there might be experts in the newspaper offices but that no one was available for the Government service. Who gave the information?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“We got the information informally.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“How informally, Sir?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“I am sorry I cannot answer it.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“Was it by the Government officers or by the gentleman who has given notice to retire that they were told that nobody in Madras would be available?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“We got the information from those who are entitled to give it.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“May I know if the Government are prepared to pursue this matter and find out if a lino-typist is not available in Madras?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“I am sorry it is too late now.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“Is the hon. Member aware that lino-type operators in other parts of the country are Madrasis mainly and that a number of them are available for employment in Madras itself even on lower salaries than they are now getting?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—
“I have no information on the subject.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“How does the hon. Member hope to get information without advertising?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—
“There are other ways of getting the information.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“What are those ways?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“We have got officials of the department to give us all the necessary information in the matter.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“Was the C.I.D. employed to find out information in the matter?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“No, Sir.”

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—“Is my hon. Friend aware that newspapers in Madras such as the *Hindu* and the *Swarajya* employ lino-type operators and they are also Indians?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—
“I shall take the hon. Member's statement to be a fact, Sir.”

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—“May I know whether the Government are not employing lino-type operators on Rs. 100 and Rs. 125?”

31st March 1927]

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I have no information, Sir."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I ask whether for this one European you can appoint five Indian lino-type operators ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I am not aware, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Will the hon. Member be pleased to address the Government of India on this matter and find out whether they are not employing an Indian lino-type operator ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I do not think it is necessary "

Jails

Prisoners connected with Malabar rebellion.

* 771 Q.—MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur : Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many Mappillas connected with the recent Malabar rebellion are now in the Indian jails and how many in the Andamans ; and

(b) how many Hindu prisoners connected with the rebellion are now in the Indian jails, and how many in the Andamans ?

A.—(a) & (b) The information has been called for

MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur :—" Will the hon. Member be pleased to place the information on the table of the House ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I shall consider the matter."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know why the information has not yet been received although the question was sent to the Government as long ago as 19th January last ? The information must surely be available in this Presidency ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The question has been sent to me and to my hon. colleague the Law Member.

We have called on the authorities concerned to furnish the information. When it is received we will consider the matter."

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTA :—" Will the hon. Member communicate that reply to the Members of the House as soon as it is received ? "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Will the hon. Member publish the information when it is obtained ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I do not think it will be possible to do so."

Appointment of jailors.

* 772 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether applications were invited for the post of jailors in the Jail department and, if so, when ;

[31st March 1927]

(b) how many applications were received and whether the applicants were interviewed by the Staff Selection Board ;

(c) whether any appointments have been made ; and

(d) if no appointments have yet been made, the reasons for the delay ?

A.—(a) Yes, on 5th January 1926.

(b) Altogether 392 applications were received from candidates for appointment as jailors, deputy jailors and probationary deputy jailors. As several candidates did not specify in their applications the particular appointment they wanted the Staff Selection Board considered all the applications together. Of the total number of 392 applications, 197 were rejected as not satisfying the conditions laid down in the notification and 195 applicants were summoned for an interview. The Board selected 22 of these candidates as fit for appointment as jailors, deputy jailors and probationary deputy jailors. Seven of those selected expressed their desire to be appointed as jailors only.

(c) No direct appointments have been made.

(d) Direct appointments are made only when no officer of the deputy jailor's grade is considered fit for promotion as jailor. At present, trained and experienced deputy jailors are available for promotion.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" If Government found no vacancies may I know why they invited applications from candidates ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" It is not a matter for the Government, Sir. I understand that the Inspector-General of Prisons anticipated certain vacancies and informed Staff Selection Board. He gave no assurance to the candidates that they would be appointed "

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know how soon these selected candidates will get appointments ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" It is impossible for me to make any such pronouncement."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Will the Government publish the qualifications of the 22 selected candidates ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" No ; it is a matter for the Staff Selection Board."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" If the hon. the Home Member did not have sufficient information from the Inspector-General of Prisons regarding the probable number of vacancies, may I know why such a large number of candidates were put to all this trouble ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The question of making these appointments being left to the Staff Selection Board they generally carry on the correspondence with the heads of departments."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know whether no other persons will be employed before all these selected candidates are employed ? "

31st March 1927]

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I am unable to say anything in the matter, Sir."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" After the selection was over was no appointment of a jailor or a deputy jailor made ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Might have been made, if suitable men were available in the department itself."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" If it is the object of the Jails Department and the Government to appoint suitable men from the department itself, may I know why this direct recruitment was sought for ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" When the Staff Selection Board called for the applications it did not mean that the selected candidates were sure to be appointed."

Labour

Appointment of Honorary Labour Officers.

* 773 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received reports stating that the experiment of the appointment of Honorary Labour Officer for the district of Malabar has proved satisfactory ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have had under consideration a scheme or proposal for Honorary Labour Officers for other districts ?

A.—(a) The Government have received a report on the work done by the Honorary District Labour Officer, Malabar, during 1925-26. The report relates to a period of about seven months and the work done by the officer is reported to be satisfactory.

(b) No.

Redress of disabilities of Muhammadans in rural areas.

* 774 Q.—MUHAMMAD KHADIR MOHIDIN SAHIB Bahadur : Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government will be pleased to instruct the Labour Department to look after the Muhammadan interest also in the matter of the grant of darkhast lands and redress other disabilities ?

A.—The activities of the Labour Commissioner in the grant of land are confined to the depressed classes.

Deputy Collectors

Equitation Test for Deputy Collectors.

* 775 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the cost of conducting the Equitation Test for Deputy Collectors in the last three years ;

(b) the number and nature of the accidents that took place during the said tests ;

[31st March 1927]

(c) the number of horses actually kept by the Deputy Collectors during the said years and the amount of allowance given for the same; and

(d) why in view of the more convenient methods of conveyance now in vogue this test has not been put an end to?

A.—(a) So far as the Government are aware no expenditure has been incurred for the purpose

(b) The Government are not aware that any such accident has occurred.

(c) The Government have no information as to the number of horses actually kept by the Deputy Collectors during the last three years. No allowance is given for the maintenance of horses and such maintenance is not compulsory.

(d) More convenient methods of conveyance are not in vogue in all places.

Alleged interference with valuations made by Acquisition Deputy Collectors.

* 776 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Public Works Department authorities have any right to interfere with the valuations fixed by the Acquisition Deputy Collectors;

(b) whether in some cases of valuation in the Bhavani taluk the original valuations made by a Deputy Collector were objected to by the Public Works Department authorities and subsequently lowered by the same Deputy Collector;

(c) how many Deputy Collectors are doing acquisition work in Salem and Coimbatore districts for the Mettur project and whether there are any rules framed with a view to have any uniformity of rates;

(d) whether complaints have been made to the Acquisition Collector that the Deputy Collectors are now giving low prices and that especially one Deputy Collector working on the Salom side is fixing very low valuations; and whether the Collector has issued any instructions in the matter?

A.—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) & (d) The Government are not aware of any such cases. A copy of the question and answer will be forwarded to the Acquisition Collector.

(c) Three Deputy Collectors in the Coimbatore district and one in the Salem district are employed for the acquisition of land required for the Cauvery (Mettur) Project. The Government have appointed a Collector to co-ordinate and supervise the work of the acquiring officers but have not themselves framed any rules of the kind referred to.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Sir, as regards the last sentence in clause (d) asking whether the Collector had issued any instructions in the matter, may I know if the hon. the Revenue Member addressed the Collector himself for any information?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MAJORIBANKS:—"No, Sir, we have not. We shall do so if the hon. Member wishes."

31st March 1927]

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ May I know the headquarters of the Collector ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ I think, it is Madras.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ If so, seeing that he has no work in Madras and that his work lies in the districts of Salem and Coimbatore and Tanjore, will the hon. the Revenue Member be pleased to remove his headquarters to any one of these districts ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ Yes, Sir, we will consider the matter. Shortly he ceases to be Collector.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ I am afraid his term may be extended, and so long as he is there, his headquarters may be located in one of those districts.”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ I am obliged to the hon. Member for the information. If it is so, any suggestion that the hon. Member makes will be considered.”

Famine

Famine-relief works in the Kistna district.

* 777 Q.—Mr. A. KALISWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state exactly what famine-relief works, if any, have been proposed to be started in Kistna district in 1927-28, and in what particular localities in the district ?

A.—There is no proposal to start famine-relief works in Kistna district at present.

Mr. A. KALISWARA RAO :—“ Does it mean then that famine conditions do not prevail in portions of the Kistna district as they do in Guntur and West Godavari districts ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS : ‘ Yes, Sir ’

Mr. A. KALISWARA RAO :—“ May I know why they do not ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ Due to the good will of Providence, Sir.”

Land Revenue

Assignment of lands on the Shevaroy Hills to planters.

* 778 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Conservator of Forests recommended the assignment of 4,000 acres of land on the Shevaroy Hills to planters some time back ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government refused to assign the land but ordered them to continue on lease as hitherto ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Government have since issued orders for assigning 6,000 acres of land to these planters ;

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table of this House the entire correspondence on the subject ; and

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to consult the District Officers before giving effect to the order of assignment ?

[31st March 1927]

A.—(a) No. The Chief Conservator recommended the disafforestation and transfer to the control of the Revenue Department of all existing estates situated within reserved forests on the Shevaroy Hills and held on long-term renewable leases granted by the Forest Department as he considered that the work connected with the administration of estates was outside the legitimate sphere of his department. The Government have approved his proposal.

(b) & (c) The answer is in the negative.

(d) The Government are considering the policy to be followed in connexion with these estates after disafforestation. They are therefore unable to place the correspondence on the table of the House.

(e) A report has been called for from the Board of Revenue who will doubtless consult the district officers concerned.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Was not the Collector of Salem asked to help the planters by inducing the Forest officers to reconsider and help in assigning these lands to them, if not by letter at least by a demi-official?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I am not aware of it, Sir"

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"In order that these transactions may be above board, will the Government reconsider their decision regarding the publication of the correspondence and enlighten the public on the question?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"Certainly not, Sir."

Removal of prickly-pear in Mel Savalambadi village.

* 779 Q.—Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the pattadars of Mel Savalambadi village, Ginjee taluk, have been ordered by the Revenue Department to pay Rs. 700 towards the cost of removing prickly-pear on the two big tanks of their village;

(b) when was the growth of prickly-pear of these tanks last removed by the pattadars or the Revenue Department;

(c) whether the prickly-pear in question is the accumulated growth of several years;

(d) what action has been taken by the Revenue Department in the previous years to prevent the said accumulation;

(e) what is the nature of obligation on the part of Government in the matter of removal of such growth;

(f) whether the said amount of Rs. 700 has been collected wholly or in part;

(g) whether representations have been made to cancel the said impost; and

(h) what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken by Government to remove or modify such impost?

31st March 1927]

A.—(a) to (d), (f), (g) & (h) The Government are not aware whether or no, the facts are as stated or suggested. They have so far received no representation in the matter. A report on the case has been called for.

(e) The hon. Member is referred to paragraph 6 of Board's Standing Order No. 86.

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR.—“ Will the Government send me a copy of the report as soon as it is received, Sir? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS.—“ No, Sir, we will first consider it ourselves.”

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ Thereafter at least, Sir, will they send a copy? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ I hope so, Sir ”

Powers of Collectors to assign lands.

* 780 Q. Mr. A. B. SHERRY : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to the answer given to my question No 115 answered on 1st March 1927 —

(a) whether the Government have delegated to the Collectors of districts the power to grant valuable lands within town limits free of site value to poor people; and

(b) why the Government have not empowered the Collectors to assign lands outside towns in the same way as they do in the case of lands within town limits?

A.—(a) & (b) Neither inside nor outside the town limits have the Collectors the power to grant valuable lands other than house-sites free of payment. Outside towns they are empowered to assign lands as house-sites free of payment to all classes of people but inside towns they are empowered to assign house-sites free only to those applicants whom they hold to be too poor to purchase house-sites in auction.

Rates of seigniorage in South Kanara.

* 781 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT. Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the rates of seigniorage now charged in South Kanara when lands are assigned and the rules by which the value is calculated;

(b) whether the rates are the same all over the district;

(c) whether the rates of value for tree-growth in the interior parts of the district are less as distinguished from the coastal parts and, if so, whether the Government will consider the advisability of adopting cheaper rates for the former?

A.—(a) The valuation of trees on darkhast lands is based upon the scale of seigniorage rates prescribed for the district under section 26 (h) of the Madras Forest Act. The rates for the South Kanara district are published at pages 289-290 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 15th March 1921, to which the hon. Member is referred.

[31st March 1927]

- (b) Not necessarily. The Collector of the district has discretion to reduce the rates either generally or in particular cases.
- (c) The Government are not aware whether or no, the facts are as stated.

Mr K. R. KARANT :—“ With reference to clause (c), will the Government be pleased to call for a report in the matter, Sir? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS .—“ Yes, Sir.”

‘ Kumki ’ privileges in certain lands in South Kanara

* 782 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether, in view of the want of ‘ kana ’ and ‘ bane ’ for certain wargs in the Amara and Sullia magnes of South Kanara and the hardships felt by their owners in the cultivation of their lands, the Government will consider the granting of kumki privileges to such wargs; if not, whether they will consider if such lands (i.e., such lands as would be their kumki if the lands in question enjoyed kumki privileges) could at least be assigned to them on darkhast at a nominal assessment?

A.—The Government are not aware whether or no, there are complaints as suggested. No representations have been made by those concerned. The Government do not propose to take any action without more definite data than the question affords.

Repair of the Tamarai Madugu in Chingleput district.

* 783 Q.—Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSALU NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to call for information and state—

(a) whether the Tamarai Madugu in No. 126. Movur village, Tiruvallur taluk, Chingleput district, becomes constantly silted owing to the non-repair of the madugu, and

(i) whether the ryots are unable to raise crops,

(ii) whether nanja thirvai is collected all the same, and

(iii) whether the Government will consider the desirability of ordering the repairing of the madugu almost immediately;

(b) whether it is a fact that a petition was submitted by the ryots concerned to the Collector of Chingleput, and that the same had been forwarded to the Revenue Divisional Officer by Memorandum No. 7385 A., dated 19th May 1925, and the Chief Engineer in his letter No. 1038 M., dated 17th July 1925, and, if so, what action has been taken thereon; and

(c) whether any, and, if so, what action has been taken on the petitions, dated 17th July 1926, to the Collector of Chingleput and to the Secretary, Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement), dated 31st January 1927, by the ryots requesting the granting of relief in respect of the madugu?

A.—The Government have no information beyond that contained in the answers to questions Nos. 295, 296 and 297. A report has been called for.

31st March 1927]

Unassigned reserve lands.

* 784 Q.—Mr. P. ANJANEYULU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that none of the ex-army men applied for lands in the numerous villages where only an area too short of the stipulated area of 5 acres of wet, or 10 acres of dry, is available, and they remain unassigned while the time-limit is drawing to a close ;

(b) whether the Government explored the possibilities of adding more area of lands fit for agriculture in such reserves and found none in such of those villages ;

(c) if so, whether such exploration was conducted by any competent agricultural experts or by village officers ;

(d) whether the Government at any time issued any orders to the local revenue authorities that lands which remain unassigned to combatants may at least be assigned to non-combatants, if they apply ; and

(e) if not, in what manner the Government are going to deal with such unassigned reserve lands ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government are not aware whether or no the facts are as stated in clause (a). They have not therefore taken any action as suggested in clauses (b) and (c).

(d) The answer is in the negative.

(e) Lands which have been reserved for military and ex-military men and which have not been applied for by them within the time allowed will be made available for assignment to the depressed classes or to other applicants under the ordinary darkhast rules.

Public Service

Retrospective effect to exemption granted to unpassed men.

* 785 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to answer to my question No. 1759 of 23rd March 1926—

(a) what orders have been passed as to giving *retrospective effect* to exemption granted to unpassed men ;

(b) if the orders are in the negative, what are the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether the exemptions in the Registration and Forest Departments to unpassed men have been given retrospective effect from 1st March 1921 (date of the introduction of the time-scale of pay), so that the exempted unpassed clerks get their increment from 1st March 1923 ?

A.—(a) & (b) No general order has been issued. In passing orders on individual cases, the general policy adopted has been that retrospective effect cannot be given to orders of exemption, but where, in consequence of his increments having been ante-dated, a clerk has drawn or is drawing more pay than he was or is entitled to draw, the recovery of any sum overdrawn in the past is waived and the clerk is permitted to remain on his present rate of pay, but he is not eligible for another increment until it is due, calculating increments from the date of exemption.

(c) No.

[31st March 1927]

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I direct the attention of the hon. the Revenue Member to the injustice, and hardship that is caused to these unpassed clerks who have now been confirmed, and whose promotion has been justified by the opinions given by the Collectors and other heads of departments recently, and who had been allowed to draw increments but are now denied the increments from 1923? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I do not quite follow the hon. Member. If he would put it in writing I shall be glad to consider it."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is requested to give notice of a question."

Retention of unpassed clerks in acting service.

* 786 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have recently issued orders to heads of departments that persons who are in acting service (Secondary School Leaving Certificate) should be retained only if they are passed candidates, and have put in a year's service ;

(b) whether it is the intention of the Government to apply this Government Order to persons who are acting now under the Government Order of 3rd September 1924 ; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to issue an order to the effect that this Government Order will not affect persons who continue to act under the Government Order of September 1924 ?

A.—(a) Yes. ' Passed ' refers here to the rules as they stood before the issue of the latest orders on 16th November 1926.

(b) Yes.

(c) Clerks satisfying the conditions laid down in G.O. No. 1343, Revenue, dated 3rd September 1924, are ' passed ' men under the rules in force before 16th November 1926. They will not therefore be affected if on 16th November 1926 they were in service and had completed one year's continuous and satisfactory service.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know, with reference to clause (c) whether the Government have considered or will consider the desirability of extending the Government Order to those clerks who have put in a long period of broken service though they might not have put one year's continuous service? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" That was the question which the hon. Member put to me on a previous occasion and I replied that I would be very glad to consider any such cases if they are brought to my notice."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" The answer was in general terms. I ask whether he would be pleased to issue orders to the Collectors to take such cases into consideration."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" My experience in issuing orders of this kind is that it is very dangerous to issue orders based on hypothetical cases and that it is much better to treat each case separately as it arises."

31st March 1927]

Survey

Resurvey and resettlement in South Kanara

* 787 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) the part or parts of South Kanara in which resurvey has been completed and in which it is proposed to be made in the near future ;
- (b) the cost of the said resurvey ;
- (c) what proportion thereof is to be borne by the ryots ;
- (d) whether resettlement operations have also taken place in any part of South Kanara and if so, which ;
- (e) what is to be the cost of resettlement proposed, if any ; and
- (f) who is to bear the same ?

A.—(a) The resurvey of the coast villages of the old Kasaragod taluk which are now included in the Kasaragod, Mangalore and Uppinangadi taluks has been sanctioned. The resurvey is now in progress.

(b) The total estimated cost of the resurvey is Rs 6,89,117 for 618 square miles.

(c) Out of this sum only a portion of the cost of the labour employed and of the survey marks used in the survey will be levied from the ryots under section 8 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act VIII of 1923. The estimated cost of these items is Rs 2,56,378, of which Rs. 1,35,237 will be levied from the ryots.

(d) The resettlement of the district is due between the years 1932–33 and 1934–35, and the work usually done at a resettlement, namely, the correction of the registration by the issue of rough pattas and the hearing of objections thereto and the checking of the registration of waste and poramboke lands, is now in progress in the Kasaragod taluk.

(e) The cost of the resettlement cannot be estimated now.

(f) The Government.

Mr. K. R. KARANT.—“ Sir, it is stated in the answer to clause (a) that the resurvey of the coast villages has been sanctioned. May I know whether the villages in the interior have not been resurveyed ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS.—“ Yes, Sir. Coast villages is a local term which includes the interior villages up to the ghats. The total area is 618 square miles.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA.—“ May I enquire whether the estimated cost of Rs. 6,89,117 is for the resurvey of the whole of the Kasaragod taluk only ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS.—“ For the whole area of 618 square miles.”

Civil Justice

Accommodation for the members of the Bar at Mangalore.

* 788 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) the total number of members of the Bar practising in the Civil Courts at Mangalore at present ;

[31st March 1927]

- (b) the accommodation provided for them ;
 (c) whether any and what representations were made to the District Judge for extra accommodation and for a lavatory and with what results ; and
 (d) whether the Government intend to take any, and what, steps in the matter ?

A.—(a) to (d) The information is not available. A report has been called for.

District Munsif's Court, Madurantakam.

* 789 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that an additional Madurantakam District Munsif's Court was held at Chingleput in 1926, and if so, for what period ;

(b) the number of cases tried by that additional District Munsif during that temporary period—

(i) relating to the newly added Tirukkalikkundram firka, contested and non-contested, and

(ii) relating to the area covered by the remaining jurisdiction ;

(c) how many cases were transferred to this additional Court during the same period from the other two District Munsifs' Courts located at Chingleput ; and

(d) whether the required information will be called for, if necessary, from the High Court and placed on the table of this House ?

A.—(a) An additional District Munsif was working in the District Munsif's Court, Madurantakam at Chingleput, from the 1st February 1926 till the 23rd December 1926.

(b) to (d) The information is not available, but will be called for.

Cases disposed by the District Munsif, Tirumangalam.

* 790 Q.—Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of contested cases disposed of by the District Munsif of Tirumangalam in the district of Madura in the calendar year 1926 ;

(b) the total average number of adjournments for each contested suit before disposal in the year 1926 ;

(c) the average number of hours for each working day the learned District Munsif of Tirumangalam sits and works on the Bench for the calendar year 1926 ;

(d) the number of execution petitions presented to the District Munsif's Court in 1926 praying for the arrest of judgment-debtors and the number of judgment-debtors actually committed to jail in 1926 ; and

(e) the average number of pages of depositions, orders and judgments written by the District Munsif per day during the regime of the present District Munsif in 1926 ?

A.—(a) to (e) The information is not available.

31st March 1927]

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" May I ask the hon. the Law Member why the information is not available ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" The hon. Member knows that we have to request the High Court to obtain the information with regard to this District Munsif. The High Court will have the records. These statistics are not supplied to the Government."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" Will the hon. the Law Member address the High Court and supply the information at least in the case of this Munsif ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" If my hon. Friend will kindly let me know the reasons why this information is required I shall be glad to do so. What is the suggestion behind the question ? The hon. Member wants, for instance, the average number of hours for each working day the learned District Munsif of Tirumangalam sits and works on the Bench for the calendar year 1926. You must take back your mind from 1st January 1926 to 31st December 1926 and find out how many hours he sat on the Bench, how much tiffin he consumed and so on and what he did for the rest of the day. It might be useful of course in the particular case. I only want to know why all this is wanted."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" I submit, Sir, that the District Munsif is paid out of the revenues of the country and Government should see to it that he spends at least some hours on the Bench every day, which he does not do now ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I now see the situation. The suggestion is that this gentleman is idling away his time in his room without paying attention to his duties. I now realise the whole point."

Criminal Justice

Conversion of fines into sentences of imprisonment by the Assistant Agent, Balliguda.

* 791 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Special Assistant Agent, Balliguda (within the Ganjam district), in certain criminal appeals in 1926 converted fines into sentences of imprisonment; and

(b) if the answer is in the affirmative, whether the District Magistrate of Ganjam has taken any action on such illegal procedure ?

A.—The Government have no information and have called for it.

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" With reference to the answer to clause (a) may I know whether the Penal Code permits conversion of fines into sentences of imprisonment ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" My hon. Friend knows the answer quite as well as I do. As a matter of fact we are surprised that such an allegation should have been made and we have stated in the answer that we have called for the information "

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" Will they be pleased to place the information on the table of the House ? "

[31st March 1927]

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" That will be considered."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" In view of the fact that the decisions in the Agency Courts are not appealable, may I request the hon. Member to take some action as the occasion arises? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" That is a very strong argument, Sir."

Irrigation

Irrigation projects in Kollegal taluk.

* 792 Q.—MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) in what state the investigation of each of the irrigation projects in the Kollegal taluk is at present;

(b) whether the Hebbahalla project which was sanctioned by the Superintending Engineer is to be commenced, and if so, when; and

(c) whether there is a proposal to have a bridge across Onnolai at Kollegal and to combine an irrigation scheme also with it and if so how far has the investigation gone?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given at the meeting of 20th March 1926 in reply to his question (No. 1695) on the subject. The present stage of the four schemes is given below :—

(1) *Hebbahalla project*.—The plans and estimates are still awaited from the Chief Engineer.

(2) *Gundal scheme*.

(3) *Improvements to the Doddaranganatham tank supply channel*.—The proposal to form a reservoir across the Gundal river was given up on engineering and financial grounds. But the supply channel from the river to the Doddaranganatham and other connected tanks has been improved. The sluices in the channel have been provided with locking arrangements.

(4) *Uduthorahalla scheme*.—It is proposed to take gaugings for three more years.

(c) The question of constructing a bridge over the Honahalla on the Mudigundam-Mugur road near Kollegal is under consideration. At the last irrigation conference, it was suggested by the ryots that a dam might be constructed across the Onnolai (apparently the Honahalla referred to) to supply the Hampapuram tank. The feasibility of this proposal is now being investigated.

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" In view of the fact that the plans and estimates for the Hebbahalla project are still awaited from the Chief Engineer, may I know whether the Government have given their general approval to the project? "

31st March 1927]

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Before plans and estimates are called for from the Chief Engineer, we consider the whole scheme whether it is worth undertaking and then we call for the plans and estimates and on their receipt we give our administrative approval to the scheme. Then it is dealt with in the Finance Department."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know, Sir, as to when the plans and estimates were called for from the Chief Engineer ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I request the hon. the Law Member to see that the execution of the work it is advanced rapidly in view of the fact that Kollegal is one of the places where, as admitted by the hon. the Revenue Member, practically famine conditions exist ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I shall try to expedite the matter."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" As regards (4), Uduthorahalla scheme, may I know for how many years these gaugings have been taking place ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" For two years."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" As regards (c), Sir, is it a fact that the Collector has recommended this bridge across the river Onnolai ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I believe so, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" If that is so, Sir, in view of the fact that there is practically famine there, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to expedite the question of having doors for irrigation purposes ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" That will be considered."

The Vamsadhara project.

* 793 Q.—Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that Vamsadhara project was proposed to be an urgent one in 1854 by Captain Rundall, that it will irrigate a large extent of new land and improve supply to existing river channels ;

(b) whether the Government are aware that this scheme was again recommended by Captain Buckley in 1858 as a useful and profitable one ;

(c) whether the Government are aware that periodical scarcity and famine prevail in the area of the river ;

(d) whether it is a fact that in 1893 Mr Paul, Executive Engineer, was placed on special duty to report on the scheme ;

(e) whether Mr. Clerk, Superintending Engineer (1902), who was on special duty recommended that it was worth while to make fresh investigation of the important project by the Public Works Department ;

(f) whether any action was taken on the report of Mr. Clerk ;

(g) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table Mr. Clerk's report on Ganjam projects investigated by him in 1902 ;

[31st March 1927]

(h) in view of the great importance of the Vamsadhara project, whether the Government will be pleased to depute the local Public Works Department officials to investigate the project and submit a report ;

(i) whether the Government are aware that the Vamsadhara project will irrigate about 160 square miles in three taluks ;

(j) whether the Government are aware that the revenue from the area is also promising to pay more than the standard rate of interest on the capital invested ;

(k) whether the Government are aware that the ryots are willing to pay proper assessment if the project is executed to make it productive ; and

(l) whether the Government will be pleased to have this project investigated immediately ?

A.—(a) to (g) An extract from Mr. Clerk's report (1902) relating to the Ganjam projects is laid on the table.^a The revenue aspects of the Vamsadhara project were again examined in 1920, but, as they were not promising, further investigation was dropped.

(h) & (l) The return anticipated is not sufficient to justify detailed reinvestigation.

(i) The area proposed to be irrigated was said to be about 120 square miles, and comprised 161 villages.

(f) & (k) No.

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATIL :—"Sir, in view of the fact that this project was not investigated by Mr. Morgan in 1920 as he had no time to investigate it, and in view of the fact that this project does not find a place in his list as having been investigated, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to have it reinvestigated now ?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"In case, Sir, the committee to which I adverted yesterday thinks that this matter bears further investigation, yes."

Irrigation difficulties of ryots holding lands under the Red Hills tank.

* 794 Q.—MR. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the proceedings of the meeting of the landowners under the Red Hills tank, published in the papers, and to their memorial to the Collector of Chingleput about their irrigation difficulties ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Red Hills tank was constructed for the irrigation of villages under it and not for the supply of water to the Madras City ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Madras Corporation is taking more than four times the quantity of water that it was permitted to take in 1884 ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the ryots under the tank are not allowed to take water in July and August, and in other months as well if the water level goes below 38 feet ;

(e) whether in consequence double crop lands have been classified as single crop lands in the resettlement ;

31st March 1927]

(f) whether as a result ryots experience great difficulties in raising good crop on the lands, and have resorted to the precarious method of sowing instead of the sure method of planting ;

(g) whether it is a fact that the soil has deteriorated and that the ryots have been impoverished ;

(h) whether they were prevented from taking any water this year ;

(i) whether it is a fact that the Madras Corporation is now getting a revenue of over ten lakhs of rupees in the shape of water-tax for the supply of water from the tank for domestic use, and about another six lakhs of rupees for supply of water for non-domestic purposes ;

(j) whether it is a fact that the Corporation has not paid any compensation to the ryots concerned for the heavy loss caused to them ; and

(k) what action the Government propose to take to redress the injury that has been and is being done to the ryots of the 16 villages under the Red Hills tank ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The tank was originally an irrigation tank but the improvements carried out in the seventies of the last century were primarily intended for the supply of drinking water to the City of Madras.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes.

(e) No.

(f), (g) & (h) The Government have no information on these points but they accept the statement of the hon. Member that the ryots experience difficulties in irrigating their lands.

(i) The Corporation is now getting over Rs. 10 lakhs in the shape of water-tax on water supplied for domestic use, and over Rs. 5 lakhs for water supplied for non-domestic purposes.

(j) The tank belongs to the Government and the question of payment of compensation to the ryots by the Corporation does not therefore arise.

(k) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to one of the supplementary questions appearing with question No. 349^a in which the Government have offered to bring about a conference of the representatives of the interests affected and the Government to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the problem.

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI.—“ With reference to clause (j), may I know, Sir, if it is the policy of the Government that if water which is now being utilized by certain ryots is to be utilized for some other purpose without their consent, the ryots have to suffer, without even any compensation being paid to them ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ No, Sir.”

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—“ The question is ‘ whether it is a fact that the Corporation has not paid any compensation to the ryots concerned for the heavy loss caused to them.’ May I know if it is the policy of the Government that the ryots have to suffer if water is taken for some other purpose even without compensation ? ”

[31st March 1927]

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Sir, may I appeal to the hon. Members again in view of the answer contained in clause (k) and the prior answer which I gave in the course of the discussion on this matter in which I appealed to the representatives of the ryots and the Corporation and the Government to arrange for a joint conference to settle this question. This question may embarrass the respective parties in the settlement of that question; and from that point of view, unless my hon. Friend wants any particular item of information, I would deprecate further discussion on this point. As I say, if the ryots evince their anxiety to come to a settlement, a settlement can be arranged among themselves, the Corporation and the Government."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" My point is this, Sir. I want to know whether it is the policy of the Government that if water is given away for some other purpose, the ryots should suffer, without compensation ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" No, Sir. If my hon. Friend had paid attention to the various questions and answers on this subject, he would have noticed that this particular reservoir was constructed or reconstructed and repaired mainly or primarily for the purpose of supplying water for the City of Madras, and in these circumstances, the Government do not consider that any case for compensation arises, unless particular damage to persons whose rights have been infringed is proved."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I know what is the suffering these ryots are put to, Sir, by the supply of water to the City of Madras ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to clause (b) and the later clauses, may I know from the hon. the Law Member, without notice if he is pleased, what was the extent of irrigation at the time the tank was improved and the extent of irrigation which the ryots now claim from the tank ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I do not believe new rights have come into existence. "

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" Do the Government feel that the ryots are not entitled to as much irrigation facilities as they were enjoying before the tank was improved ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" They were entitled to the irrigation facilities they were enjoying within the water of the reservoir as it existed before it was reconstructed for the purpose of improving the amenities of the City of Madras. "

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSALU NAYUDU :—" May I know from the hon. the Law Member whether the wet ayacut has been increased after the reconstruction of the tank in 1884 or so ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That question has been answered. "

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSALU NAYUDU :—" It has not been answered, Sir. I am only asking . . . ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I rule that the question has been answered. "

31st March 1927]

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—“ May I know, Sir, if the Government will be pleased to enquire if a good deal of water is not wasted in Madras City itself by leakage of pipes or by taps being kept open for a good number of hours ? Will an enquiry be made into that matter ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ It is a matter which the Corporation is primarily interested in, and I take it that the Corporation is taking a great deal of interest in it. They are trying to prevent leakage of water and wastage of water. ”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI. —“ Will the Government be pleased to find out whether a lot of good water is being allowed to run to waste ? ”

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know whether deprivation of water to lands which had been getting it all along is not sufficient injury ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ That is calling for opinion, Sir. ”

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—“ Are the Government aware that a good deal of water is wasted in the Red Hills tank on account of the fact that the tank leaks in very many places ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ If my hon. Friend will put down a question, I will have that matter enquired into ”

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSALU NAYUDU :—“ May I know from the hon. the Law Member what is the wet ayacut now under cultivation under the Red Hills tank ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Notice, Sir. ”

Improvement of the road from Tiruvottiyur bridge to Ponneri.

* 795 Q.—Mr. S. K. ABDUL RAZACK : Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in the year 1924 the District Board of Chingleput obtained a loan of Rs. 40,000 from Government for the improvement of the road from Tiruvottiyur bridge to Ponneri ;

(b) whether the amount was subsequently refunded on account of the refusal of the Public Works Department to co-operate with the District Board in constructing a flood bank across the Kortalaiyar river in the 4th and 5th miles of the road, so that the work done by the District Board may not be washed away during floods ; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to put up flood banks to the river to protect the roads as well as the villages concerned in order that the District Board may work out the scheme ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The first five miles of the road are subject to frequent inundation by floods from the Kortalaiyar river. In view of this fact the District Board considered that before taking up the improvement of the road it was necessary that a flood bank should be constructed on the right side of the river to protect the road from inundation. The President, District Board,

[31st March 1927]

accordingly addressed the Public Works Department officers to put up a flood bank. The Executive Engineer pointed out in reply that the construction of a flood bank would cost a great deal and suggested that it would be cheaper to raise the level of the road above the M.F.L. of the river. Thereupon the District Board decided that it was not advisable to proceed with the scheme for the improvement of the road until the Public Works Department was able to undertake the construction of the flood bank and applied to the Government for permission to divert the loan taken for the improvement of the road to two causeways. The Government directed the Board to apply separately for a loan for the causeways after the estimates for them had been sanctioned and to refund in the meantime the loan taken for the improvement of the road. The Board accordingly refunded the loan.

- (c) The Government do not generally accept any liability to protect villages from floods, exceptions being made in specially hard cases. As regards the protection of the road in question, the Government are not prepared to put up a flood bank. The best alternative for the District Board is the one suggested by the Executive Engineer and referred to in the answer to clause (b) above.

Removal of silt in Raya channel.

* 796 Q—MR. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) to what depth the Raya channel in Hospet taluk, Bellary district, is silted up above the bed level stones in the first ten furlongs and in the first ten miles of its course;

(b) whether the Government will remove this silt and, if so, when;

(c) how many of the sluices under Raya channel are leaky and unfit to keep the water from being wasted;

(d) whether the Government will repair the old sluices or substitute new ones in their place and, if so, when;

(e) whether in seasons of low water in the river the ryots are obliged to maintain watch at their own expense on the sluices of Raya channel to prevent wastage of water and, if so, what compensation the Government give to the ryots;

(f) the area under sugarcane cultivation in the villages of Malapanagudi and Kamalapur of Hospet taluk for each of the last ten years; and the reasons for variation, if any;

(g) what is the area of dufassal lands under Kamalapuram tank; and

(h) how much of this area has been given water only for a single crop in the last three years and who is responsible for this?

A.—(a) to (h) The Government have no information.

MR. NAGAN GOWDA:—“ May I know whether the information has been called for ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“ It will be, Sir, ”

31st March 1927]

Mr. NAGAN GOWDA :—“ In view of the fact that the Council is to be prorogued to-day, will the hon. Member be pleased to communicate the answer to us ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ If my hon. Friend calls for it, yes, Sir.”

Construction of an anicut across the Tombai river.

* 797 Q.—Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have recently received a memorial from the ryots of Chiunababusamudram and other adjoining villages in Villupuram taluk praying for the construction of an anicut across the Tombai river and the digging of channels for taking water to the tanks in their villages ;

(b) whether it is a fact that in 1915 steps were taken to construct an anicut and plans and estimates were prepared therefor after taking levels ;

(c) whether the Government are aware that a considerable extent of lands in Chiunababusamudram and other adjoining villages have become *shavi* in the current fasli owing to the inadequate supply of water ; and

(d) what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken on the said memorial ?

A.—(a) to (d) The hon. Member is apparently referring to the Tennai project which was considered and abandoned in 1916 as the local officers' reports showed that the supply in the river was precarious. The work was accordingly removed from the famine programme of the South Arcot district and has not been revived. No memorial on the subject has been received by the Government.

Inundation of fields in Panthadu village.

* 798 Q.—Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the extension of calingula of Peria Eri of Nallur village which supplies water to Peria Eri (tank) of Nagar has been causing inconvenience to the ryots of Panthadu, Tindivanam taluk, during the time of floods by inundating their fields in the southern portion of the village ;

(b) whether the Government are aware that some years ago about 100 acres of wet and dry lands in Panthadu were sanded up to about 2 feet consequent on this inundation ;

(c) whether any action has been taken by the Revenue and Engineering Department on the representations made from time to time by the ryots of Panthadu to prevent periodical inundation ;

(d) whether it is intended to take steps for giving relief to the ryots of Panthadu by erecting a bund or otherwise ; and

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to call for information ?

A.—(a) to (d) The Government have no information.

(e) They have called for a report.

[31st March 1927]

Irrigation scheme in Malabar district.

* 799 Q.—MR. MUPPIL NAYAR OF KAVALAPPARA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government propose to introduce any scheme of irrigation in the district of Malabar and to investigate what facilities exist there?

A.—There is no such proposal at present.

MR. MUPPIL NAYAR OF KAVALAPPARA:—"With regard to the answer, may I know whether the Government are willing to make enquiries?"

THE HON. SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"At present, Sir, there are two projects in regard to which enquiries and investigations are being made. These are the Muttanadhi and Manabala projects."

Appointment of the Chief Engineer, Mettur Project.

* 800 Q.—MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether a Chief Engineer has been appointed for the Mettur Project, and if so, who has been appointed and on what pay, and when he is expected to retire in the usual course of service;

(b) whether it is a fact that an Indian Superintending Engineer who was appointed for the reservoir portion of the work was transferred after a few days; and if so, why;

(c) whether the officer referred to in (b) directed the opening for public use of the main road from Virinchipet to Kavaripuram which had been closed for public traffic, against which closing there had been much public protest;

(d) whether the officer referred to in (b) expressed the opinion that the costly diversions in the Erode-Mettur road might be kept in abeyance till the question of the new railway from Salem was finally disposed of;

(e) whether the points referred to in (c) and (d) had anything to do with the transfer of the officer concerned;

(f) whether the Irrigation Engineers have power to spend money on works not included in the estimate without the permission of the Government; and if so, under what circumstances;

(g) (i) whether there are any specific rules regarding the expenditure of the amount included in the estimates as contingencies and expenses under unforeseen circumstances and whether previous sanction of the Government is necessary for spending any portion of the same; (ii) how much money has been spent already under this heading; and

(h) whether an ice-making machinery was recently purchased; if so, for what purpose, and with whose permission and under what heading does this come; and whether it has now become out of order?

A.—(a) A Chief Engineer for the project has not yet been appointed.

(b) M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur S. Bhaskara Ayyar held charge of the Mettur Circle for over six months while Mr. Stoney was officiating Chief Engineer for Irrigation and he was transferred in November 1926 on the reversion of Mr. Stoney to the post,

31st March 1927]

(c) & (d) The Government have no information.

(e) The question does not arise.

(f) & (g) (i) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to paragraphs 115, 188, 383, 400 (b), 401 (f), 404 and 410 (e) of the Madras Public Works Department Code.

(g) (ii) The Government have no information.

(h) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 454. The Government are not aware that the plant is out of order.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Has the Chief Engineer been appointed now, Sir? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI A YAR :—" After the answer to this question was sent, yes, Sir. "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know, Sir, what the headquarters of the Chief Engineer will be? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" He will stay in Madras until the quarters available for him are constructed in Mettur. They are now under construction, and then his headquarters will presumably be Mettur. "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" With regard to clauses (f) and (g), may I ask the hon the Law Member whether in view of the fact that under the various rules to which reference has been made, the Assistant Engineer and the Superintending Engineer have got the power of spending all the money provided for contingencies and in view of the bigness of the scheme and the largeness of the amount, he will see that the large provision under contingencies is not spent without the permission of the Government? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" This matter will be considered, Sir. It is an important matter, of course. "

Old and new schemes for the Cauvery-Mettur dam.

* 801 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the height from the bottom level of the foundation and from the main sea level of the dam originally proposed and of the dam now decided upon ;

(b) the area to be covered with water when the reservoir is full under the schemes of the old and new proposals ; and

(c) the additional area to be acquired under the new scheme and its probable cost ?

A.—The hon. Member presumably refers to the Cauvery-Mettur dam.

(a) The following particulars are furnished :—

Top of dam at the old site	+ 793	} Reservoir capacity 90,000 m. c.ft.
M.W.L.	+ 788	
F.R.L.	+ 785	

[31st March 1927]

Top of dam at the old site	+ 800	} Reservoir capacity 93,500 m. c.ft.
M.W.L.	+ 796	
F.R.L.	+ 789.70	
Top of dam at the new site	+ 801	} Do.
M.W.L.	+ 796	
F.R.L.	+ 790	

The level of the deepest foundation provided for at the old site was + 592. At the new site, so far as borings have been conducted (i.e., for about 3,000 feet out of the 5,200 feet from the eastern end along the longitudinal section of the proposed new alignment of the dam), it is believed that it will not be necessary to go deeper than + 584.

- (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 492.
- (c) (i) Old site—Reservoir capacity, 90,000 m. c.ft.; land to be acquired, 19,531 acres.
- (ii) Old site—Reservoir capacity, 93,500 m. c.ft.; land to be acquired, 20,458 acres.
- (iii) New site—Reservoir capacity, 93,500 m. c.ft.; land to be acquired, 20,091 acres

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“In view of the answer to clause (c), may I know whether the land to be acquired below the dam has been taken into consideration?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“Notice, Sir.”

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“May I know whether he will be pleased to have the answers reconsidered; because there is some mistake in (ii) or (iii). The area to be acquired for the new reservoir is shown to be less than that of the old site mentioned in (ii). Evidently there is some mistake. I shall be glad if the hon. Member will look into it.”

Police

Alleged dismissal of two constables in Salem.

* 802 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether two police constables were dismissed from service for having allowed a goat and a dog to cross the path of His Excellency the Governor during his recent visit to Salem; and

(b) whether any charges were framed against those constables and if so, what they were?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“Is it true, Sir, that both or at least one of them was kept in the lock-up in the police station one night?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“I should be surprised if for having allowed a goat and a dog to cross the path of His Excellency they were kept in the lock-up; but I shall make enquiries.”

31st March 1927]

State Prisoners

Release of Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon.

* 803 Q.—**MR. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR** : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) on what conditions the Government are prepared to release Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon ;

(b) whether the Government are prepared to treat him as a State prisoner if they are not prepared to release him either conditionally or unconditionally ; and

(c) the names of the signatories to the memorials submitted to His Excellency the Governor for the release of Mr. Narayana Menon, and the names of the signatories to, and the particulars of, the memorial or memorials submitted to His Excellency against such release ?

A.—(a) The conditions on which the Government are prepared to release Mr. Narayana Menon are that he undertakes

(i) to take no part in political activities ;

(ii) not to enter or reside in Malabar district ; and

(iii) to report his residence and movements to such authority as the Government may direct.

(b) No.

(c) The Government are not prepared to publish this information.

MR. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—“ Are the Government prepared to release Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon on two sureties undertaking that he will abide by these conditions without his giving an undertaking himself ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ The matter will be considered, Sir. ”

MR. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—“ How long do the Government contemplate that he should not take part in political activities ? Is it for all time to come ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I think I have given the answer more than once on the floor of the House. ”

MR. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—“ May I request the hon. Member to repeat the answer, because in the budget discussion it was not made quite clear ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I said, until further orders. ”

MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ May I know why the Government themselves should not impose these conditions before releasing him ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ If acting in pursuance of the first part of section 401-A of the Criminal Procedure Code this question has been put by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, Government will consider it. ”

MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ May I remind the hon. the Law Member that it was nearly a month ago that he promised to consider this ? ”

[31st March 1927]

The hon Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Not this aspect of it, Sir "

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" Will the Government kindly consider the question that Mr. Narayana Menon may be released on condition that he should not enter Malabar on two sureties coming forward, without insisting on the other conditions ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I have answered it. I said if such gentlemen are coming forward, the question will be considered by the Government."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" May I know what Malabar district means, North Malabar or South Malabar or both the districts together ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Malabar as a whole."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN : -" May I know if this promise offered to Mr. Narayana Menon will hold good for other prisoners also ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir "

[For further starred questions, vide from question 819 *infra*.]

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Co-operative Societies.

Appointment of Mr. Venkatesa Ayyangar as Honorary Assistant Registrar.

804 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) who are the persons generally consulted by Government before appointing any person as Honorary Assistant Registrar ;

(b) whether it is the practice to take the consent of the person concerned before appointing him as Honorary Assistant Registrar ;

(c) when Mr. Venkatesa Ayyangar of Pennagaram, Dharmapuri taluk, Salem district, was appointed as Honorary Assistant Registrar and who recommended his appointment to Government ;

(d) what was the reason for not seeking his consent prior to his appointment as Honorary Assistant Registrar ;

(e) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Registrar, Vellore, was actually present at the meeting of the Dharmapuri Co-operative Union, when Mr Venkatesa Ayyangar expressed his views against the appointment of Honorary Assistant Registrars ;

(f) why such a man was recommended by the Deputy Registrar for the post of Honorary Assistant Registrar ;

(g) whether it is a fact that this Mr. Venkatesa Ayyangar has declined to accept the appointment ; and

(h) what are the reasons adduced by him in his letter of resignation ?

A.—(a) The Registrar.

(b) The Government have no information.

(c) In September 1926. The Registrar.

(d) & (e) The Government have no information.

(f) There seems to have been some misunderstanding about this gentleman. When his name was sent up both the Deputy Registrar and Registrar assumed that he was not averse to

31st March 1927]

being appointed an Honorary Assistant Registrar. His resignation was accepted directly his letter resigning the appointment was received.

(g) Yes.

(h) He was against the appointment of Honorary Assistant Registrars.

Starting of limited society in Pudupet ward of Attur town for non-Brahmans.

805 Q.—**MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR**: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether a separate limited liability society was organized in the Pudupet ward of Attur town (Salem district) by the Government Inspector exclusively for non-Brahmans;

(b) whether it is a fact that the report of the organization of the society mentions the fact that the Deputy Registrar, Vellore, specially desired the formation of this society for non-Brahmans;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is already a limited liability credit society at Attur serving all classes of people, including non-Brahmans;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Salem District Urban Bank refused to finance banks organized on purely communal considerations;

(e) whether it is a fact that the Assistant Registrar, Salem, was found fault with by the Deputy Registrar, Vellore, for having asked the District Bank whether they would finance the new society; and

(f) whether the present Government are starting co-operative societies on communal considerations?

A.—(a) to (e) The Government have called for a report.

(f) No.

Registration

Moslems in the Registration department.

806 Q.—**KHAN BAHADUR ABBAS ALI**: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state (1) how many Moslems were entertained as Sub-Registrars during the time when Mr. Venkatanarayana Nayudu was Inspector General of Registration; (2) how many Moslems were dismissed from the posts of Sub-Registrars during the same period, i.e., during the time when Mr. Venkatanarayana Nayudu was Inspector-General of Registration?

A.—The Government have no information but will call for it.

Education

Constitution of the S.S.L.C. Text-Book Committee.

807 Q.—**MR. A. KALESWARA RAO**: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased—

(i) to place on the table a copy of the rules and constitution of the S.S.L.C. Text-Book Committee or committees; and

(ii) to state—

(a) the names of the present members of the sub-committees relating to the vernaculars of the Presidency together with their qualifications and the places where they are employed;

[31st March 1927]

(b) for how many terms and years has each one of them been a member of the said sub-committees; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to so reorganize the said committee or committees as to contain not less than two-thirds of members elected by bodies independent of the Government?

A.—(i) Committees with advisory functions are appointed to advise the S.S.L.C. Board and the Director of Public Instruction on books to be prescribed in English and in Indian languages for study in the high school classes and for examination in the S.S.L.C. examination. The Committee in English is constituted annually by the S.S.L.C. Board itself from among its own members. Committees in Indian languages are appointed annually by the Director of Public Instruction. A copy of the instructions issued is placed on the table.^a

(ii) (a) & (b) A statement furnishing the information is placed on the table.^a

(ii) (c) The Government are not prepared to adopt the suggestion.

Grants made to Non-Mission Elementary Schools in Salem.

808 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in the year 1925-26 there was a pro rata cut of 10 per cent from the amount of grant made to non-mission 'aided' elementary schools in the district of Salem;

(b) whether there was a general outcry against such a cut from the non-mission teacher-managers in the district;

(c) whether the District Educational Officer, Salem, wrote to the Director of Public Instruction protesting against such a 'cut';

(d) whether it is likely that during the current year 1926-27 there will be a similar or other 'cut';

(e) whether it is a fact that the District Educational Officer, Salem, has protested strongly against any likely cut during the year stating that he would not be responsible for the state of elementary education in the district if any cut is carried out;

(f) whether the District Educational Council, Salem, has also applied for a supplemental grant of Rs. 9,000 and odd to avoid the cut; and

(g) what orders Government have passed thereon?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) A representation on the subject was received from the Salem District Non-Mission Aided Teacher-Managers' Association.

(c) The Government have no information.

(d) The Government have no information. The distribution of grants is made by the District Educational Council.

(e) The Government have no information.

(f) Yes

(g) The Government have sanctioned an additional allotment of Rs. 6,218 towards the payment of teaching grants in the district.

31st March 1927]

Constitution of the District Educational Council, Salem.

809 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in the constitution of the District Educational Council, Salem, there is not a single representative of the non-mission teacher-managers of the aided schools;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are nearly 1,000 non-mission aided schools in the district;

(c) whether it is a fact that the mission aided schools are represented in the District Educational Council;

(d) whether Government will be pleased to see that representatives of non-mission teacher-managers are also nominated to the District Educational Council; and

(e) whether the District Educational Officer, Salem, has already recommended to the Government that a certain number of seats on the District Educational Council may be thrown open for election by the District Non-Mission Aided Teacher-Managers' Association?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) According to the Report on Public Instruction for 1925-26 the total number of Aided Elementary Schools, Mission and Non-Mission, in the district of Salem was 618.

(c) Yes.

(d) The question of giving representation to teacher-managers on the District Educational Council will be considered after a Central District Association of Teacher-Managers has been formed and is found to work well.

(e) No such recommendation has yet been made to the Government. It is understood that the question is under the consideration of the Director of Public Instruction.

Local Boards

Pensionary right of local board servants.

810 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA. Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased—

(1) to place on the table copies of—

(a) G.O. No. 964 L., dated 9th August 1909;

(b) G.O. No. 2373, dated 25th October 1893;

(c) G.O. No. 238, dated 25th January 1889;

(d) G.O. Mis. No. 1961, L. & M., dated 5th September 1923; and

(2) to state whether they have received any papers to reconsider the last-mentioned Government Order and whether they would be pleased to reconsider the same?

A.—(1) (a), (b), (c) & (d) Copies of Government Orders are placed on the table.^a

[31st March 1927]

- (2) Representations have been received from the President, District Board, Bellary, the President, Taluk Board, Harpanahalli, and from one of the teachers concerned for a reconsideration of G.O. No. 1961, L. & M., dated 5th September 1923. As the service regulations stand at present, it is not possible to modify the order.

Bifurcation of the Tanuku Taluk Board, West Godavari district.

811 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what the minimum income is of a taluk board existing in the Presidency;

(b) whether the Government are aware of any strong agitation for the bifurcation of the Tanuku Taluk Board, West Godavari district; if so, what decision have they arrived at in the matter;

(c) what reasons have been held out to them, by the District Board President, Kistna, and the District Collector, West Godavari, in favour of the amalgamation of Tanuku Taluk Board with that of Nidadavole; and

(d) will the hon. Minister be pleased to consult public opinion regarding the grievances of the Tanuku Taluk Board in this matter and as to the best way of redressing the same?

A.—(a) No minimum has been laid down in respect of the income of the Tanuku or any other taluk board in the Presidency.

(b) Several petitions and telegrams have been received from the residents of Tanuku revenue taluk in favour of the division of the taluk board area.

The matter is under consideration.

(c) The amalgamation was recommended by the President, District Board and supported by the Collector on the following grounds:—

(1) The area of the Tanuku revenue taluk was reduced considerably in consequence of the formation of the West Godavari district. In the new revenue taluk there are only 99 villages. The old revenue taluk contained 179 villages.

(2) It was considered that a separate taluk board for Nidadavole revenue taluk only would not have adequate resources and that this taluk would benefit and develop faster by being combined with the Tanuku taluk.

(d) The attention is invited to the answer to clause (b) supra.

Land Revenue

Encouragement to cultivation of food crops.

812 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON. Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to section IX—Agricultural changes, in the report of the Director of Agriculture on the Season and Crops Report for fasli 1335 (1925-26);

31st March 1927]

(b) whether it is proposed to adopt measures necessary to encourage the cultivation of food crops in view of the serious situation indicated in paragraph 21 of that section ;

(c) whether any enquiry has been caused or will be undertaken to find out the causes for the migration of agricultural labourers to towns and other places and to adopt such remedies as may be necessary in the interests of the development of agriculture ;

(d) whether he proposes to enquire into the causes that are responsible for the decrease of actual cultivating owners and to consider whether inducements can be offered to attract young men, especially the unemployed, to settle down on the land for purposes of cultivation ; and

(e) whether he has under consideration proposals for dealing with the problem of rural indebtedness by adopting measures such as the extension at an early date of the benefits of the land mortgage banks to other areas ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b), (c) & (d) The Royal Commission on Agriculture is dealing with these questions and its recommendations are awaited by Government.

(e) Yes, in suitable localities where there is a reasonable prospect of success.

Public Service

Alleged rule regarding transfer of clerks on the expiry of a prescribed number of years.

813 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether there is a rule requiring transfer of clerks in public offices in the mufassal on the expiry of a prescribed number of years in the same place?

A.—There is no Government Order to that effect.

Pay of overseers in Public Works Department

814 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the initial pay of the overseers of the Public Works Department was fixed in March 1923, and that the calculations was based on the service of each officer ;

(b) whether it is a fact that a similar basis was not adopted in fixing the pay of the Minor Irrigation overseers ;

(c) what is the time-scale fixed for Minor Irrigation overseers and overseers of the Public Works Department respectively ; and

(d) why there is difference ?

A.—(a) & (b) The initial pay of overseers in the Public Works Department was fixed in 1922 with retrospective effect from 1st March 1921 with reference to the salary drawn by them between 1st December 1920 and 28th February 1921 and the seniority in the general establishment list of the circle to which they were attached.

[31st March 1927]

Prior to the revision of their pay in 1923, the minor irrigation overseers were already on an incremental scale of pay (Rs. 30—5½—80) and were also in receipt of the temporary additions to pay sanctioned to Government subordinates in view of the high cost of living. They were permitted to enter the revised scale of pay (Rs. 50—2½—100) under rule 22 of the Fundamental Rules, the temporary additions to pay drawn by them prior to revision being treated as substantive pay in connexion with the application of this rule.

- (c) & (d) The scale of pay of both classes of overseers is the same—Rs. 50—2½—100.

Civil Justice

Deposit of Civil Court deposits in district central co-operative banks.

815 Q.—MR. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any objection to the civil court deposits to be deposited into the district central co-operative banks, at a low rate of interest, say, 3 per cent; and

(b) whether the hon. the Minister proposes to introduce necessary legislation, if need be, for such deposits being made?

A.—Under certain Acts moneys received by the courts can be invested in securities approved by them. There is also nothing to prevent courts ordering the deposit in a bank of moneys in dispute produced before them provided all the parties concerned consent. It is not, however, open to the Government to permit the investment of civil court deposits in co-operative banks, as such a course is opposed to the statutory rules issued by the Government of India.

Criminal Justice

Alleged motor accident at Salem.

816 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that on the occasion of His Excellency the Governor's visit to Salem last February the car (No. 7008) belonging to one Mr. Kalia Pillai, abkari contractor, ran over a Sowrashtia child and mutilated it;

(b) whether it is a fact that the car was being driven rashly and that Mr. Chockalinga Mudaliyar, Revenue Divisional Officer, and Mr. Piobu Pillai, the Sub-Magistrate, were in the car at the time of the accident;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Revenue Divisional Officer and the Magistrate hastily left the car without attending to the injured child; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the car driver was not prosecuted; nor any compensation given to the child's parents and if so, why not?

A.—The Government have no information and have called for a report from the District Magistrate, Salem.

31st March 1927]

Irrigation

Embankment for the canal between Chowghat and Cochin backwaters.

817 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the measures that have been taken, or proposed to be taken—

(a) for providing the canal between Chowghat and Cochin backwaters with embankments to prevent its flooding the fields on the British side;

(b) for dredging the canal and making it fit for steam launches or motor boats; and

(c) for a road on the western side of the canal?

A.—The Government have called for a report.

Police

Reserved armed police in this presidency.

818 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what is the total strength of the Reserve Armed Police in this Province;

(b) what is the total cost; and

(c) into how many divisions this force is divided, and at what place is each of these divisions located?

A.—(a) Twenty-seven Inspectors.

Sixty-nine Sergeants.

One Jamadar.

Twenty-seven Havildar-Majors.

Three hundred and one head constables.

Three thousand three hundred and sixteen constables.

(b) The annual expenditure under Pay and Allowances is Rs. 11,72,500 and under other heads Rs. 1,61,800^a approximately.

(c) The Armed Reserve Police in the Presidency is divided into twenty-five separate administrative units. There is one unit in each district except the Nilgiris, Vizagapatam, Kistna and West Godavari. In Vizagapatam there are two units, at Vizagapatam and Koraput respectively; there is one unit at

^a Includes expenditure on account of "travelling allowance" and "clothing and equipment" of private guards in the city which is recovered from the parties concerned and which is not easily separable from the expenditure debited to Government and excludes expenditure on account of "travelling allowance," "house rent" and "contingencies" of Armed Reserve in the mufassal for which information is not available.

[31st March 1927]

Masulipatam which serves both Kistna and West Godavari districts. The units are located at the following places :—

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Chatrapur with a detachment at Russellkonda. | (15) Salem. |
| (2) Vizagapatam. | (16) Cuddalore. |
| (3) Koraput. | (17) Tanjore. |
| (4) Cocanada. | (18) Trichinopoly. |
| (5) Masulipatam. | (19) Madura. |
| (6) Guntur. | (20) Ramnad Reserve at Madura (with local forces at Kamudi and Sivakasi). |
| (7) Nellore. | (21) Tinnevely. |
| (8) Kurnool. | (22) Coimbatore. |
| (9) Bellary. | (23) Calicut (with detachment at Cannanore). |
| (10) Anantapur. | (24) Mangalore. |
| (11) Cuddapah. | (25) Madras City. |
| (12) Chittoor. | |
| (13) Vellore. | |
| (14) St. Thomas Mount. | |

STARRED QUESTIONS

[For further unstarred Questions vide from Question 843 *infra*.]

Fisheries

Income and expenditure of the pearl fishery.

* 819 Q—MR. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) (i) what was the gross income and expenditure of the pearl fishery in 1889-90 as compared with their extension in 1925-26; and

(ii) what are the causes of the rise or decrease in the proportion of the expenditure to the income;

(b) what was the expenditure incurred on account of the opening ceremony conducted by the two Ministers at the last pearl fishery;

(c) what was the expenditure incurred on account of printing, stationery and postage for invitations issued for the abovementioned function;

(d) what was the total expenditure incurred by Government on account of salary and other charges for the establishment maintained for looking after the pearl oyster banks in 1889-90 and 1925-26;

(e) what is the net profit derived from pearl fisheries for the period from 1916-17 to 1926-27 from year to year;

(f) (i) what is the average expenditure per annum for the salary and other expenses for maintaining the pearl fisheries staff for ten years preceding the transfer of the pearl fisheries to the control of the Fisheries department; and

(ii) what is the average expenditure per annum for the same since the pearl fisheries were transferred to the Fisheries department?

A.—(a) (i)—

	Gross income. Expenditure.	
	RS.	RS.
Pearl fishery in 1889-90	2,15,045	48,759
Pearl fishery in 1925-26 (February to March).	2,25,498	71,082

31st March 1927]

- (ii) The increase in expenditure in the 1926 fishery is chiefly due to the large increase that has occurred since the fisheries of 1889-90 in the cost of materials and labour
- (b) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given to clause (b) of his question No. 1976 asked at the meeting of the Council held on 12th July 1926.
- (c) Invitations were issued as part of the advertisement which is necessary for a pearl fishery. The expenditure was not booked separately, but is merged in the advertisement charges for the fishery which amounted to Rs 419.

						RS.
(d)	1889-90	...	...	...	...	9,984
	1925-26	...	...	...	...	7,504

- (e) Figures for the years 1916-17 to 1919-20 are not available. The figures for the subsequent years are as follow :—

						Profit or loss.
						RS.
	1920-21	...	...	...	—	8,488
	1921-22	...	...	...	—	16,043
	1922-23	"	...	...	—	8,350
	1923-24	...	...	...	—	15,165
	1924-25	...	...	...	—	16,320
	1925-26	...	...	...	+	1,36,416

- (f) (i) The average cost per annum on establishment and other expenditure was Rs. 20,121.
- (ii) The average expenditure for the decennium subsequent to the transfer was Rs. 7,6-8.

Mr J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I ask the hon. the Minister how he will reconcile the figures ? I will just draw his attention to the answer . . . "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will kindly note that the Ministers are not to be subjected to cross-examination."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I only ask how the figures can be reconciled ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" If the hon. Member requires any further elucidation of the facts contained in the answer, he may put his questions."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" It is only for elucidation that I ask, Sir. How can he reconcile . . . ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That is what I call cross-examination, and it cannot be allowed."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Will the hon. the Minister kindly explain how the expenditure given for 1889-90 in clause (a), (i), i.e., Rs 48,759 differs from that given in clause (d) which puts the expenditure at Rs. 9,984 ? I want to know whether there is a mistake here ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Clause (d) refers to the establishment charges only, Sir."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I find that the total expenditure on account of establishment and other charges is Rs. 9,984"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will coolly tabulate the figures and table a question in due course."

[31st March 1927]

Industries*Qualifications of the Industrial Engineer.*

* 820 Q.—BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) in what subject the Industrial Engineer took his B.Sc. Degree, and in what subject his M.Sc.;

(b) if those degrees have no reference to Mechanical Engineering, why the Government still think that he is qualified for the place he holds;

(c) whether the Industrial Engineer had any experience or had made a study in boring before he joined the service;

(d) whether any research work has been done by the Industrial Engineer in Industrial Mechanism; and

(e) if he has not done so till now, will the Government appoint a qualified person to carry on the research work and to be in charge and direction of the Industrial workshop?

A.—(a) & (b) B Sc. in Civil Engineering, M.Sc. in Civil and Mechanical Engineering. He is also an A M.I. Mech E

(c) No.

(d) The Government have called for a report.

(e) The question will be considered.

Education*Construction of new buildings in connexion with the Andhra University.*

* 821 Q.—MR. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the ex-Minister for Education made certain proposals for the construction of new buildings in connexion with the Andhra University;

(b) if so, what they are; and whether any plans and estimates have been prepared; and what is the total amount of those estimates;

(c) whether any provision has been made in the Budget for 1927–28 for the same; and

(d) if not, why not?

A.—(a) & (b) Plans and estimates for the construction of a Convocation Hall, Administrative offices and a residence for the Vice-Chancellor have been called for and are under preparation in the Chief Engineer's office. The approximate cost is Rupees 2,80,000.

(c) No.

(d) The question is under consideration.

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI:—"The answer to clause (d) is 'the question is under consideration'. The question is whether any provision has been made for building grant to the Andhra University."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question of the building grant for the Andhra University is under consideration."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The Government may come forward for a supplementary grant when the question is settled."

31st March 1927]

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ May I know when it is likely that Government will settle the question and come forward for a supplementary grant ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ When we have had the interview with the Vice-Chancellor.”

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ When will it be Sir ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Very shortly, but the supplementary grant will have to wait till the next meeting of the Legislative Council.”

Revised scales of pay for Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

* 822 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Government in their Order No 215, Financial, dated the 4th March 1921, approved the revised scales of pay of Rs. 100—5—150—10—250 for Deputy Inspectors of Schools and School Assistants ;

(b) whether the above scale was also actually sanctioned in respect of certain institutions and offices and whether the incumbents of those posts drew pay at revised rates in the new time-scale and also the increments earned by them on 1st March 1922 ;

(c) whether the above scale was subsequently withdrawn by orders issued in April and June 1922 from the officers concerned ;

(d) whether Government sanctioned the reduced scale of pay of Rs. 75—250 for these two cadres with bars at Rs. 150 for Deputy Inspectors and Rs. 100 and 150 for School Assistants and obliged all the officers to draw pay in the revised scales of pay ;

(e) how the Government reconcile their action with the provisions of Fundamental Rules 22 and 23 ;

(f) whether any representation has been received from these officers praying for the restoration of the scale of pay of Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 ; and

(g) whether Government will consider the desirability of restoring to the officers the scales of pay of Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes ; only in the case of six officers in the office of the Director of Public Instruction.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes ; a very large increase in the strength of the subordinate inspecting agency consequent on the abolition of the posts of supervisors of elementary schools necessitated a revision of the scales of pay of Deputy Inspectors and school assistants. As stated in the answer to clause (b) above, the scale of pay of Rs. 100—5—150—10—250 first proposed was sanctioned only in the case of six officers employed in the office of the Director of Public Instruction and it is not correct to say that *all officers* were *obliged* to draw pay in the revised scales.

(e) In the case of the six officers of the Director of Public Instruction's office referred to in the answer to clause (b) of the question the provisions of Fundamental Rule 23 were by mistake ignored.

[31st March 1927]

(f) Yes.

(g) The question of the revision of pay of officers in the Subordinate Educational Service is under consideration.

Selection of books by the Text-Book Committee.

* 823 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the names of the committees or sub-committees upon whose advice the Director of Public Instruction withholds books relating to the various vernaculars of the Presidency from the Text-Book Committee or excludes them from the list of the approved books on the ground of their possessing objectionable matter;

(b) the names and qualifications of the present members of the said committee or sub-committees, how many of them are subordinates of the Director of Public Instruction, or of Government, and how many of them are teachers of aided schools;

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table a copy of the rules and constitution of the Text-Book Committee and its sub-committees concerning the various vernaculars of the Presidency; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to so reorganize the Text-Book Committee and its sub-committees as to contain not less than two-thirds of members elected by bodies that are independent of the Government?

A.—(a) & (b) The Director of Public Instruction does not withhold books from the Text-Book Committee nor does he act on the advice of the sub-committees of the Text-Book Committee, but on the advice of the Text-Book Committee as a whole. A list giving the particulars^a required as regards the Text-Book Committee and its sub-committees is laid on the table.

(c) A copy of the rules relating to the constitution and working of the Text-Book Committee and its sub-committees is placed on the table.^a

(d) The Government do not propose to amend the constitution of the Text-Book Committee or its sub-committees.

Alleged distinction between printing presses.

* 824 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government still continue to make a distinction between co-operation and non-co-operation printing presses, in the matter of selection of text-books;

(b) whether the Director of Public Instruction has been withholding certain books from the Text-Book Committee, or has been excluding them from the list of text-books subsequent to approval by the Text-Book Committee on the ground of (1) their having been printed in non-co-operation presses, or (2) their authors or publishers having been non-co-operators;

(c) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table a list of books withheld or excluded as stated above by the Director of Public Instruction during the last five years together with the names of their authors or publishers and of the presses in which they were printed, with the reasons for so withholding or excluding; and

31st March 1927]

(d) whether the hon. Minister will issue instructions to the Director of Public Instruction to discontinue the above policy and to approve or reject books on the basis of their contents and not of the political opinion of their authors or publishers, or of the presses whereat they are printed?

A.—(a) No such distinction is now made.

(b) & (d) The Director of Public Instruction does not withhold any book from the Text-Book Committee. Till recently he was removing from the approved list books printed at presses to which Government work or contract could not be given. This practice has now been given up. In the selection of text books, no account is taken of the political opinions of the authors or publishers.

(c) The Government are unable to entertain the suggestion.

Mr. A. KALFSWARA RAO :—“ May I know whether this distinction of co-operation and non-co-operation business with regard to the selection of text-books is being given up by Government? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Only recently.”

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ That means when? After this Ministry had been formed? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ At the beginning of this month.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ With reference to the answer to this question and also with reference to the previous question No 823, I find among the instructions given to the Text-Book Committees, they are asked to omit objectionable and obscene passages from these text-books. May I know what is meant by the words ‘ objectionable passages ’ which are to be deleted from the text-books? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I want notice.”

Construction of the Andhra University buildings.

* 825 Q.—Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether any proposals for the construction of the Andhra University buildings have been received, and if so, whether any provision is made for them in the ensuing Budget;

(b) whether any request has been made for Government grant for opening Research and Honours courses by the University and whether the Government propose to consider the request favourably; and

(c) whether any contributions were made by the Government towards the development of laboratories and libraries?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 821.

(b) No such request has been made.

(c) No.

Opening of new elementary schools in school-less centres.

* 826 Q.—Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM. Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there are 4,037 school-less centres or groups of centres with a population of 500 and above yet to be provided with schools;

[31st March 1927]

(b) whether the Government have decided to grant subsidies for opening new board elementary schools in such school-less centres under the jurisdiction of taluk boards levying the education cess ;

(c) what is the number of taluk boards levying the education cess among such school-less centres ;

(d) whether the Government have examined the question as to whether it is more economical to secure expansion of primary education through aided agencies or through local bodies and, if so, what is the result of such examination ;

(e) what are the prevailing rates of teaching grants for elementary schools (1) in aided elementary schools, (2) non-aided elementary schools, (3) in cess levying areas, and (4) in non-cess levying areas ;

(f) what is the policy of the Government on the question of opening panchayat schools in the Presidency ;

(g) whether the Government have received reports to the effect that the existence of an aided school side by side of a board school in adjacent centres is detrimental to the spread of education and if so, what action Government have taken thereon ; and

(h) whether the Government have examined the soundness or otherwise of the policy of expansion by the establishment of single teacher schools in school-less centres and if so, with what result ?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to question No 478 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd March 1927.

(b) Yes.

(c) Sixty-one.

(d) Expansion through aided agencies is more economical. But such agencies are not forthcoming to open schools in all school-less centres. In consequence, it has become necessary to secure expansion through the agencies of local bodies and village panchayats. The question of the agency or agencies through which expansion should be secured in future is under examination.

(e) Teaching grants are paid only to schools under private management admitted to aid by District Educational Councils, and the rates are uniform throughout the Presidency. As regards the rates of grants admissible, the hon. Member referred to rule 1, Chapter I of the rules framed under section 42 (2) of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920. A copy of the rules is in the Council Library. Teaching grants are not paid to unaided elementary schools. No distinction is made between schools in cess levying areas and those in non-cess levying areas in the matter of teaching grants.

(f) In view of the poor response from private agencies to the appeals made to them to open schools in school-less centres and of the relatively high cost of board schools, the Government are sanctioning grants to village panchayats through the Registrar-General of Panchayats for the opening of elementary schools in school-less centres with a population of 500 and above. The question of the future treatment of panchayat schools is under the consideration of Government.

31st March 1927]

(g) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to clauses (b) to (d) of question No. 422 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st March 1927.

(h) The question is under investigation by the Special Officer.

Pay of elementary school teachers.

* 827 Q.—MUHAMMAD KHADIR MOHIDIN SAHIB Bahadur : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that it has been reported by District Educational Officers that in some taluk boards, elementary school teachers have been paid their salaries once in three or four months ;

(b) that the schools have suffered as a result of the policy, paid teachers temporarily taking to other means for their livelihood ; and

(c) whether the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government propose to take steps to put an end to such irregularities ?

A.—(a) The District Educational Officer, Salem, reported that the Sankari Taluk Board had not been disbursing the salaries of the elementary school teachers regularly and that there was delay extending in some cases to three or four months in their payment. No cases of such delay have been reported to the Government by other District Educational Officers.

(b) The District Educational Officer, Salem, reported that in one or two cases, the teachers deserted their schools, and some were compelled to borrow money at high rates of interest.

(c) Yes.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether any warning has been issued to presidents of taluk boards in regard to the disbursement of pay without delay ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Yes, Sir, the President, Sankari Taluk Board, has been warned.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Has the warning had any effect ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I believe it has had.”

Girls receiving collegiate and secondary education.

* 828 Q.—MR. L. K. TULASIRAM : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of girls receiving collegiate education and secondary education respectively in the Madras Presidency during 1925-26 ;

(b) the number of girls receiving collegiate education and secondary education respectively who were exempted from payment of full fees on account of the production of poverty certificates ;

(c) what is the percentage respectively of the girls receiving collegiate education and secondary education to the total school-going population of the girls ;

(d) whether the Government have received a resolution from the president of the public meeting held at the Victoria Edward Hall, Madura, on the 21st February 1925, recording that rule 92 of the Revised Madras Educational Rules, dated 24th February 1924, doubling the old rates of fees amounted virtually to a tax on female education ; and

[31st March 1927]

(e) whether the Government propose to rescind the Revised Rule No. 92 and reduce the fees payable by girls in schools and colleges to half the standard rates?

A.—(a) Girls receiving secondary education ... 14,646
Girls receiving collegiate education ... 464

(b) The levy of fees from girls whose parents or guardians are too poor to pay fees at the standard rates is governed by rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules. This rule does not provide for *total* exemption from payment of fees, but only for remission of half the rates. The Government have no information as to the number of girls exempted under the rule.

(c) No definite standard is adopted for determining school-going population. The percentages calculated with reference to the total female population work to .001 and .03 respectively.

(d) No.

(e) No such proposal is under consideration.

Middle Schools teaching agriculture.

* 829 Q.—MR. A. B. SHERRY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government and the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are middle schools under the Education Department in which agriculture is taught with the object of giving to the boys such an outlook on rural life that they will return to the land with minds better prepared to receive agricultural training and interest aroused in agriculture and its possibilities;

(b) whether the Government are aware that such instruction in agriculture in the middle schools in the Punjab and other Provinces has resulted in the spread of agricultural education; and

(c) whether it is proposed to provide teachers of middle schools where agriculture is taught special training for a period of one year at the Agricultural College?

A.—(a) "Agriculture" as a form of manual training has been introduced in a few secondary schools in the Presidency.

(b) The Government have perused papers on the subject of the teaching of agriculture in schools in the Punjab and other provinces. They have asked the Director of Public Instruction to submit proposals in consultation with the Director of Agriculture for imparting instruction in the elements of agriculture in selected higher elementary and middle schools in the Presidency.

(c) The question will be considered on receipt of the proposals referred to in clause (b) above.

Introduction of Agricultural education in Middle Schools.

* 830 Q.—MR. A. B. SHERRY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government and the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Agricultural middle schools now run by the Department of Agriculture have not been successful;

31st March 1927]

(b) whether it is proposed to consider the question of introducing agricultural education in middle schools under the control of the Education Department; and

(c) whether the Government propose to review the whole question of agricultural education with special reference to village schools?

A.—(a) The Anakapalle school has not been altogether a success and there appears to be a very small demand for this class of education in this locality. The school at Taliparamba appears to have been popular. Forty-five boys have passed out of it since 1923-24 and there are now 31 boys on its rolls.

(b) & (c) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (b) of question No. 829.

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" May I know whether the unpopularity of the school is due not so much to the fact that the people are not willing to go to the school but to some defect in the education ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" It is a matter of personal opinion. I will have to satisfy myself about the case."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know whether the teachers have any training as farmers ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" They are agricultural instructors."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" But they are not farmers."

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I do not know."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Did they ever put into practice the training they got in agricultural colleges before they started teaching agriculture ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Notice."

Local Boards.

Alleged delay in including resolutions in the agenda by the President, Tindivanam Taluk Board.

* 831 Q.—Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any rule permitting presidents of taluk boards to take their own time in including in the agenda resolutions sent to them; and

(b) whether it is proposed to enact a rule fixing a time-limit for the presidents of taluk boards to bring up for discussion resolutions sent to them?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The Government are ready to consider any proposal for the amendment of the rules relating to the moving of resolutions at meetings of local boards, so as to obviate an indefinite postponement of the discussion of resolutions.

[31st March 1927]

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ With reference to the answer to clause (a), may I ask the hon. Minister whether he was aware of the fact that the President, Tindivanam Taluk Board, took nearly 15 months to include in the agenda a resolution that was sent to him by a member ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I have no information.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Has the hon. Minister any information that the President of the Polur Taluk Board does not at all include resolutions in the agenda even after 15 or 18 months ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I have no information ”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Will the hon. Minister kindly enquire ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I will, if it is brought to my notice.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Will the hon. Minister kindly take this as notice ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I will take the hon. Member's question as notice.”

Insurance

Government insurances.

* 832 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR : Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have placed any of their insurances—fire, marine or accident—with any of the Indian companies and if so, what companies, and to what amount ; and

(b) if not, whether they propose to do so at an early date ?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have information of two cases in which fire insurance has been placed with Indian companies. They are prepared to call for complete information if the hon. Member desires it.

Name of institution or building insured.	Name of the Indian company with which insured.	Amount insured for.	Annual premium payable.
		RS.	RS. A. P.
1. Industrial Engineering Workshop.	Jupiter General Insurance Company, Limited, Madras.	1,24,000	313 8 0
2. Ink factory	New India Insurance Company, Limited, Madras.	15,000	37 8 0

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR :—“ May I know from the hon. the Finance Member whether Government give any insurance to the foreign companies ? If so, what are the names of the companies and what is the total amount of premium they are paying ? ”

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—“ If the hon. Member requires the information, I will enquire.”

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR :—“ Will Government be pleased to distribute all their insurance business among the Indian companies in proportion to their capital at least from the next official year ? ”

31st March 1927]

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—“ There are other questions besides capital which will have to be considered.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Is there any departmental rule or procedure to distribute the insurance business of Government quitably among the Indian and other companies or to give preference to Indian companies wherever possible ? ”

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—“ What are the conditions besides capital that weigh with Government ? ”

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—“ Stability and their terms of premia.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—“ May I know if the Government is aware that there are any Indian companies which will compare favourably with foreign companies in this matter ? ”

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—“ I have no information.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—“ Will the hon. Finance Member kindly institute enquiries ? ”

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—“ When the question arises enquiries will be made.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ As regards stability, is it not a fact that under the new Act all the Indian companies are expected to and do deposit a very large amount with the Government of India to ensure stability ? ”

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—“ I accept the information which the hon. Member has given as correct.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Will that not be considered by the hon. the Finance Member as guaranteeing stability of Indian companies ? ”

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—“ That does not really relate to stability.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ What are the other conditions which in the opinion of the hon. Finance Member go to show the companies are stable ? ”

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—“ Obviously many things have to be taken into account in considering the stability of a company.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know if the Government publishes its intention of going in for insurance and lets all companies know that they are insuring and if the Government advertise sufficiently so that all the insurance companies may have information ? ”

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—“ Advertise what ? ”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ When they go in for insurance do they generally advertise so that all insurance companies may have sufficient information in the matter and tender to the Government ? ”

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—“ I am not sure. I am afraid I am unable to tell the hon. Member whether there is any departmental rule to that effect.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ May I know when these two buildings were insured ? ”

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—“ I am unable to say that.”

[31st March 1927]

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether such insurances took place after Government satisfying themselves that these two insurance companies were satisfactory from every point of view, especially when in one of the cases the amount insured is a lakh and twenty-four thousand ? "

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I presume that the department concerned satisfied themselves that the company is one with which an insurance of this amount may be safely placed. "

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" If that is so, may I ask the hon. Finance Member to issue instructions to see that at least in the case of other companies further enquiries are made ? "

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I am quite unable to give a guarantee to place insurances with any particular company. "

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Or at least may I request the hon. Finance Member to consider the stability of these insurance companies before insurance is made in other companies for other buildings ? "

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I cannot promise any such course. "

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know if the premium amount in these two companies was lower than that of the European companies when this insurance took place ? "

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Notice, Sir. "

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the hon. the Finance Member is prepared to advise the Government to make a rule that departments should give sufficient publicity before they insure ? "

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" That will be considered if it will help to ensure that selected companies have the necessary stability which must be ensured before Government money is utilized for insuring with them. "

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" I am not questioning the necessity of finding out whether a company is stable or not. I am merely asking whether he will be prepared to see that sufficient publicity is given so that you may get more and more stable companies to compete and you may have your insurance safe. "

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I am not aware that there are insurance companies in the Madras Presidency which are ignorant of these matters. "

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know if the Government can tell us as to what is the difference in the annual premium between Indian and European companies and whether it is not a fairly large sum ? "

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I want notice, Sir. "

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" In this particular case, may I know when this was insured, whether Government did not compare the rates offered by European companies ? "

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Notice, Sir. "

31st March 1927]

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether there is any foreign insurance company which gets at least 40 to 50 per cent of the Government insurance ? "

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I am unable to say, Sir. "

Military

Alleged petition from the residents of the village of Alandur.

* 832-A Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the residents of the village Alandur called Sadar Bazaar near St. Thomas' Mount petitioned the Government of India as early as 1921, to exclude Alandur from St. Thomas' Mount Cantonment area ;

(b) whether the Government after enquiry decided to exclude the said Sadar Bazaar near St. Thomas' Mount from the Cantonment area ;

(c) whether the Government of Madras have issued a gazette notification on 4th March 1926, declaring their intention to exclude the area from the St. Thomas' Mount cum Pallavaram Cantonment ;

(d) the reasons for the delay in effecting the exclusion according to Government notification ; and

(e) whether the Government will, without further delay, effect the separation ?

A.—(a) Yes, in 1922 and subsequent years.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) In response to the notification, objections were raised which had to be carefully considered and questions relating to land and property in the excluded area are under examination.

(e) A report will be made to the Government of India with whom the final decision rests as soon as possible

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" With reference to the answer to clause (d), may I know from the hon. the Finance Member whether the Revenue Divisional Officer convened a conference of the residents, and if so, what the result of that conference in regard to the matter is ? "

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Does the hon. Member refer to the conference held with reference to the request of the residents to exclude Alandur ? "

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" Yes, Sir."

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" The information is not at my disposal, Sir. I cannot find any mention of any conference of that kind in the papers at my disposal here. But there were certainly many references made about the exclusion of Alandur. It seems to me quite possible that the Revenue Divisional Officer held a conference of the kind referred to, but I am afraid I cannot find any mention of it here."

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" Did the residents ask for a deputation to the hon. Member and was it refused recently ? "

[31st March 1927]

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I do not think that there was any request for a deputation, although various representations were made by one section of the people who were in favour of separation and another section of the people who were opposed to it."

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" Will the Government expedite the report, considering the fact that the agitation on this question began as early as 1922 ? "

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I will certainly expedite it as much as possible."

Emigration

*Sir Alexander Muddiman's report to Government of India
in respect of his visit to the Andamans.*

* 833 Q.—BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether the Government received copies of any report made to the Government of India by Sir Alexander Muddiman in respect of his visit to the Andamans and why they have not distributed copies of the same to the Madras Legislative Council members along with the Government of India resolution on Andaman colonization ?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSALU NAYUDU :—" The answer to the first portion of the question as to whether the Government have received any copies of any report made to the Government of India by Sir Alexander Muddiman in respect of his visit to the Andamans, is 'No'. May we know why the Government did not deem it fit to get a copy of the report of such an eminent officer as Sir Alexander Muddiman ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" We have no right to get a report, if there be any, of an hon. Member of the Government of India made to that Government."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSALU NAYUDU :—" Could not the Government in their anxiety or sympathy for the Mappilla prisoners of this province sent to Andamans, see the report officially or unofficially as they may think fit ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" We have no right to get it, Sir."

Administration Reports

Supply of copies of Administration Reports to M.L.Cs.

* 834 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state why the Superintendent, Government Press, does not supply to non-official Members of the Council the published reports of the various branches of the administration of this Presidency unless they apply for them ?

A.—Non-official Members of the Legislative Council will be supplied, without any application from them, with copies of the published reports of the several branches of the administration of this Presidency.

31st March 1927]

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know why the Superintendent of the Government Press has not been supplying copies of the various reports to Madras Legislative Council Members before?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Reports were not supplied by him apparently on a misapprehension of the rules. He is bound to supply and he will supply."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Does this rule extend to Editors' Table papers also, Sir?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"May I ask the hon. the Law Member to instruct the Superintendent, Government Press, to supply administration reports for the last three months to hon. Members who have not already got them?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"That will be considered, Sir."

Forests

Punishment of Mr. Charles Mohony.

* 835 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: With reference to the answers to Supplementary questions on question No. 122 answered on 1st March 1927, will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) i. what the amount of compensation was that was paid to the relatives of the deceased,

ii. whether in arriving at the conclusion that prohibition for two years from shooting in the forests of the Bolampatty valley was a sufficient punishment to Mr. Charles Mohony the Government held any formal enquiry, and

iii. whether after or before such enquiry was held, the Government consulted either the Advocate-General or any other constituted Legal Adviser; and

(b) to place the full material before the House which the hon. the Law Member was good enough to promise to collate carefully?

A.—(a) (i) Rs. 100.

(ii) A formal enquiry was not held, but Government carefully considered the whole question.

(iii) No.

(b) A statement is attached ^a

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I ask the hon. the Home Member in view of the statement made here that Mr. Mohony has already compensated the widow of the deceased, whether that was the reason that prompted the Government to fix the amount of compensation at Rs. 100, but not to consider any further amount as proper or fair?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Taking every circumstance of the case into consideration the Government came to the conclusion that this amount of Rs. 100 was sufficient."

[31st March 1927]

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" I am told, Sir, in answer to clause (a) (ii) that no formal enquiry was held but that the Government carefully considered the whole question. May I know why a formal enquiry was not held at all in a serious case like this ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" As a matter of fact, Sir, certain reports came to us, and the only matter which the Government considered was whether a prosecution could be initiated, and Government came to the conclusion that a prosecution could not be initiated with success. "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" The answer to (a) (iii) shows, Sir, that either the Advocate-General or any other constituted Legal Adviser was not consulted. In the absence of such a consultation, how did the Government arrive at the conclusion that there was no possibility of a successful prosecution ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" It is possible for the Government to come to a conclusion on the facts, Sir. "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" It is said that Mr. Mohony went into the forest to shoot at about 6 or 6-30 p.m. Evidently the Government seems to have believed that it was dark. Subsequent to that at any rate, has there been any rule made that shooting should not be indulged in in darkness ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" No rule was made, but it is believed that rules of common sense will operate on people. But the question will be considered whether it is necessary to frame any such rule. "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Unfortunately the question of common sense did not arise with Mr. Mohony. Therefore, will the Government consider it desirable to make such a rule so as to prevent officers from shooting innocent people ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" He did not go there to shoot anybody, but one believes that a man who goes to shoot game, does not shoot in darkness. "

Public Service

Rates of increment to non-gazetted subordinates.

* 836 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(1) whether it is a fact that the low-paid non-gazetted subordinates on the scales of pay of Rs. 35, 35—1½—50—1—60, Rs. 40, 40—1½—55—1—65 and Rs. 40, 40—2½—65—3—80, have submitted memorials to Government praying as a temporary measure of relief for an increase in the rates of increment to Rs. 5 ; and

(2) whether the Government will sanction this request of the subordinates ?

A.—(1) Yes.

(2) The answer is in the negative.

31st March 1927]

Mr. S. SAIYAMURTI :—" With reference to the answer to clause (2) of the question, may I know why the Government refuses to sanction the very moderate and, in my judgment, reasonable request of these subordinates ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" In answer to a similar question raised, I think during the budget debate, I gave some of the reasons, Sir. They are that the initial pay was considerably raised a few years ago, and an incremental scale of increase introduced. I may add that the Government considers that the present scales are sufficient. "

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" May I ask the hon. the Revenue Member to state whether he considers that on the scales mentioned in clause (a), the non-gazetted officers feel themselves quite happy and contented ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I am afraid they ought to. "

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" Does he consider Rs. 35 as an adequate measure of one's happiness ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Rupees 15 was what they got before. "

Civil Justice

Location of one of the Sub-Courts of Ramnad district at Ramnad.

* 836-A Q.—The RAJA OF RAMNAD. Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have considered the feasibility of locating one of the Sub-Courts of the Ramnad district at Ramnad, if not, why not;

(b) why the Government continue the Munsif's Court at Manamadura when there are Munsifs' Courts in such close proximity as Paramakudi and Sivaganga; and

(c) why the Court was located at Manamadura in preference to Aruppukottai which is more central and more suitable as there are no Courts near it?

A.—(a) The claims of all the important places in the district are considered before locating a Sub-Court at a particular station.

(b) & (c) Under the Madras Civil Courts Act, it is the High Court that determines the location of District Munsifs' Courts.

Legislation

Expenses incurred on account of the Malabar Tenancy Bill.

* 837 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO. Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state approximately the expense that has been incurred on account of the Malabar Tenancy Bill including the travelling expenses of members, officials and committees?

A.—Rs. 23,830-3-0.

Police

Expenditure on Police for this Presidency.

* 838 Q.—Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the expenditure recommended by the Police Commission on Police for this Presidency;

[31st March 1927]

- (b) the present expenditure ;
- (c) the expenditure in the year 1901 ; and
- (d) the increase in the expenditure year by year since that time ?

A.—(a) The estimate of expenditure recommended by the Police Commission of 1902-03 relates only to pay and allowances of the Police executive force ; it was Rs. 63,67,265.

(b) The expenditure during 1925-26 on account of pay and allowances of the Police executive force was Rs. 1,13,50,090 approximately. This represents 73 per cent of the total expenditure.

(c) The expenditure during 1901-02 on account of pay and allowances of the Police executive force was Rs. 34,02,000 approximately. This is 76 per cent of the total expenditure for that year.

(d) The increase in the expenditure year by year on account of pay and allowances of the executive force can only be calculated after considerable labour. The cost of the Police department each year since 1901 is given below ; these figures are based on figures given in the Annual Presidency Administration Reports :—

Year.			Year.		
		Rs.			Rs.
1902	...	44,82,137	1914	...	95,02,675
1903	...	46,93,078	1915	...	97,03,645
1904	...	47,77,336	1916	...	99,04,055
1905	...	46,00,280	1917-18	...	98,81,104
1906	...	53,53,053	1918-19	...	1,02,64,537
1907	...	61,49,621	1919-20	...	1,19,72,324
1908	...	69,96,681	1920-21	...	1,52,67,074
1909	...	74,10,371	1921-22	...	1,62,15,827
1910	...	80,08,771	1922-23	...	1,72,42,974
1911	...	80,92,797	1923-24	...	1,67,99,238
1912	...	88,57,551	1924-25	...	1,63,79,538
1913	...	91,60,692	1925-26	...	1,54,56,687

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" In view of the large expenditure on the Police department which is increasing year after year, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to consider the possibility of retrenching it ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" No, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether he will at least advise the Governor not to restore the cut of Rs. 5 lakhs passed by the House ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" That Rs. 5 lakhs is not going to be restored for the time being."

31st March 1927]

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ May I know whether, in view of the fact that in these 25 years the expenditure has gone up by 400 per cent, the hon. the Law Member will be pleased to say whether it is due to the large increase in the European officers, or to other reasons ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Seventy per cent of it is due to increments in the pay of constables, head constables, and sub-inspectors.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Has the number of higher officers increased or decreased ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ That is contained in the various reports, Sir. If necessary, a compilation will be made.”

Electricity

Contract between Government and Tinnevely Mills for utilizing Tambraparni waterfalls.

* 839 Q.—Mr. Chavadi K. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) when the contract between the Government of Madras and the Tinnevely Mills, Limited, for the utilization of the Tambraparni waterfall in Papanasam Hills in Tinnevely district for production of powers to the Mills, expires ;

(b) whether the contract is registered under the Registration Act ;

(c) if so, whether a copy of the same will be laid on the table of the House ;

(d) whether the Government have any information as to the saving to the Mills effected by the power produced by the waterfall over the cost of producing the same quantity of power with coal or other fuel or other power producer ; and

(e) whether the Government will give an opportunity to the Legislative Council to express its opinion on the terms of any renewal of the contract and to make recommendations to the Government thereon ?

A.—(a) The lease is renewable from time to time. The period of the last term expired on 21st March 1927

(b) The lease deed was registered under the Registration Act.

(c) Yes. ^a

(d) The Government have no information on this subject.

(e) There may be an opportunity for discussion when the Council meets next

Irrigation

Irrigation facilities from the Mettur reservoir.

* 840 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether memorials have been received from the people in the Bhavani taluk in the Coimbatore district, protesting against the Government Order of the 16th December 1926 ;

[31st March 1927]

(b) whether Government have received copies of the resolutions of meetings to the same effect ;

(c) whether these memorials and mahazars say that the ryots are prepared to pay any water-rate that may be fixed by the Government if the lands in the taluk are given some irrigation facilities from the Mettur reservoir ;

(d) whether the memorials say that the lands near the banks of the Cauvery would become unfit for dry cultivation on account of the percolation of water, and, if so, whether that matter has been or will be investigated by the Government ;

(e) whether the Acquisition authorities have been telling the people whose lands and houses are being acquired that some reserved forests in the neighbourhood will be disafforested and given to them ; and

(f) whether the Government have any idea of disafforesting any forest at all with a view to grant them to the people that have been rendered landless and homeless ; even if they have no such idea at present, will they be pleased to consider the desirability of taking some action in that direction ?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) & (d) Do not arise.

(e) The Government have no information.

(f) The Board of Revenue has been asked to ascertain what area should be reserved for village-sites in reserves classed as ryots' forests.

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ May I know if the Government have come to any conclusion after referring the matter to the Board ? ”

THE HON. SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ The Board of Revenue has been asked to ascertain what area should be reserved for village-sites in reserves classed as ryots' forests.”

MR. K. KORI REDDI :—“ With reference to clauses (c) & (d), the answer says that the question does not arise. The question is about the receipt of memorials or mahazars to the effect that the ryots are prepared to pay any water-rate and so on.”

THE HON. SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ What is stated in the answer is that as the memorials have not been received, the point does not arise.”

Elections

Alleged interference in Elections by officers of the Registration department.

* 841 Q.—MR. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to institute an enquiry into the allegations made by Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Member for Ganjam, that the officers of the Registration department were taking part in the elections for the Legislative Council held in 1926 ;

(b) whether similar allegations were made against the officers of the department in the district by the same Member during the budget discussions of 1924, regarding the elections of 1923 ;

31st March 1927]

(c) whether they will kindly place on the table the papers regarding the action taken, if any, on those allegations; and

(d) whether the Government have received any complaint from Sriman Biswanath Das during the elections of 1926 regarding interference by such officials?

A.—The papers necessary for the examination of the question are being traced and the question will be answered as soon as the information has been fully collected.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“ I only ask for information whether this question will be answered without further notice. The answer says that the papers are being traced and that the question will be answered as soon as the information has been fully collected. Under the Standing Orders, as they stand, unless the question is repeated, it will not be answered? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“ As a matter of fact, it is stated here that the papers are being collected, and I shall consider the advisability of placing the answer on the table of the House when it meets next.”

Police

Police officers reporting against Subordinate Magistrates.

* 842 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the subordinate Police Officers report in their diaries to the Superintendents about the conduct of the Subordinate Magistrates;

(b) if so, whether extracts from such diaries are sent to the Magistrates concerned for their remarks or are they acted upon without calling for such remarks by the District Magistrate; and

(c) if it is so, whether the hon. the Law Member intends to disapprove of such practice?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government are not aware of any such practice but if in any case the District Superintendent of Police made a report to the District Magistrate against any Subordinate Magistrate, no disciplinary or other action could be taken against the latter until he had been given an opportunity of answering the complaint against him.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—“ May I know if the hon. the Law Member will issue strict instructions to the Police not to make any remarks about the conduct of Sub-Magistrates in their diaries, and that no such remarks should be seen by the District Superintendents of Police? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“ The answer given says that no action is taken on these remarks in the diaries—I do not know if they are made—without adequate notice to the persons concerned.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“ May I know whether the Government approve, as they seem to do in the course of this answer, of the practice of District

[31st March 1927]

Superintendents of Police making reports to District Magistrates against Sub-Magistrates, because according to the answer, the only prohibition is that no action is taken until the Sub-Magistrates are given an opportunity to explain ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ It all depends on what they say. Supposing, as has happened in the case mentioned by Mr. Tulasiram, a certain magistrate attends office for a quarter of an hour each day, it is surely a matter which should be brought to the notice of the Government.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ Apart from these administrative matters, does the Superintendent of Police not make remarks about the trial of cases in the Sub-Magistrates' courts, in these reports ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I do not think that they do.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ Do you admit they do not ? ”

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Local Boards

Representation of Sourashtras, etc., on the District Boards of Madura, Trichinopoly, Salem, etc.

843 Q.—Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM. Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any members on the District Boards of Madura, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Salem and North Arcot, representing the community of Sourashtras, either elected or nominated ;

(b) whether the Government propose to nominate members belonging to the community of Sourashtras to represent and protect the industrial interests of the minority communities ;

(c) whether it is a fact that there have been no representatives of the Sourashtra community in any of the districts of the Madras Presidency except Madura nominated to District Boards from the date of the introduction of District Boards ;

(d) whether a memorial was received from the members of the Sourashtra community in the North Arcot district asking for one nominated seat for that community ?

A.—(a) There are three members of the Sourashtra community on the Madura District Board (two nominated and one elected) and none on the other District Boards mentioned ;

(b) The Government will consider any nominations made of persons of the Sourashtra community by Presidents of District Boards.

(c) The Government will enquire.

(d) No.

31st March 1927]

Public Service

Indianization of superior services.

844 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo. With reference to interpellation No. 255, regarding Indianization of superior services answered on the 14th March 1927, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the date on which the orders of the Secretary of State were received on each of the six services (i.e.), Indian Civil Service, Indian Police Service, Indian Service of Engineers and the Indian Agricultural, Veterinary and the Educational Services;

(b) the number of permanent and temporary men as also the number of Indians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans serving under the Local Government on the day on which the order of the Secretary of State was received; and

(c) the number and proportion at present of the Europeans and Indians on the 1st of March 1927?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) A statement is appended.*

Village Establishments

Introduction of the Madras Hereditary Village Officers Bill.

845 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce amending Bills of Acts II of 1894 and III of 1895 (Madras Hereditary Village Officers Act) as promised by the hon. the Member for Revenue in reply to interpellation 117 answered on the 16th February 1921; and

(b) if the answer is in the affirmative, when they propose to publish the amending Bill?

A.—The Bill then referred to was subsequently dropped.

Civil Justice

Accommodation in public offices at Chidambaram.

846 Q.—Mr. A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) if it is a fact that no accommodation is provided for the public attending on business the District Munsif's Court, the Divisional Magistrate's Court, the Sub-Magistrate's Court, the Taluk cutchery and the Sub-Registrar's office at Chidambaram; and

(b) if the answer is in the affirmative, whether the Government propose to provide any accommodation in the above cases at an early date before the setting in of the next rainy season?

A.—Beyond the usual accommodation afforded by the Court-rooms and the verandas, the Government are not aware whether any special accommodation in the shape of waiting sheds exists. No complaints have hitherto reached the Government on the subject.

[31st March 1927]

1 p.m. * The hon. the PRESIDENT —“ I have to bring to the notice of the House that not a single question of which seven days' notice was given, remains unanswered ; it is a matter for congratulation.” [cries of Hear, Hear.]

II

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

[*Note* —An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

The Secretary laid on the table ^a copies of G.O. No. 907, L. & M., dated 9th March 1927, reviewing the annual consolidated audit report on the accounts of the district municipalities and local boards for 1925-26, and ^b copies of a statement showing the resolutions passed by the House Committee and the action taken thereon.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT —“ The Council will now resume the debate on the Bill to amend the Madras University Act, 1923.”

III

NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS—BILLS—*cont.*

(i) A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY ACT, 1923—*cont.*

* The hon. the PRESIDENT —“ I think it will be for the convenience of the House if we come to the close of the debate upon this Motion before we rise for lunch. Though there is no time-limit, I expect to call two or three more hon. Members, and the hon. the Mover of the Bill wants five minutes. I request hon. Members to adjust the time among themselves.”

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR.—“ Mr. President, Sir, I was referring yesterday to the district boards and municipalities and said that they deserved representation on the Senate. As regards the Advocate-General, the Surgeon-General and other *ex officio* Members on the Senate, I do not want to deprive them of their seats on the Senate. I do think that they perform useful functions on the Senate. The hon. Member for the University said that the local boards and district municipalities sent people who were not graduates and who had not gone through the portals of the University. May I suggest that a condition may be imposed that the district boards and municipalities should send only graduates? The objection of the hon. Member for the University may be removed by providing that the members who are sent to the Senate should be graduates.

“ One other thing which the hon. Member for the University wants in his Bill is the abolition of proportional representation. I think it is a serious matter which requires consideration. When the electorate is 2,000 or 3,000, does the hon. Member for the University think that it is possible for a graduate who wishes to be returned to get the votes of all these 3,000 electors? It may be easy to the hon. Member. It is suggested that in proportional representation each candidate is able to get up a small coterie and get elected, without the general wish being expressed. May I say that these academic persons who want to be returned to the Senate, are not well-known all over the province in the sense that politicians are known? For, these persons are working very calmly and quietly in the colleges and other educational institutions. They are not known outside their sphere of work or outside their

^a Placed on the Editors' Table.

^b Printed as Appendix XV on pages 1484-1497 *infra*.

31st March 1927]

[Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar]

districts. Is it the wish of the hon. Member for the University that these persons who are working for the cause of education, imparting very valuable instruction to the students of the University, should be deprived of the chance of sitting on the Senate because they are not well-known throughout the province? The electorate is very wide; probably, it is the largest electorate for anybody for which election is held. If a professor of the Kumbakonam College or the headmaster of a High School in Tinnevely desires to come to the Senate and if he has all the qualifications, is he to be deprived of his chance? He would have an opportunity of serving on the Senate if he is able to get the vote of 100 or 200 registered graduates according to proportional representation. These are matters, Mr. President, that have to be taken into serious consideration. The hon. Member for the University says that proportional representation ought to go.

"There is one other important matter to which I must object. The hon. Mover says that the Senate is to be deprived of the power of making appointments and that it should be vested in the Syndicate. The hon. Member for the University further suggests that the power of conferring honorary degrees is to be given to the Syndicate alone. May I suggest that these honorary degrees are very much valued and when they are bestowed on distinguished men, the Senate should have the opportunity of considering whether the selection made by the Syndicate is proper or not?"

MR. S. SATYAMURTI — "On a matter of personal explanation. I have now provided only that the initiative must come from the Syndicate so that the final voice will rest with the Senate."

* MR. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR — "Whether the present Bill provides for it or not, I am glad that the hon. Member for the University has stated that the final voice in the matter of conferring honorary degrees should be with the Senate. I entirely agree with him. So much for the principles underlying the Bill, which the hon. Member for the University has introduced.

"It may be asked, if some hon. Members of this House are not in favour of the principles and are opposed to them, why is it that they do not oppose the introduction of the Bill. May I tell them, even if you do not agree to some of the principles of the Bill, you need not oppose the motion that it be read in Council? We have established a convention, both in the Malabar Tenancy Bill and the Irrigation Bill, that it is open to the Select Committee to throw out some of the provisions of the Bill and to introduce entirely new principles. We have established this convention and I think we are not going to divorce it in the case of this Bill."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT — "The President cannot give any rulings in advance nor can he give an undertaking that any changes which may be made by the Select Committee will be consistent with the principles decided at the stage of introduction. On that matter he is bound by the rules and the provisions of the Act."

* MR. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR — "I bow to your ruling. I am sure what we have done before will not be ruled out by the Chairman of the Select Committee. That is my wish and hope. With these words, I close my speech and support the motion that this Bill may be read in Council."

* Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR — "Mr. President, Sir, I had not originally intended to take part in this debate. I thought it best to

[Mr. S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar]

[31st March 1927]

leave the debate to men of learning, to men who breathe and live in an atmosphere of academic sublimity. But in the level to which the hon. Member for Madura brought the debate, I feel, Sir, that it has come within easy reach of me and that I could join in the debate. He rose and spoke with all the vehemence that he could command in heroic defence of his friend, the hon. Member for the University, against the insidious attacks of the Members of this portion of the House, as if the hon. Member for the University could not defend himself. But, Sir, I cannot congratulate the hon. Member for Madura on the result of what he did. By his advocacy and his methods of it, he has probably done the worst possible disservice that he could do to his friend sitting opposite. He succeeded, Sir, in drawing from under the flowing robe of the hon. Member for the University the cat which he had successfully kept concealed under it. Translated into plainer English, the cat was out of the bag when the hon. Member from Madura spoke on this Bill.

"As if the innumerable communities into which we are already divided were not enough, he brought into existence another community, Sir, the community of learning. He said it was in that community that all the monopoly so far as the governance of the University was concerned must be centered. It is not a community that is new. It is only an old community which has been brought before us in a new garb and with a new name. He did not, Sir, disguise it sufficiently to escape recognition by us. Who, amongst us here, did not discover that this community of learning was the community to which he belonged, and in which he wanted all the monopoly to vest? That is the result, as I said, of his performance in this House in support of the hon. Member for the University, and I am sure the hon. Member for the University is not going to thank him for what he has done on his behalf. Well, Sir, may I in all humility tell the hon. Member from Madura that Panagals may go and Subbarayans may come but the time will never come again when people of his community can, from house tops, proclaim as they did before

'I am the monarch of all I survey
My right there is none to dispute.'

"We are now living in an age of a perhaps healthier communal feeling than we had when that kind of proclamation was being made by his community. Communal justice, equal opportunities for all communities, representation in proportion to the strength of communities have all become very favourite expressions with all kinds of politicians now. People are not afraid of using them as they were before and in fact, if I am right, it has become part of the creed of every political faith in this province to-day. We thought, Sir, therefore that the old shibboleths of our Brahman friends' superiority everywhere and in everything were dead and buried already. At any rate, we wished they were and perhaps our wish was father to the thought. The hon. Member from Madura can turn his activities to better purposes than to aim at the resurrection of those dead shibboleths. The House will be thankful to him if he does so; not only this House but the public of the country too will be certainly thankful to him. I hope we have heard the last word from him, of this creation of his, the community of learning, and of its claims to monopolies. So much for the hon. Member from Madura.

"Let me now turn to the Bill itself. The hon. Member for Malabar referred to the constitution of one of the most recent universities in Great Britain—the University of Bristol—and quoted that example in his argument. The hon. Member for Madura has no greater respect for the constitution of

31st March 1927] [Mr. S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar]

this recent university in Great Britain than he would have for his imaginary university at Timbuctoo. He did not tell us, Sir, where we could draw our inspiration from. Could it be from the Smrithi of Manu? If he had told us so, we could have directed our attention to that ancient and most valuable work and got our inspiration from it. I should say, Sir, that his argument and criticism against the hon. Member for Malabar who referred in his support to the constitution of a recent university in Great Britain, as the example of a constitution of modern universities, betray a mentality not very favourable to an impartial and dispassionate consideration of this Bill. Well, Sir, I have it on the authority of not one but of more than one Member of the Select Committee that considered the Bill of 1923—the Bill that became law afterwards—that the constitution of the Bristol University was frequently referred to and relied upon by the Select Committee.

“Well, Sir, as regards the objects and reasons of this Bill I crave the indulgence of the House if I refer in a word or two to the Statement of Objects and Reasons as given by the hon. Mover himself. The Bill deals, Sir, mainly, if not solely with the composition of the Senate. He has told us in the first paragraph of his Statement of Objects and Reasons that the first object of his Bill was to destroy, before he could do anything else, the poor Pro-Chancellor who is sitting in front of us. We will leave him unto himself there. Then the next paragraphs 2 and 3 in the Statement of Objects and Reasons relate to the composition of the Senate. There is after that only a small paragraph of five lines dealing with what he considers to be the other important provisions of the amending Bill. He says

1-15
p m.

‘the next main matter to which attention has been already drawn is the abolition of the Council of Affiliated Colleges. The Academic Council is also authorized to constitute a Standing Committee and to delegate to it any of its powers.’

“Well, Sir, beyond the disappearance of the Pro-Chancellor and the Council of Affiliated Colleges and the power to delegate given to the Academic Council there is nothing else in the Bill which, according to the hon. Mover of the Bill himself, calls for any special mention in this valuable document, the Statement of Objects and Reasons. I ask why, of all the defects contained in the Act of 1923, full as it is with defects, should this constitution alone have pricked and pained his eyes. He appealed to us, Sir, to view this Bill dispassionately. He told us that he was actuated by no motives of any communal character in bringing this Bill before the House. We do believe it. We will accept it for, he is an honest man in politics. Sir, take any provision of the Bill, any provision relating to the constitution of the Senate. Is it possible for anybody, Sir, to resist the conclusion that it produces the very result which, he says, it is his honest endeavour to avoid—viz., the Brahmanizing of the Senate? Well, Sir, there are bodies at present, seven in number, which are of a non-academic character and which are given representation on the Senate. Every one of these bodies is sought to be deprived of this power of sending its representatives. Well, Sir, I took the trouble of analyzing this morning as to who the members that were returned by these seven bodies were; how many of them were graduates and how many not and how many were Brahmans and how many non-Brahmans. The number that is returned by these seven bodies—the non-academic bodies all of whom are to be deprived of the power of representation—to the Senate as it is constituted at present is 48. Of these 48 members, Sir, I find that 32 are graduates. I include in that number three gentlemen who are barristers-at-law, and I believe, Sir, that my hon. Friend, the Member for the University will not take exception

[Mr. S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar]

[31st March 1927]

to that. Thirty-two people as I said are graduates. Well, Sir, does the halo of academic splendour surround the heads of these graduates only if they are sent by the graduates of the University? If the local bodies, if the Madras Corporation, if the chambers of commerce and other similar non-academic bodies send graduates as their representatives to the Senate why should they not be acceptable to the hon. Mover of the Bill as graduates sent by graduates themselves? I again submit that out of the 48 people who were sent by the seven bodies, as many as 36 are non-Brahmans and only 12 are Brahmans. Now if he wishes to deprive all these seven bodies of their right of representation what is going to happen to the large body of non-Brahmans who can get in through these seven bodies? Is this the result, Sir, that he wishes to produce? He tells us in all earnestness that he is not conscious of any attempt on his part to communalize or Brahmanize the Senate. Well Sir, but if such is the result of his Bill what can we attribute it to? If the result is unconscious or unintentional, we must only say, Sir, that it is the result of a mentality that has grown perhaps by years of thinking on lines which can produce only such results as we shall have by this Bill. Well, Sir, the result of accepting the amendments brought forward by the hon. Member for the University is obvious, though he may be unconscious of it.

"Well, Sir, my hon. Friend, the Mover, referred to the report of the Sadler Committee. Sir, he quoted its authority in justification of his position that poor district boards and municipalities must be deprived of their right to send representatives to this great academic body in Madras, viz., the Senate. I have gone through that report, Sir, at any rate through the relevant portions of it, relevant for the purposes of this argument and I find that the Sadler Committee has not said anything at all in support of his argument. I do not find in that report, any recommendation that district boards or municipalities ought not to send their representatives to the Senate. If he relies upon the absence in that report of any recommendation that local bodies should be given such a right, I should point out to him that here also he is mistaken. The Sadler Committee, after stating the academic bodies which ought to send their representatives, proceeds to say: 'The next category of members of the Court' (i.e., the Senate) 'would consist of representatives of non-academic bodies.' The Sadler Committee—a less instructed body perhaps than the hon. Member for the University—did not aim at any such academic perfection as the hon. Member for the University is aiming at. It was their object to give representation, Sir, to several non-academic bodies. They said 'we should include five non-official members of the Bengal Legislative Council.' Now, Sir, this Madras Legislative Council is going to be deprived of its right of sending representatives; then 'five representatives of the Judges of the High Court', while the Judges here send no representatives; then a representative or representatives of each of the following bodies: the Calcutta Corporation, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, the Marwari Association, the Mining and Geological Institute, the Institution of Mechanical Engineers (Indian branch), the Bank of Bengal and such other public bodies as might be determined from time to time by Statute. It is evident, Sir, that the list which is given is by no means exhaustive. It does not profess to be so either; it is only illustrative for at the end they say 'such other public bodies as might be determined from time to time by Statute'. It is this report, Sir, that is relied upon for the position that local bodies ought not to get any representation at all on the Senate.

31st March 1927] [Mr. S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar]

“ Well, Sir, I do not propose to engage the House any further. When the hon. Member for Madura was addressing the House, we were trembling with fear whether his speech represented the views of his party and of their leader, the hon. Minister for Education. It was indeed a great relief, Sir, when the hon. Minister for Education got up from his seat and told us that he had got the greatest respect for the feelings on the subject not only of a considerable section of the House but also of a considerable section of the people at large and that he would endeavour to satisfy them. We are very thankful to him for the statement. We should have been gladder still if he had appealed to the Member opposite not to press a piece-meal legislation of this kind. When an act of a piece-meal nature comes from the hon. Member Mr. Koti Reddi, an appeal is made to him not to press it and the hon. Member yields. If it is a case of amending the Elementary Education Act the hon. Member Mr. Saldanha who brings it forward is told that his is a piece-meal legislation. The hon. Minister says ‘I am bringing a Bill of my own. Please do not press yours.’ And, Sir, Mr. Saldanha yields. What then is the reason for the differential treatment in the case of the hon. Member for the University? I can easily guess what the answer is. The hon. Minister for Education knows that his appeal would be in vain. That is why he has not made the appeal. However, Sir, we say we are not satisfied with a Bill of this kind, we are not satisfied with a Bill starting from a source which, however high it may be, does not in our view seem altogether unpolluted and fed also from sources of a similar nature. We cannot without opposition accept a measure of this kind. When it comes from less impure hands, though it be even from a bureaucracy, after maturer consideration and with less chance of its being suspected than the present Bill, it will be time then for us to consider it.”

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI —“ I am not altogether surprised at the mixed reception my Bill has received at the hands of this House. It is a tragedy too deep for tears that even after all these six years any question that may be brought forward on the floor of this House tends to communal passion being roused. I am sorry that my appeal not to import communalism has been thrown overboard in spite of the categorical statement made by me that I have not the slightest idea of either Brahmanizing or Non-Brahmanizing the Senate. It has pained my heart that Member after Member should have discussed this Bill, not on its academic merits but on its communal merits or demerits. Sir, I am not going to take lessons on communal justice from my hon. Friends below the gangway. If, however, it is felt by hon. Members on this side or the other block opposite, that any provision ought to be made for safeguarding communal justice, I am their servant. I do not want to give annoyance to any reasonable section of the House. But I am not going to take at its face value, this too much of protestation for non-Brahman interest exhibited so far. If, on the other hand, these three Ministers who are themselves non-Brahmans and have every concern for the interests of their community, and the Congress members who are non-Brahmans feel there is really a genuine non-Brahman feeling or any communal feeling that ought to be respected, I say I shall be the first, in case I consider it right, to accept it. I look forward to the time when communities will learn to trust one another and when we shall no longer hear of this national humiliation in the disguise of communal claims and communal rights. But, Sir, I recognize that there is not only profound humility but profound wisdom in the lines of Cardinal Newman

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

[31st March 1927]

'I do not ask to see the distant scene; one step is enough for me.' If I am able to get this Bill introduced and if I am able to induce my Brahman and non-Brahman friends to take an academic view of this question, then I am sure the reasonable needs of communal justice will be met. As regards the district boards and municipalities, I must say I am against giving them any representation, because that is indirect election. The taluk boards are elected; they elect the district boards which also contain a nominated element; they in their turn elect the Senate. It is not so bad in the case of the municipalities. Even there it is indirect. My hon. Friend Mr. Madhavan Nayar made a point with which I sympathise that there ought to be some means of representing on the Senate the general tax-payer. But I may tell you that there is no provision in Sir Patro's Act any more than in mine for that. But if in the Select Committee or later any means could be found by which we can have on the Senate representatives of the general tax-payer of the province, I certainly shall be in favour of it. I would only enter my humble caveat against the remarks made against the suggested changes in the constitution of the Senate. After all the Senate is not going to govern the province. It is only going to govern the affairs of the University and this Senate must be such as to devise useful methods relating to academic matters.

1-30
p.m.

"When my hon. Friend Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar from Tinnevely lectured to me particularly and delivered a homily on my sins of commission and omission, I felt as Warren Hastings felt, after the great orations of Burke and Sheridan impeaching him before Parliament, a 'culprit.' My hon. Friend has read the Sadler report to no purpose. 'Statute' there does not mean statute of this Council. It means a statute of the Senate. (Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. I know it, Sir.) People must read and understand before they speak, Sir, he is too much of a lawyer not to understand 'such other public bodies' means, according to the well-known legal maxim of *ejusdem generis*, something like the institutions mentioned there. It is a far cry from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, from the Calcutta School of Mining and Geology and from the Bank of Bengal to district boards and municipalities. They are institutes directly interested in agriculture, commerce or geology which are subjects intended to be taught or taught in the University. Sir, to compare them with district boards and municipalities is, I submit, a far cry. But if that is the only way in which we can guarantee that representation of lay opinion on the Senate, I think it is a matter for very careful consideration.

My friend Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar, below the gangway, acted—I do not want to offend him—as if his breath had been taken away when I said political faith should not be denied the privileges of the University. I was only joking when I said communists and anarchists. Only I do not want Swarajists or others to be kept out from the privileges of the University by prejudice or passion, and just as there is no possibility of religious faith being punished, there should be no possibility of political faith or want of faith being punished, if you are legislating for possibilities. My hon. Friend Mr. Krishnan Nayar thought that we should not be under the guidance of experts. I agree with him. But, Sir, who are the experts? Only the professors and those returned by the registered graduates and not others.

"One word more, and I have done. I think, you, Sir, high authority as you are, as a member of the Select Committee, and Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao

31st March 1927]

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

wrote a minute of dissent on Sir Patro's Bill that district boards and municipalities ought not to be represented unless they contributed financially to the University, and I have the very high authority of the hon. the Chief Minister and the hon. the Development Minister when I asked that the number of members to be returned by the registered graduates should be raised from 30 to 40 and made provision for that number. The Sadler Committee are for it and the Syndicate Committee are for it. As I said, I am willing that out of these 40 members, ten or fifteen may be reserved for Muhammadans, Christians or representatives from depressed classes who have not got direct representation.

"There are many other matters for me to deal with, but since I am anxious that we must close this debate before we rise for lunch, I may only say that the constitution of the Senate is the only portion on which the whole discussion concentrated itself, though there are other matters, matters of procedure and of adjustment, on which this House has nothing to say against my proposal. And, therefore, I will content myself with dealing with the communal aspect. I now repeat to all parts of this House and ask them to let this Bill be introduced and let every opinion crystallise itself, and I only ask, Brahmans and non-Brahmans, Muhammadans and Christians, especially all the friends on the benches of the block above the gangway, not to allow their minds to be clouded by unnecessary fears raised by interested people because they do not want to avail themselves of an opportunity to cure their ailing child although a competent doctor is willing to give his services gratis."

The hon. the PRESIDENT — "I take it that the House is ready for the question. The question is *that the Bill to amend the Madras University Act of 1923 be read in Council.*"

The motion was put and adopted.

The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

The Council then (1-36 p.m.) adjourned for lunch.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT — "I think the hon. Member Mr. Satyamurti is not moving the latter motion in the notice (viz., that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee)."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI — "No, Sir."

(ii) A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES ACT AND THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS ACT.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA — "I have just received a letter from the Secretary to Government that though this Bill of mine obtained the sanction of the Governor-General in the last Council and underwent the third stage, that sanction has lapsed, and I am told that a further sanction is necessary from the Governor-General. I want your ruling, Sir, whether in this case, I cannot move for leave."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT — "On that matter, I can easily give a ruling. According to the Standing Orders, the Bill, unless it is introduced in this Council, will certainly lapse by the prorogation of the Council, which, I think, will take place to-day."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA — "In that case, I shall not move it, Sir."

[31st March 1927]

(iii) A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS ESTATES LAND ACT, 1908.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU.—“I move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908.”

Sriman BISWANATH Das Mahasayo :—“I second it.”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR.—“May I ask my hon. Friend Mr. Anjaneyulu whether he will not be so good as to follow what happened on the other occasion, because this is a matter which like the other may be taken up when the Council meets next.”

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—“One word, with your permission, Sir. I request to have it clearly stated to me whether the Bill the hon. the Law Member proposes to bring forward is likely to come in August or September. There is a fear in some quarters that the hon. the Law Member himself will not be present, and that the Bill may not be introduced in the Council, just like what happened in the case of the Irrigation Bill some time ago.”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“There is always a Law Member for this Government and it is hoped that he would be able to introduce a comprehensive measure in August or September.”

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU —“I beg leave to withdraw.”

The Bill was by leave withdrawn.

IV

MOTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

(i) CONSTRUCTION OF A SEPARATE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN IN MADRAS.

The following motion standing in the name of Mrs. Muthulakshmi Reddi was, with the permission of the House, moved by Dr. B. S. Mallayya, as the hon. Member was not in her seat :—

‘That this Council recommends to the Government that a special “hospital for children” may be established in the City of Madras, with effect from 1st April 1927, in a suitable rented building, that steps be taken to construct a new building as expeditiously as possible for the accommodation of such a hospital, and that, with a view to achieve the object, a suitable sum be provided in the budget for 1927-28.’

In doing so, * Dr. B. S. Mallayya said :—“At present no medical amenities are provided for the treatment of sick children. In fact, in the City of Madras there are at present nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of people, and nearly one-fifth of this are children, and while there are 2,000 beds for the treatment of adults in the nine hospitals in the city, those available for the treatment of sick children are only 60. In other words, where there is a bed for 200 adult people, the beds available for sick children are at the rate of 1 for 1,800. And children are being brought forth in this City at the rate of 22,000 per year and before the year is out, nearly 8,000 of them die from some inter-current disease or other. Sir, infantile mortality rate in the City of Madras is 300 as against 60 in London. Diseases incidental to children living in Madras are nearly ten times more than those of adults, while the number of beds available for their treatment in the city hospitals is

31st March 1927]

[Dr. B. S. Mallayya]

only one-tenth of those available for adults. It has been humourously expressed once by Col. Giffard that nearly one-third of the children, or in other words one out of three does not live to cut its milk tooth, or does not survive to celebrate its first birthday.

“Sir, the amenities provided in the City for children are very few, and though over-crowding, poverty, dirt and squalor and other minor things are said to be the predisposing causes, the actual diseases that carry off the children are some inter-current diseases, such as diarrhoea, dysentery, lung trouble, and liver trouble. I am certain that quite 80 per cent of these children if properly treated in hospital could be saved by proper medicines but unfortunately none of these amenities that are available to adults are available to them. They are under the existing conditions absolutely at the mercy of the grandmother and the barber women, and their patent medicines are ass’s milk, the juice of the plant known as Euphorbium Tirukalli and branding the child with red hot needle or an umbrella rib. Every joint is branded with this red hot needle. Then they have got two other oils, Kodambakam oil and Chingleput oil; if the children survive these two traditional doctors, they have next to face the pandithan, with his gorojanam and kasturi pills and also neem oil and egg oil. And the next agent very frequently used for the treatment of illness of children is that abominable stuff, for which the hon. the Minister for Excise is responsible, that is, opium. This is very often used, particularly, by Marwaris, and you might have read in the papers the tragic end of a little child in Periamet where the grandmother gave four annas worth of opium to the child and then put it to sleep in order to prevent it from screaming from pain of intestinal colic and disturbing the inmates there. They took the body to the General Hospital and held an inquest. Another case which came recently to my knowledge was in Edapalim where a baby three days old, which was born without anus was given castor oil to make the bowels move, with the result that it began to purge by the mouth, and died at night. This town boasts of a hospital for dogs. Even the *mantrakaran* has now come to understand that mantrams would not cure the child and has taken to up-to-date methods. There is no excuse for the criminal waste of life among children here. There is an urgent need, in fact a crying need, for a children’s hospital in Madras, and this was recognized some years back by the hon. the Deputy President and with that commendable and selfless work, she started a hospital for children in Mowbrey’s Road. It worked for some time, but had to be given up as some of the large sums of voluntary subscription did not materialise and they closed down the hospital not for want of beds being filled up but because the donors did not come forward with their donations. Later on an attempt was made by the Managing Committee of the Prince of Wales Reception Fund. They proposed opening a hospital on the Marina with 168 beds, and when the matter was taken up the Surgeon-General, he was doubtful whether all the beds would be filled up. So he suggested that the amount earmarked for such hospital might be utilized for opening beds in the consumptive hospital on the Spur Tank. I am told that this has not been done and the funds are still intact, and if that is so, we may approach them to divert it for the construction of this hospital for which the money was originally meant. At any rate, Sir, I think the Government have absolutely no excuse for allowing this criminal waste of life among the infant innocents to go on in this city. It is high time that they made amends for their past neglect and opened a small hospital with 100 beds in a rented

[Dr. B. S. Mallayya]

[31st March 1927]

building for the time being. This would put down infantile mortality in the City of Madras and also provide ample material for the training of medical students in diseases of infants in childhood, for which at present there are no adequate arrangements in any of the hospitals of the City."

2-45
p.m.

* Mrs. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" Sir, I heartily second the motion. I need not repeat here that the idea of Children's Hospital has been long before our minds. Every time mention was made of the terrible death-rate of infants in our Presidency, the necessity for a special hospital for children was felt very acutely indeed, both by the medical as well as the lay public. Again as every one of you is aware after the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, we thought that this long expected boon was going to be given to this Province, but soon after, came the disappointment that the money collected for the purpose has been diverted, as explained to you last time, in the Press Communiqué, dated 30th March 1926, Local Self-Government Department (P.H.), to the construction of a tuberculosis ward for our children and a few beds in other hospitals thus allotting to our children a secondary place, in spite of the great and very urgent need that existed for a separate hospital for them and also in direct contravention of the recognized principle observed in other civilized countries. 'Mankind owes to the child the best it has to give'.

"No doubt, Sir, there are a few beds in the General Hospital, a few in the Women and Children Hospital. I may tell you, Sir, even though it is called Women and Children Hospital, the children are few in number having only 24 beds as compared with their total population, and take a secondary place. No special attention is given to them. There is no specialist in charge of the children, no special equipment in that hospital for children such as a milk modifying laboratory or the Physio-Therapeutic department, nor are there any specially qualified nurses to look after them. Dr. Hutchison, an eminent physician of London, when talking about the clinical examination of children, gives the students the following advice: 'The method of examining and handling a sick child does not come to you by intuition, and the man who starts for the first time to study the diseases of children is like a traveller in a foreign country. He hears a strange language spoken which he does not understand; at all events, if the language is not absolutely strange, it is spoken with a foreign accent; for, the physical signs of disease are often different in children from what they are in grown up people and so the students have to devote special attention to their interpretation, and moreover as the child is unable to describe to the doctor the nature of the suffering, the students have to develop their power of observation very much indeed.'

"Again in the handling and examination of children one has to learn gentleness and tact which will come only with care, experience, practice and above all, training under competent teachers.

"As that learned doctor again says, the subject of diseases of children is one which is apt to be neglected in General Hospitals for more than one reason. The first reason is that adult patients are so very numerous, their claims on the staff are so very pressing that there is very little time left for special teaching in the children's wards. It has its explanation in this further fact that the teaching in General Hospitals is directed generally to the requirements of qualifying examinations and no demand is made at the

31st March 1927]

[Mrs. S. Muthulakshmi Reddi]

ordinary qualifying examinations for a special knowledge of the diseases of children, the consequence of which is that many men and women, when they qualify themselves know almost nothing of the commonest ailments of infancy. So when going out into practice, you are not much better informed than the mother or the nurse as to the diseases you have got to deal with. And still you will find that in any large general practice children make up a great part and perhaps the greater part of the patients, and the serious nature of the disease will be brought home to you by a study of the death-rates; whereas the adult mortality is 4 per 1,000, the infantile mortality is 150 per 1,000, which is not creditable to our profession--this was the condition prevailing in England before 1911.

"Since then many changes have taken place. The great business of child reform began. Hospitals were built for sick children. Infant welfare centres and milk depots were established. Further, a knowledge of the diseases of children and treatment was introduced as a compulsory subject in the medical curriculum of students and both in the out-patients and in the in-patients wards, special provision was made to give practical instruction on this subject to students qualifying for examinations, extending in some hospitals to three months and in some even six months' course. The result has been an immense saving of life, and a steady improvement in the health and physique of the child as reported by no less a man than Sir George Newman, the Medical Officer in the Ministry of Health. Now, I ask, how much more appropriate are the above remarks of Dr. Hutchison made before the year 1911, to us here who record a mortality of 300 per 1,000? How much more energetic we should be in this business of child reform with a death-rate like 300 per 1,000—a figure that astounds the civilized world?

"Again Dr. Holt, the great American Physician, an authority on diseases of children says in his book 'Therapeutics in infancy consists in something more than a graduated dosage of drugs. Many therapeutic means which are valuable in adults are useless in children, and many others which are of little value in adults are extremely useful in children' showing that child's study is entirely a different one from that of the adult.

"Again, without the help of a special hospital and special equipment for children, study and research into the ailments of our children and also teaching the students on that subject is not possible. In the English hospitals and in the English books much prominence is given to rickets, scurvy, rheumatic affections of childhood, diseases peculiar to cold countries which are rather rare here. It will do us, Indian students, not much good to devote too much time to such diseases. Here in the tropics, we have to tackle other problems such as a typical form of malaria, kala-azar, dysentery, tropical jaundice, etc. I may tell you here that the signs and symptoms of malaria in children are not the same as those in adults. There is then prevalent among the Brahman children a certain diseased condition of the liver called in Tamil 'செடி' infantile tropical. The aetiology and cure have not been found yet even though many of our children succumb to this every year. I have listened, not without pain in my heart, to many a sad and pathetic tale from mothers who have narrated to me with tears in their eyes how they have been losing their children one after the other from this dire disease. In the West they have found remedies for rickets, scurvy, rheumatism, diphtheria and smallpox, through persistent

[Mrs. S. Muthulakshmi Reddi] [31st March 1927]

research and study. What was possible there will be possible for us here also. If we only take the trouble of studying and analysing a large number of such children, very soon we may strike at the root cause. As we are, we are indifferent to such sad occurrences amongst us, and the vast amount of human suffering which they involve.

“Again, regarding the diet of our children, we are simply copying the West. The present method of scientific feeding in the absence of mother’s milk is this—diluted and sterilised cow’s milk, supplemented with sugar, cream, fruit juice, etc. Is it possible for poor mothers of our country to carry out the above instructions? If we want to live as a nation should we not find a diet for our infants suitable to our climate and conditions of life here? As it is, the practitioners very often prescribe the tinned foods for infants in the place of human milk or diluted cow’s milk without any of the abovementioned necessary adjuncts to make it a complete food. I can only point out to the House that such an ignorance and indifference on our part is not at all excusable when the whole civilized world is tackling this problem of infant welfare most seriously and earnestly and has achieved very many tangible results.

“Indian children have suffered much and are still suffering for want of a separate hospital. Can anybody in this House conceive of a better, wiser and more useful form of medical relief viewed from the human, from the scientific and from the nation’s standpoint than the one proposed in this motion, to give relief to our innocent young, the speechless and helpless millions of India who are to be the future bulwarks of the State?

“I have heard hon. Members of this House complaining about the large amount of money that is spent on hospitals, on the doctors and drugs. My answer is, so long as we ignore the preventive aspects of medicine, so long as we are blind to the immediate needs of the nation, we are bound to suffer, our money, our leisure and our energy are bound to go to waste. To prevent unnecessary human suffering, disability, disfigurement, and avoidable mortality of infants and at the same time to save our money and labour, I would most earnestly beseech you to direct your attention to the preventive side of medicine and lay the foundation of a healthy life by replacing quack treatment of our infants and children with up-to-date scientific treatment and by looking after the health of school boys and girls with properly conducted medical inspection.

“Sir, much infantile mortality is preventible. In England the infant mortality in 1901 was 128 per 1,000; in 1924 only 69. The amazing decline was due to preventive medicine. As we are, we cannot but admit that the majority of us are under-developed and under-nourished, are unable to bear the stress and strain of modern life as is revealed by our mortality returns (for Europe 4 per 1,000, for India 42 per 1,000), by our average cost of living (Rs. 20 for an Indian and Rs. 50 for an European) and by our capacity to work.

“No doubt there may be other contributory causes—social and economical, but one of the main causes if not the chief cause, in my opinion, is the negligent and indifferent treatment given to our children—our boys and girls. Because, in my experience, the rural child even though starved, keeps better health

31st March 1927]

[Mrs. S. Muthulakshmi Reddi]

than over-fed children of the well-to-do classes. So, we cannot attribute all our ill-health and disease to poverty alone. Most of our children when born, in spite of our poverty and premature motherhood, have a healthy appearance. In a few days or months they develop a sickly look as the result of mis-management or improper and unscientific methods of feeding in the absence of breast milk. No wonder that such ill-nourished children readily fall a prey to all kinds of infantile ailments, especially in the absence of rational treatment.

"Again, the general physique of our children is low. When I landed in India after my recent visit to the West, the difference in the appearance of our children as compared with that of the European child was very poignantly brought home to me—the anæmic, pale, sallow cheeks of the majority of our children as contrasted with the rosy, fleshy cheeks of the European ones, the thin wasted limbs of ours as compared with the muscular, round limbs of the Western children, their cheerful and happy expressions with the melancholy and dejected looks of our children. True, the racial and climatic differences may be seen in contour, but need not be in health and vigour which are not the monopoly of any one race or climate.

"In the face of what civilised nations have been doing towards the solution of the problems of infantile mortality and morbidity, we, in India, have to admit that we have been guilty of very grave injustice towards the treatment of our children. Now in England and Wales, there is abundant provision for the care and treatment of children and enormous facilities exist for carrying on research and experiments. There are more than half a dozen special children hospitals in the city of London alone in addition to children's wards in every big general hospital. Many of the maternity and child-welfare centres have a few beds for children ailing from digestive troubles where mothers are kept and taught the art of looking after their infants. There are children's homes where they are admitted for minor ailments, day nurseries where the poor mothers leave their children when they go out for their work. There are a number of nursery schools for children below the age of 5 besides convalescent homes for weak children and foundling hospitals and orphanages. As the result of such wide, well-thought-out organizations and centres of health, the infant mortality within the last few years has come down to 69 per 1,000. So, look at the frantic and co-ordinated efforts of other nations to save the child's life.

"In the face of such honest attempts on the part of the nations and such authoritative views as expressed by such eminent and experienced and practical physicians like Dr. Robert Hutchison, Dr. Holt, Sir George Newman, for the existence of special hospitals for children and for special teaching of students on the subject of the diseases of children, are we justified in tolerating this kind of treatment which is being accorded at present to our children, the future citizens of the State, on whose health and welfare depends the prosperity and progress of the country? When we are thus conscious of the fact that 'there is no more promising field of medicine than the prevention of diseases in children and the majority of the ailments from which children suffer lie within the power of man to prevent', only those who can fathom the depth and intensity of a mother's love for her ailing infant, can adequately realize what it means to the mother to see her helpless infant suffer, on whom her life-happiness centres, what it is to see that spark

[Mrs. S. Muthulakshmi Reddi]

[31st March 1927]

of life being extinguished for ever for want of proper care and treatment. What sacrifice would such a mother not undergo if she is only convinced that the remedy is near at hand? The Indian mother who will fast for days together and who will undertake arduous journeys to beget a child, who will forego all her wealth, leisure and her pleasures for its sake, would she not admit her child into a hospital if she is only sure of good treatment and its certain recovery? I leave it to the hon. Members to judge.

"Once more, before I finish, I beg to lay emphasis on the necessity of a separate special hospital for children. Even before I went to England, I keenly felt the necessity of such a hospital for reasons which I have stated at length before—which feeling has only become hundredfold intensified after I saw such institutions in other countries, the good work done by them, and the enormous benefit which the children of these fortunate countries derive from them.

"Child's study being a different one from that of the adult, I feel convinced that it should be developed as a separate science and art, and be given an important place in the medical curriculum of students, as any other subject like Ophthalmology, Midwifery and Gynaecology and not be made a secondary thing as it is being done now—by allotting a few beds for children in the several hospitals as is being done now."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI.—"Sir, it is my painful duty to oppose resolutions of this kind not on the ground that the children of Madras do not want a separate hospital, but on the ground of expenditure. Of course the Treasury benches helped the remodelling of the General Hospital. My case has always been that more hospitals should not be built here. I feel that the Corporation of Madras should itself provide for these things, because it derives a revenue of Rs. 80,00,000. Out of their general revenues of Rs. 25,90,160, they spent in the current year Rs. 2,09,000 and they are going to spend next year only Rs. 1,52,010. That means they are going to save half a lakh next year. Their case seems to be: 'Let the whole province contribute in giving medical help to the metropolis.' If the hospital is to be located here, I agree that the Government which is contributing to so many other institutions out of the provincial funds should also contribute to it; but that the Corporation should not do anything in the matter is not proper. We, the mufassalites, are anxious that our medical needs must be met. The Deputy President adduced so many arguments in support of her motion. I agree. But the pity of it is we have no money. People in the metropolis seem to think that drinking water alone is enough for the mufassalites and that they should have all the hospitals in the world. A sum of about Rs. 17 lakhs is to be spent this year on their hospitals and yet they want some more lakhs. Dr. Mallayya was saying 'let us take a rented building for the present and provide 40 lakhs next year for a building, and 20 lakhs in the year after'. That would mean using up all the money that could be spared."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA.—"On a point of personal explanation, Sir. I never suggested spending 40 lakhs on the Children's Hospital. I said, we will make a start with 100 beds in a rented building. I also expect more than the cost of the hospital from the Management of the Prince of Wales Reception Committee. My hon. Friend misled the House in the matter of the expenses of the Corporation in regard to medical relief. We have spent-

31st March 1927]

[Dr. B. S. Mallayya]

six lakhs on Child Welfare and other schemes. For the medical amenities of the city, the Corporation is spending six lakhs and not a lakh and thirty thousand as my hon. Friend says."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"I am sorry my hon. Friend completely misunderstood me. I never said that he wanted Rs. 40 lakhs this year. I understood him to say that he wanted only a rented building this year—they always start with a rented building, I suppose—and next year he will come forward with a demand for Rs. 40 lakhs, because fortunately he has got people to support him. (Dr. B. S. Mallayya. It is not my fault.) Not your fault. The hon. Member would ask for a hospital on up-to-date lines at a cost of Rs. 40 lakhs. I never said that he wanted Rs. 40 lakhs this year. If a hospital is needed now in Madras as the hon. Member pointed out, the money of the Prince of Wales Reception Committee may be utilized for this purpose; the Corporation may grant some money; if the Government likes, they may also contribute something. But all this money should not come out of the provincial revenues."

3p.m.

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Mr. President, I have great pleasure in supporting the resolution which has been so ably moved by Dr. Mallayya and eloquently seconded by Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi. Time was, Mr. President, when historians and politicians thought in terms of regiments, dreadnoughts and tariffs, but to-day they are thinking in terms of babies and motherhood. This century has rightly been called the 'century of the child'. Governments in the West are devoting considerable attention to questions connected with infant welfare. They have succeeded in reducing infant mortality to a great extent. In almost every Western city there are children's hospitals and baby welcome and child welfare centres. As has been already pointed out, immense progress has been made not only in the treatment but also in the prevention of children's ailments. In this country where we have such a high infant mortality, the inauguration of the baby week has not come a day too soon. The necessity of paying greater attention to the care and welfare of infants has been by means of that brought increasingly to our attention. Children require a great deal of attention, especially in the first years of their existence. If we neglect children, we deprive ourselves of the very first element of racial success and national greatness. You may ask why a separate children's hospital is necessary. These are days of specialization. A general practitioner cannot efficiently handle children's ailments. The tenure of life in children is very slender. The line of demarcation between health and sickness, between physiological order and disorder may be passed any day. In many ailments such as infantile liver, rickets, tuberculosis and many forms of abdominal troubles, a general practitioner cannot easily diagnose the trouble and do the needful. Similarly in many forms of congenital defects and deformities it requires special knowledge and training on the part of the doctors to efficiently rectify them.

"Now a children's hospital in Madras is not intended only for the benefit of this City. It will give facilities for difficult diseases of children coming from any place. It will give opportunities for medical men to specialize and it will give clinical material for medical students who are undergoing training here. The men who undergo special training in this hospital will go out to all parts of the Presidency and carry with them the benefit of the experience and training they derive in such a hospital.

[Mr. A. B. Shetty]

[31st March 1927]

"We are told that we have about Rs. 3 lakhs collected in the Prince of Wales Reception Committee Fund. This may very well serve as an initial fund for starting this hospital. I trust and hope that this resolution will be accepted and as a result of this a children's hospital will be started at least in a rented building for the present."

* Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU —"Mr. President, Sir, I find myself, as the phrase goes, between the devil and the deep sea (Laughter). It is impossible to remain unmoved by the very fervent appeal made by Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi specially as I happen to have a number of children. All the same, there is a duty which I owe to my constituency, which impels me, though with very great reluctance, to oppose this motion. Mr. President, the want of general medical relief in the mufassal is much keener than the need for specific medical relief in the City. My friend Mr K. V. R. Swami has properly pointed out that if such a hospital is to be started in the City, the Corporation had better bear the burden rather than the provincial revenues. I belong to a city where on account of the poverty of the municipality and the district board, the gosha hospital which is the only hospital for women in Cocanada is almost about to be closed and Government are not pleased to bear the whole cost of it. I am sure if Dr. Muthulakshmi sees for herself that a big city like Cocanada with a large population has not got a single hospital for women, she would rather forego this hospital for children than allow the mufassal to suffer for want of a women's hospital. Hon. Members from Madras seem to be under the impression that we from the mufassal are raising a false cry that we are starved in the matter of medical relief. If only Dr. Muthulakshmi makes a tour in the mufassal, she will easily see at what distant intervals the hospitals are situated and what meagre facilities there are for medical relief. In that case, these proposals to remodel the General Hospital at a cost of Rs. 40 lakhs, and to have a separate hospital for children in the city of Madras, would not have come before the House. Unless it be that I have to discharge my paramount duty to my constituency, I would not have come forward to oppose this resolution which concerns the welfare of children. Throughout the discussions yesterday it was brought home to the minds of hon. Members that the voluminous opposition in the Council from mufassal Members to spending large sums of money on the General Hospital from the provincial revenues was due to the fact that medical relief in the mufassal is not adequate. I do not think I can profitably add to anything that was said yesterday. It is not a light subject to be lightly treated. The Madras Members in the Council, with the influence which the Madrasies have, are likely to pass this resolution. But we want to let slip no opportunity to enter our emphatic protest against the way in which large sums of money are lavished on the city to the prejudice of the mufassal."

* Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I heartily support the resolution. My contention is that we must make experiments in Madras in the first instance before we establish centres in the mufassal. Moreover, Sir, many of the people living in Madras come from the mufassal. The labouring population here is only the result of migration from villages in the mufassal. It would be mere selfishness on our part to say that we ought not to allow this experiment to be made in Madras because it would not benefit the people in the mufassal. People in the mufassal migrate to

31st March 1927] [Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar]

the city on account of poverty. They go there in search of employment. Most of the diseases of our children are due to want of nourishment and premature motherhood. Another difficulty is that poor fathers and poor mothers bring forth a number of children and they are not able to maintain them. There are two remedies that can be suggested. The chief cause is the want of nutrition. Expectant mothers ought to be kept in these children's hospitals a month before delivery and for two months after. The cost of maintaining these women is very small in our country. In some of the western municipalities such as Birmingham and Brighton they make it a point to see that expectant mothers are looked after in the municipal hospitals for some time before and after delivery. In some hospitals they take care of the children for seven or eight months afterwards. As a matter of fact, the other day I saw photographs explaining how in the Birmingham Hospital they feed children with milk and food untouched by hand. The preventive methods must be adopted to a great extent in the matter of disease. In our country the causes of disease in children are many. Among the richer classes it is early marriage and premature motherhood. Among the poor classes it is want of nutrition and bad sanitation. In the richer classes parentage is forced upon young women before they are able to bear children. It behoves us, especially educated people, to see that our children are not married before the age of 15 or 16. The Legislative Assembly wanted 16; I would like that our Council passes a resolution recommending that the age should be raised. This is the only way to prevent diseases. It has been said that this system of early marriage has been copied by the Non-Brahmans from the Brahmans. At least in this matter let not the Non-Brahmans imitate the Brahmans. This is no question of Brahman or Non-Brahman. Next, poverty is the cause of many diseases from which our children suffer. In the last influenza epidemic six million men, women and children died. That was due to the fact that the resisting capacity of our people is very small. The average longevity of an Indian is said to be 23·5."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" On a point of order, Sir. If I understand him correctly, the hon. Member is speaking about birth control and all that sort of thing; I should like to know what it has got to do with the subject under discussion."

* Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—" My hon. Friend from South Kanara can very easily distinguish between relevancy and irrelevancy. He knows very well what all is happening. These are all preventive measures which must be taken into account in considering the question of a hospital for our children. We are not merely concerned with this one point of curing diseases in children; we are also concerned with the more important point of preventing these children from getting diseases. We are responsible to some extent for some of the diseases our children are suffering from. The doctors come in only after the disease manifests itself. Before the disease becomes apparent, are not the parents responsible for the health of their children, their daughters and sons? That is a great and serious responsibility on the parents."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" May I rise to a point of order, Sir? If the hon. Gentleman will kindly tell us whether he is for or against the motion, we can understand him better."

[31st March 1927

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Perhaps the hon. Member was not then sitting in the House. At the beginning of his speech, the hon. Member, Mr Parthasarathi Ayyangar, said that he was for the resolution.

“ The hon. Member is expected to confine his remarks to the question of a separate hospital.”

* Mr C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—“ I have already stated that a time will come when such a hospital will be found to be a necessity. I have also supplemented it by saying that the first duty of the parents is to see that their children are free from diseases. I therefore submit for the consideration of the House that an experiment on the lines recommended by the resolution is necessary. It may be done in many ways. I have already submitted that it should be preventive in character. I have also said that children should be given treatment in the Ayurvedic system. We all know that the medicines we are now giving to our children are purely European. The medicine that we are giving to our children is certainly well fitted to children who are generally brought up and fed upon animal diet.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I am afraid the hon. Member is travelling far off from the field of relevancy. He has also exceeded the time-limit.”

* Mr C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—“ I am closing, Sir. I heartily support the proposition. I recommend that it will be cheaper if we report to the Ayurvedic system of medicine, because that would be more in conformity with our natural tastes.”

* Mr SYED LAJUDIN SAHIB .—“ Mr. President, Sir, it is admitted on all hands that the first requisite for national prosperity is the physical well-being of the children of that country. As such, no amount however big it may be, spent on the preservation of the health of the children can be considered as a waste or an extravagance. Some hon. Members of this House seem to labour under a misconception. They seem to think that the starting of a special hospital for children is against the interests of the mufassal but I daresay it furthers, on the other hand, the interests of the mufassal people as also the interests of the people of this city.

“ The object of a children's hospital is twofold. Treatment will be provided there not only for every-day complaints but also for certain special diseases peculiar to children which defy the ordinary lines of treatment. At present in any and every hospital, children can be treated for every-day complaints but special diseases of children require special knowledge and special treatment and also great care and skill. The general practitioners cannot handle these diseases of the children so well as those who are specially trained in that direction can do.

“ In fact, we know, Sir, in the mufassal, thousands of children are suffering at the present day with that dire disease called the hypertrophic cirrhosis of the liver which was referred to by Dr. Muthulakshmi Ammal while speaking on the motion. That disease is *almost* incurable. It requires very careful treatment and very great skill on the part of the physicians.

“ The mufassal people can take their children to the central hospital, wherever it may be, and get the impending ruin of their beloved children averted. I think, Sir, it will be to the convenience and to the benefit as

31st March 1927] [Mr. Syed Tajudin Sahib]

well of all mufassal people to have such a hospital centred in the metropolis. I therefore very strongly support the motion."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—
" Mr. President, Sir, I am rather perplexed as to what exactly to say on this matter. I have got to consider the claims of the mufassal and the claims of Madras, both of which have been urged with equal vehemence. Then again, I have got to consider the claims of the Ayurvedic system as against the allopathic system. At least one hon. Member said that he considered children's diseases could be treated best by means of the Ayurvedic system alone. Situated, therefore, as I am, amidst these various perplexing issues, I say that I am rather in a difficulty as to what to say.

" I find, Sir, on an examination of the provision of beds in the State hospitals, that at present we have got about 106 beds for children in the General Hospital, in the Rayapuram Hospital, the Royapetta Hospital, the Hospital for Women and Children and in the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital. In the Rainy and Kalyani Hospitals which are of course not State hospitals, there are about nine beds. In the new Tuberculosis Hospital scheme which I hope will materialize at a very early date, we propose to provide a children's ward with 35 beds ; and in the new scheme of improvements to the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, we are providing a ward with 30 beds. So that, Sir, including the bed accommodation that we have got already, we shall have on the whole about 180 beds at a very early date. The other day, Sir, in connexion with the adjournment motion concerning the General Hospital scheme, hon. Members of this House objected very strongly to the expenditure of large sums of money on the metropolitan hospitals. I wonder how the House would receive a further proposal from me, if I did make it, to construct a large new children's hospital in addition to the many hospitals that we have got at present in Madras. I omitted to mention, Sir, that the accommodation that I referred to did not include the Government Ophthalmic Hospital, the Tuberculosis Hospital, and the Mental Hospital. I have not got the correct figures for children's beds in these hospitals."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Are children mad to be in the Mental Hospital? "

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" There may be various stages of it there, I suppose. "

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" For the past 20 years, I am not aware of any child being mad in the Lunatic Asylum "

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I am however putting it at 30 at a guess, so that all together, we shall have very soon about 200 beds at least for children in the City of Madras."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Is the hon. Minister drawing from his imagination, Sir? "

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I am giving facts and figures, Sir ; I am not drawing from my imagination. The only figure I put at a guess is in regard to the Ophthalmic Hospital, the

[Mr. R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar] [31st March 1927]

Tuberculosis Hospital and the Mental Hospital, for all of which I have not got the correct figures. The other figures that I have given are absolutely correct.

"As I said, Sir, while I am in sympathy with the resolution, while I recognize that a special hospital for children where we might be able to carry on research work in children's diseases, where we might have doctors who had specialized in such diseases, is a very desirable thing, the question is really whether, considering all the circumstances of the case, it is one that ought to be taken up immediately. I am sure, Sir, that the hospital will come into existence some time, it may be early or it may be late, but I do not think, Sir, that there is a case for pressing for the construction of a new hospital immediately in view of the fact that the present hospital accommodation besides the new schemes we have got on hand will for a long while, be sufficient to meet the requirements. I therefore hope, Sir, that in view of the fact that we have at present got a fair amount of bed accommodation for children, and that very soon we shall provide, under the new schemes which we have got on hand, about 65 more beds for children alone, the hon. Mover of this resolution will accept the figures I have given and withdraw the resolution."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Sir, I move for closure."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that discussion on the resolution be closed."

The motion for closure was put to the House and carried

3-30
P.m.

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I now put the question to the vote of the House. The question is :

'That this Council recommends to the Government that a special hospital for children' may be established in the City of Madras, with effect from 1st April 1927, in a suitable rented building, that steps be taken to construct a new building as expeditiously as possible for the accommodation of such a hospital, and that, with a view to achieve the object, a suitable sum be provided in the budget for 1927-28.'

The motion was put to the House and declared carried.

A poll was demanded and the House divided as follows :—

Ayes.

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| 1. Mrs. S. Muthulakshmi Reddi. | 19. The Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri. |
| 2. Mr. A. Balakrishna Shetty. | 20. Dr. B. S. Malya. |
| 3. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. | 21. Mr. J. A. Sdauha. |
| 4. " N. Siva Raj. | 22. " A. Parurama Rao. |
| 5. " M. V. Gangadara Siva. | 23. K. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur. |
| 6. " T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 24. Mr. P. Bhavatsulu Nayudu. |
| 7. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. | 25. Sriwan Bwanath Das Mahasayo. |
| 8. " M. R. Seturatham Ayyar. | 26. Mr. A. Yeswara Rao. |
| 9. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur. | 27. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 10. Swami A. S. Sahajananda. | 28. " K. Sivasubramanya Ayyar. |
| 11. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 29. " J. Pulasiram. |
| 12. " S. Satyamurti. | 30. " K. Karant. |
| 13. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 31. " K. Adhavan Nayar. |
| 14. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 32. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 15. " B. Muttayya Mudaliyar. | 33. " Chitola Menon. |
| 16. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 34. " A. Manickavelu Nayakar. |
| 17. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 35. " Sarabha Reddi. |
| 18. " Abdul Hamid Khan. | |

31st March 1927]

Noes.

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| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 16. Mr. G. Premayya. |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 17. Mahmud Schamud Sahib Bahadur. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 18. Mr. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 19. " R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. | 20. Subadar Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. |
| 6. " Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 21. Mr. S. Subrahmanya Moopanar. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 22. Rao Sahib P. V. S. Sundaramurti Pillai. |
| 8. Mr. J. F. Hall. | 23. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 9. " P. L. Moore. | 24. Mr. J. Bhesamaya. |
| 10. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 25. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 11. " G. T. Boag. | 26. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai |
| 12. " V. Pandrang Rao. | 27. " K V R. Swanvi. |
| 13. " S. H. Slater. | 28. " D. Narayan Raju. |
| 14. " C. B. Cotterell. | 29. " C. Ramasomayajulu. |
| 15. " H. B. Ari Gowdar. | 30. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| | 31. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |

Neutral.

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| 1. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. | 8. Mr. K. Koti Reddi. |
| 2. " W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadai | 9. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. |
| 3. " S. V. Vanavudaiya Goundar. | 10. The Raja of Panagala. |
| 4. " S. Venkiah. | 11. Rao Bihajur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 5. " S. Arpudaswami Udayar. | 12. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 6. The Zamindar of Kallikota. | 13. Mr. P. P. Rajan. |
| 7. Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 14. " T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. |

Thirty-five hon. Members voted for the motion, 31 against it, and 14 remained neutral.

The motion was carried.

(ii) REDUCTION OF FEES IN THE MEDICAL COLLEGES.

The following resolution standing in the name of Mr. K. Sitarama Reddiyar was, with the permission of the House, moved by Dr. B. S. Mallayya as the hon. Member was not in his place:—

'That this Council recommends to the Government that the fees levied for a course in the medical colleges in the Presidency be reduced from Rs. 900 to Rs. 540.'

In doing so, * Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA said:—"Sir, in the year 1923, a Government order was passed enhancing the fees levied in these colleges from Rs. 540 to Rs. 900 for a course. The number of that Government Order is 1054, Public Health. It came into force in June 1924. It has been in existence for the last three years. The reason advanced by the Government for the enhancement of these fees was that the expenses of the Medical College had increased from the year 1914. Before that, they said that the expenses were comparatively heavy, but still the fees were kept low in order to encourage the study of medicine. In 1914 when the Great War broke out, they wanted any amount of medical men with any degree or qualification to go out into the areas of hostilities and so they kept the fees down in order to encourage medical study in every way possible. After the war, the Lee Commission came with its recommendation for the formation of an independent medical service for the provinces and the Government thought that the Medical Colleges should be self-supporting; so they enhanced the fees—in fact, they have doubled them—and what is the result? To-day, the study of medicine, particularly the collegiate study of medicine is very costly and in fact it is prohibitive.

[Dr. B. S. Mallayya]

[31st March 1927]

The number of admissions in the Vizagapatam Medical School has fallen down by 50 per cent and in the Review Report of the school by the Surgeon-General himself it is stated that the cause for the fall is the enhancement of the medical fees. The number of students seeking admission into the Medical College at Madras which used to be 300 and more in previous years, was only 140 last year, and the Principal of the Medical College complains that he is not getting the right type of students, i.e., students with the required amount of general knowledge. In fact, Sir, that officer in the course of his remarks during the prize distribution on the 27th August last year, said that the failures in the first two years during the last three years have been phenomenal; and of all the female students who appeared before the final year, not one of them passed the examination either for the University degree or for the diploma granted by the Principal of the Medical College. He said that attempts had been made recently to lower the standard of the first-year M.B.B.S. and other courses in the Medical College. Sir, in addition to this screw by the Government on the study of medicine, the University have come forward recently and added another and they have enhanced all the examination fees generally. There are four examinations for a course in medicine, but in actual practice, it is, six, seven and sometimes eight, never four except in very few cases. All this has led to the study of medicine being unpopular at present.

"The Surgeon-General himself said that the institutions in this Presidency were not sufficient to meet the public demand. He said there was only one institution for every 44,000 people and one medical man for about 20,000 persons in this Presidency against one for every thousand in England and other countries. So, with a view to bring medical aid within the reach of the villagers or of the territories lying outside the area served by the existing dispensaries, they propose a system of subsidizing medical officers, to bring medical relief to the outlying areas. Up to-day the number of these rural dispensaries sanctioned by Government is 387, but only 241 of these could be opened and nearly a third have still to be opened, because you have not got the required number of persons to come forward and run them. Sir, the Surgeon-General himself has said in his Triennial Report that if they have all or every one of the dispensaries opened, a great step would have been taken to provide medical aid in the mufassal areas in the villages for which many of our friends here are very anxious that large sums of money should be released.

"Sir, there is also a new scheme, a scheme of honorary work for the Presidency hospitals and our Minister for Public Health promised some time back to extend that to the district hospitals also. But, then, if there are not sufficient number of graduates available for all these things, how are we going to run these institutions on an honorary system or a subsidized system? We want medical graduates and if you want to encourage medical studies, you cannot do it without restoring the fees to the older level; if you cannot bring the fees to a lower level, you should at least restore them to the older level, that is, Rs. 540 a course; and by that the Government are not going to lose any considerable sum at all. For the first year, I have calculated the total loss to Government will be in the shape of Rs. 8,000 or Rs. 10,000 and against that, there is the new appointment that you are going to create for the year in the General Hospital on Rs. 800. It covers the pay which you

31st March 1927]

[Dr. B. S. Mallayya]

are going to pay that officer. For that office, I have got a medical officer who knows the diseases of the nose and throat, who is ready to take up the honorary work, so that one balances the other, and it is a fair promise if the hon. Minister for Public Health will give an assurance that this will be done."

* **MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR** :—" I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution. Although I am not a technical man, on account of the urgency of this measure of reform and also because this measure of reform has been favourably viewed in this Council for some time back, I have come forward to second it and in doing so I feel no speech is necessary from me. Medical education has been a very great burden upon many a middle-class family in the country. I know many families who have not been able to support one student in the Medical College through the four years course. It will also be easily admitted that whether other professions flourish or not in this world, the profession of medicine ought not to be discouraged. The State must not put obstacle by making the cost of training prohibitive. For this reason, I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution moved by my hon. Friend Dr. Mallayya."

* **BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur** :—" Sir, there is no denying 3-45 the fact that ever since the enhancement of fees for admission into the Medical p.m. College, medical education has received a set-back, especially among those communities which cannot afford such costly education. While the number of students from the Moslem community studying in the Medical College was not more than a handful before, their number has come down to one or two, I believe, since the enhancement of fees, if I am not wrong. The Government does not seem to be moved by genuine motives in the enhancement or reduction of the fees for the Medical College. During the War and prior to it, fees were low. When they found that large number of students were getting in, they enhanced the medical fees. It is true that the Medical College is an expensive institution and does not bring profit to the Government, but that is not the point from which the Government should look at medical education. Instead of liberalizing all courses of professional study and professional education in this country, I do not see any reason why the Government should impose restrictive and prohibitive conditions on such courses of study. Medical aid and medical education is very largely required in the Presidency as pointed out by my predecessor. But still, though years have elapsed, the Government have not come forward with a liberal policy. I hope, Sir, that the hon. the Minister will accept this resolution and will not give any room for further discussion if he is really sincere over the welfare of this Presidency. I therefore hope that this resolution will be carried unanimously."

* **MR. R. NAGAN GOWDA** :—" Sir, I rise to support this resolution moved by Dr. Mallayya. I think, Sir, if there is any one thing which is most needed in the country side, it is medical help. There are many villages that do not see the face of an up-to-date trained medical man for months together. They have got to go very long distances to get medical help. This disability can be removed to a certain extent by taking steps to increase the number of students that are studying or will study in the Medical College and thus increasing the number of men that are trained in medicine. I think, Sir, that the fees as they have been fixed now are a heavy burden on students and in view of the fact that there are a great many people that

[Mr. R. Nagan Gowda]

[31st March 1927]

cannot afford to pay large amounts of fees for medical men in the villages, the expenses for the training that one has to go through for this qualification ought also to be proportionately decreased. For these reasons, Sir, I support this motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" May I take it that the House is ready for the question ? " (Voices : ' Yes, yes.')

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" Sir, I have no power to do so, but may I request the hon. the Minister through you to state whether he is willing to make any observations on this resolution ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" Does the hon Member propose to reply ? "

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" It is a very strange thing that we do not have any reply from him. This is the first occasion on which we have no reply to a motion from a Member of Government."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" I was waiting to be called upon to speak, Sir. I may say, Sir, that I am no less in sympathy with the general ideal of the extension of medical education. But I do not know, Sir, if facts warrant our saying that we have not got at present enough medical men to fill up all the places going. Some hon. Members referred to the fact that rural medical relief was not extending fast enough for want of medical men. I think I have explained several times, during the budget debate and at other times also, that the chief reason why rural medical relief has not extended fast enough was chiefly the fact that local boards were not in a position to provide the requisite funds necessary to enable them to earn the Government subsidy. It is not due to the fact that there were not enough medical men going. There is another fact that confirms the same conclusion, namely, that we are not at present able to admit more than about 50 or 60 per cent of the total number of students applying for admission, so that, as far as I am able to see, there is no paucity of applicants for admission to the Medical College. But nevertheless, I have been considering the question regarding the reduction of fees, and I have really felt that possibly it is desirable that the fees should be fixed at a lower level. I have not come to any final decision yet, but I hope to be able to reduce the fees. I do not know if I shall be able to reduce them to the level recommended in the resolution, but possibly we may accept a compromise between the two. At present I can go no further."

* BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur:—" That is not enough."

* The hon Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" I hope, Sir, that with this assurance hon. Members will be satisfied. As soon as I am able to go into the question further, I shall certainly reduce the fees. There is further the justification that when the scheme for increasing the fees was sanctioned, it was also proposed that there should be a certain number of free scholarships. Those were not provided. And I think that is an additional justification for reducing the fees. I therefore hope to be able to consider the question favourably."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—" On the assurance given by the hon. the Minister that the fees will be reduced, I beg leave to withdraw the motion, Sir."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

31st March 1927]

(iii) INTRODUCTION OF COLOURED BALLOT BOXES IN ELECTIONS TO LOCAL BODIES.

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move the resolution that stands in my name, and which runs thus :

‘ That this Council recommends to the Government to introduce the system of ballot boxes with different colours representing different candidates in the election of members to the local boards and municipalities.’

“ Sir, in recommending this resolution to the consideration of the House, I wish to place certain facts before them for their consideration. Responsible self-government brought with it local autonomy. Sir, local autonomy contemplates an autonomous board and an autonomous municipality. Autonomy cannot properly be exercised and cannot properly be realized unless we have proper elections by which the electorate could freely exercise their franchise and send the right sort of representatives that they want to have. With a view to reach this ideal, with a view to realize this end, vote by ballot has been considered as the system of voting which commends itself to the people in the West, and with that ideal in view, vote by ballot has been introduced into our country. But, Sir, owing to the vast mass of illiteracy and the situation that has been created to meet the needs of the illiterate voter, the system adopted by the Madras Government—which is peculiar to itself—has practically frustrated the free exercise of one’s own vote which is the basis of the system of vote by ballot. I will presently explain how this has been frustrated. Sir, in local boards and municipalities it is the chairman and the president that have to conduct the elections. In the case of municipalities, both the preparation of the electoral roll and the conduct of elections are left in the hands of the chairmen. In the case of local boards, the electoral roll is being prepared by the Revenue officers, while the conduct of the elections is left in the hands of the presidents. The presidents have to advertise the elections, but complaints have reached the Collectors in various districts that these elections were being held without even notice being sent to some of the villages.* And then, Sir, the voters are poor, helpless and illiterate. The rules that are now framed to regulate the conduct of elections provide that these voters will have to declare the names of the candidate or candidates for whom they intend to vote. This frustrates practically all the implications that the secret voting contemplates in many cases, as was described in a debate initiated on a token reduction motion of myself by my hon. Friend from Malabar, Mr. Krishnan Nayar. He described the absurdity of this present system of voting by which even the board school teachers come and say ‘ We are illiterate, mark votes for us’. That is how things are going on. My friends behind me tell me, Sir, that even professional document-writers come and say ‘ We are illiterate, mark for us’. The reason, Sir, is this, and it is obvious that influential people, people in power, people in wealth, do exercise their influence and make these voters who are really literate to confess that they are illiterate and pass them for illiterate voters, so that they get his vote and can know where they stand and what their position is in the election. The result is that the system of secret voting and vote by ballot is really frustrated. And in place of that we are really having an open system of voting. Sir, to crown all, the recent rules framed

[Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo] [31st March 1927]

regarding the conduct of elections in municipalities have thrown the candidate on the mercy of the chairman and his nominee, the polling officer. The rules authorize the chairman to appoint his own men for the conduct of elections, and the polling officers are authorized to mark the votes secretly without this being shown to the agents of the candidates. The result is most unfortunate and disastrous. It is disastrous in both ways because, in many cases, well-meaning chairmen have been misunderstood—chairmen who have no axes to grind have been misunderstood—by the people who stand for election. And in the other case this system of election leaves ample scope for mischief monger chairmen to have their own way. This is really a boon to people who run elections on party lines just to give a helping hand to their party candidates. That is where we stand and that is the unfortunate situation we are placed in owing to the vast number of illiterate voters and the rules that are framed specially in Madras."

4 p.m.

"In other provinces like the Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal and United Provinces they conduct their elections on a different basis. They have introduced the system of colour boxes by which free voting and secret ballot are ensured. In Local Board elections, unlike the Legislative Council elections, there is no system of reservation. The system of reservation contemplates that a certain number of seats in certain districts are reserved for non-Brahmans. To this extent our local boards and municipalities are at an advantage. You can divide all the local board electoral areas and municipal electoral areas into single seated constituencies and each constituency has to send one representative. The candidates for elections are to be represented by coloured boxes, so that the illiterate voters, instead of announcing the names of the candidates before the agents of the candidates to whom they wish to vote for, can vote and put the ballot paper in the box which is represented by a certain colour kept in a separate place. My resolution refers to colours. But certain difficulties have been pointed out by some of my hon. Friends. They say, 'You have got after all seven colours'. If you have more than seven candidates, the same difficulty arises. If you are, Sir, really earnest and anxious to have a free system of election, I would suggest an alternative. You can have a number of symbols, i.e., gods, plants or animals, to represent the candidates, so that each candidate will canvass in the name of his symbol in place of his own name. That is the system in vogue in Bombay so far as the Legislative Council elections are concerned. Sir, when I moved a token motion in the month of August to introduce this system even in the case of the Legislative Council elections, my hon. Friend, Sir K. V. Reddi, pleaded that this system should be first introduced in the local board elections so that the election may have some training before it is introduced in the Legislative Council and Assembly elections. This is an opportunity given to the Council and also to the Government to change the electoral rules regarding elections to the local boards and municipalities both to train them in the new system of elections and to give free scope to the people of this Presidency to send the representatives whom the people really desire. With these words, I commend the resolution to the House and I believe it will be accepted."

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"Sir, I rise to second the resolution moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Das. Now there are two kinds of voting prescribed for illiterate voters. One system, according to the recent Government Order

31st March 1927]

[Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao]

with regard to municipalities and local boards is that the polling officers should secretly mark the votes of the illiterates. The other one is what is prevailing in the Legislative Council election, that the voters should give out the names openly in the presence of the candidates or their agents and then the votes are marked by the polling officer. Between these two, I am strongly of opinion that the first one is very bad. The fate of the candidates ought not to be left to the tender mercies of the polling officers who are after all appointed by Municipal Chairmen, or Taluk Board Presidents or District Board Presidents, who generally belong to some political party or other in the district. I am a Chairman no doubt, but I do not like that there should be left any scope for any chairman or president of a district board or taluk board to appoint his own polling officers and those of his liking, and to leave the candidates into their hands. Sometimes, well-meaning presidents and chairmen are suspected in that way. Certain difficulties also arise. It would be a very delicate situation. Even complaints come that they are doing mischief. Therefore, between these two I should certainly prefer the open voting. But, of course, secret voting is necessary and everything that is possible must be done in order to preserve the secrecy of voting and to see that undue influence or coercion are not brought to bear upon the voters. We should also see that voting is freely exercised and some sort of secret voting by the voters should be devised. There are only two methods that have been suggested so far, viz., symbols and colours. Of course, one is good as the other. But colours will be very good if the number of candidates are not many. The nomination papers must be received very early and the colours must be fixed by the candidates. The candidates must have opportunities of going about canvassing with regard to the particular colours, by which they are represented. Without taking more of the time of the House, I heartily second the resolution moved by my Friend."

The hon. PRESIDENT:—"It has been moved and seconded that 'this Council recommends to the Government to introduce the system of ballot boxes with different colours representing different candidates in the election of members to the local boards and municipalities'.

* Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSALU NAYUDU :—"Sir, I rise to support the motion heartily for the following few reasons. No doubt, our rulers are very considerate to give us as wide a franchise to make this country as democratic as possible. All the same, their anxiety is not at all satisfied in the practical course of events. Most Members here who have been returned through elections know what is happening in the course of those elections, how vested interests are being brought to bear upon the voters and especially how the illiterate voters are being treated. Illiterate voters are asked either to mention the names or to tick for themselves if they can possibly do so. Some illiterate voters feel shy to mention that they are illiterate. The ballot papers are handed over to them to be ticked. They go and scribble something and thus invalidate their votes. In that way there are a large number of invalid votes in every election. Even in the case of literate voters, party considerations come in and influences are brought to bear upon them. They are asked openly to declare for whom they wish to vote so that particular candidates may know what their position is. These are the things that are actually going on in the country in the matter of voting. If the suggestion of my hon. Friend is accepted, it will facilitate matters in many possible

[Mr. P. Bhaktavatsalu Nayudu] [31st March 1927]

ways. First of all, the cost involved will be greatly diminished because there will be less printing. Secondly, even the counting will be very much facilitated. It will be done very much quicker than as at present. It will be found easy to count the votes by means of adopting colours or symbols whatever they may be. The voters would not be put in an awkward position or sad predicament. For these reasons I think that the system of colour boxes or of a symbol for each candidate may well be adopted as is done in other countries. I heartily support the motion."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI — "Sir, I have given notice of an amendment which, though it does not appear in print, has been supplied to hon. Members :

'For all the words that come after the words "Government to introduce" substitute the words "a system of voting which ensures secrecy even among illiterate voters".'

"My hon. Friend wants to introduce a particular system of voting with regard to local bodies. My amendment goes further and asks the Government to introduce the system for the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly elections. Where it is necessary, my amendment gives discretion to the Government to adopt a system which ensures secrecy. There may be difference of opinion as to what system should be adopted. I do not think there is any necessity to make a speech because we have had enough during the budget debate. The necessity to maintain secrecy with regard to illiterate voters has been recognized. I hope the Government would accept the resolution and see if a better system of voting cannot be introduced."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO .—"I second the amendment."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It has been moved and seconded—

'For all the words that come after the words "Government to introduce" substitute the words "a system of voting which ensures secrecy even among illiterate voters".'

"The amendment is for the discussion of the House."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya :—"I have very great pleasure in accepting the amendment moved by my hon. Friend."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It is for the House to accept the amendment."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Sir, I think the amendment that has been moved by my hon. Friend. Mr. Koti Reddi, and, that has been accepted by the Mover of the resolution is a very sound one. From my experience of the elections in Malabar I can say—I have said so on more than one occasion in this Council—that the system which is at present adopted is really a scandalous one. It is very necessary to have secret voting so that voters may have real freedom in voting for the candidate for whom they want to vote. In very many cases, pressure is now brought to bear upon the electorates and they are thereby prevented from exercising their freedom of voting in favour of the particular candidate for whom they are desirous of voting. As has been said on a former occasion and as has been referred to by the Mover of the resolution, in Malabar I know that even schoolmasters have been compelled by persons who have influence over them to say at the polling booth that they are illiterate. For, if they say they are illiterate, they will be obliged to state aloud the name of the candidate

31st March 1927] [Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar]

for whom they are voting; in order that persons who are interested in a particular candidate may know for whom a particular voter votes, they compel persons . . .”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT: —“I am afraid the hon Member is speaking on the resolution. The amendment is for the discussion of the House. It has been moved and seconded.”

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“I am speaking on the amendment which seeks to preserve secrecy in voting. I am not speaking on the original resolution. What I was submitting to you was that if a particular person is desirous of voting for candidate A, and if a person who has influence over this voter wants that he should vote in favour of B, then the voter is compelled to say that he is illiterate at the time of voting at the polling booth, though he is a literate person. The consequence will be he will be allowed to mention in a loud voice that he is voting for B so that B and his supporters may be able to know that the particular voter really voted for B and not for A. So that this amendment, I believe, is a sound one. With reference to this I wish to state one thing. Mr. Koti Reddi's amendment suggested that some secret method of voting should be allowed. With reference to that, the hon. the Law Member in the last Council convened a committee to consider this question and to come to some decision as to what should be the particular method that should be adopted for the purpose of ensuring secrecy. That committee did not come to any decision and so it did not sit further. I myself was a member and I believe we sat on one occasion but did not do any work. The amendment does not say how the secrecy should be observed. If the Member in charge of this particular department appoints a committee and that committee points out a particular method of ensuring secrecy, probably we may be able to come to a satisfactory conclusion. With these words I support the resolution.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“I support the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. Koti Reddi. Though it does not contain any practical suggestion, it is yet an improvement upon the original motion. The suggestion made by the Mover of the resolution to introduce the system of ballot boxes with different colours representative of the different candidates will frustrate the very object of secrecy of ballot. The present complaint is against the manner in which the illiterate voters have to exercise their franchise which is too open and is subject to manipulation to the detriment of one or the other of the candidates. In the suggestion made by the Mover even the literate voter will be voting in open—the ballot boxes should be before the presiding officer and it should not be placed behind him because it will mean replacement by interested persons—the coloured box will show for which candidate he is voting. So far as the principle of secrecy is concerned I hope Government will be one with us . . .”

Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo rose in his seat.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“Is it a point of order, or personal explanation?”

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS MAHASAYO:—“On a point of personal explanation, Sir. I think I did not make myself clear. My idea was to have a separate room to keep these ballot boxes and another room for the presiding officers to sit.”

[31st March 1927]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ That is no personal explanation.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM (HETTI :—“ It seems to me that it is a dangerous innovation to keep the boxes somewhere. It will lead to more mischievous manipulations than are now possible. I believe that these candidates should be represented by some symbolic representation. Otherwise no other course seems to be possible at present. With these words, I have very great pleasure in supporting Mr. Koti Reddi's amendment.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I take it will be more convenient if I put the amendment to the vote of the House so that the amended resolution will be before the House for discussion.”

The amendment was put and carried.

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—“ I support the amended resolution. But at the same time I want to make it clear that in trying to maintain secrecy of voting the Government should not go back to the system that is now in force in regard to municipal elections. So far as the illiterate voter is concerned, the voting paper may be given by him to be put into a distinctive box as suggested in the original motion. If there is to be an agency which will mark the vote for him, it is absolutely necessary that the agency should mark it in the presence of the agent or the candidate himself. If you take away the candidate or the agent, you will be creating some difficulty. There have been no doubt some objections that in the case of the local boards' elections the presidents can manipulate polling officers so that in marking they might see that they are marked for particular candidates. As a safeguard against it at least it is necessary that the agent or the candidate should be in a position to see the marking. I know there is a difference in that matter as regards polling for taluk board elections and for municipal elections. With regard to the taluk board elections, when marking takes place it is done in the presence of the candidate or agent. In the case of the municipal elections neither the candidate nor the agent is permitted to see the marking. In fact, I understand the complaint is against the system which prevents the presence of the agent or the candidate. If we have to maintain secrecy and at the same time avoid the possibility of manipulation by the polling officer, we must invent some system by which the voter will either directly mark the ballot paper or put it in a certain box which will represent a certain candidate. The Government may consider that aspect of the case and not go back and make elections to the Legislative Council correspond to the system in the municipal elections. Government should consider which is the more feasible way to keep the choice of the voter a secret.”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ With regard to the matter referred to by my hon. Friend from Chittoor, I wish to point out that in the case of municipal elections the practice now prevailing is that the illiterate voter goes before the polling officer and declares which candidate he wishes to vote for and the polling officer has to record the vote. Under the rules the candidate or the agent cannot be present when such preference is marked by the polling officer. There was a complaint from Ellore that voting ought to be in the same way as with the voting in taluk board elections and other local bodies. I have at present under consideration the amendment of that rule. I now see that the Council as a whole are in favour of some method of

31st March 1927]

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

secret voting. As my hon. Friend Mr. Koti Reddi pointed out, I do not think the method suggested by my hon. Friend from Ganjam will be possible of being accepted or worked. As the hon. the Leader of the Opposition himself pointed out, the difficulty will be great and even the vote of a literate voter would become not a secret vote but a vote which may be seen by everybody else. The way in which secrecy could be secured does not lie in the way suggested by my hon. Friend from Ganjam. I am having under consideration a method by which this secrecy could be devised; but in a country like ours where the majority of the voters are illiterate it is very difficult to devise a system by which secrecy could be maintained. One of the methods which was suggested in the committee to which my hon. Friend, Diwan Bahadur Krishnan Nayar, referred was that the candidate should be represented by some animal, tree, shrub or any other thing of that nature. As he himself said, that committee came to no agreement. As he has already explained, there was no more than one sitting. So my hon. Friends opposite and my friends behind may realise the difficulties that lie in the way of devising some secret method. But as the feeling of the House is very strong, I hope it will be possible to devise some system by which we can introduce secrecy without at the same time giving up the essential principle of making the voter either vote in secret or else to have the vote marked by the polling officer in the presence of the candidate or his agent."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Mr. President, Sir, if I rise it is just to say two sentences. The purity of the ballot box is the bed-rock of democracy. I hope Government will not take any hasty steps."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"On a point of personal explanation, I hope I made it clear that no hasty steps will be taken. If any steps are taken at present, it will be in making municipal voting on a par with that of the taluk boards."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"What I meant was that such steps as might be taken must be placed before the House before the Government committed itself irrevocably one way or another. I know some of these elections and I admire the value of secrecy. I equally admire the value of the voter marking the vote himself or having the vote marked in such a manner as to prevent the vote being given to a candidate whom the voter did not want. If the only means of ensuring the secrecy of the ballot in the case of illiterate voters is to give a right of marking preference to a polling officer, I am entirely against that system. I recognize that in the case of the illiterate voters, there are chances of undue influence and the chances of corruption are very great when these unfortunate illiterate voters have to vote in the presence of the candidates or their agents. Subsequent punishments may follow and such cases are pending before courts of law, as a matter of fact. My point is that I wish to ensure that the polling officer should not be given the right to mark the votes of illiterate voters. There is only one way to ensure secrecy in the case of the illiterate voters, that is to allow him to go and vote for himself. What that particular form shall be which will maintain the secrecy, I am not in a position to devise now; but I rise to give this warning that Government ought not in the name of ensuring secrecy give suspicion to the general public that a particular

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

[31st March 1927]

polling officer or particular voters may be influenced to have their votes marked in a manner different from those in which they would like to have them recorded.

4-30
P.M.

"Sir, I think, there is a great deal of point in what the hon. the Chief Minister said. The problem of ensuring the purity of the ballot box in a country of huge illiteracy as this is a baffling problem. I think the remedy lies elsewhere. It will come sooner or later in the diffusion of education. Till that diffusion of education comes about, by which as, for example, in England every voter knows how to read and write, straightaway goes to the polling booth, asks for a ballot paper, marks it and deposits the ballot paper in the ballot box, until that day comes, I think, Sir, the highest interests of democracy which we are trying to develop in this country require that we must ensure that the polling officer or anybody else who is required to mark the vote is not placed in a position of undue advantage in the name of secrecy. I see the dangers of it, and I therefore rise to warn the Government against it."

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" I move that the question be now put."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the question be now put."

The motion was put and adopted.

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I shall now put the amended resolution which runs thus .

' that this Council recommends to the Government to introduce a system of voting which ensures secrecy even among illiterate voters ' ."

The amended resolution was put and adopted.

(IV) APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO THE PROGRESS
OF THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN THE PRESIDENCY.

* MR. C. GOPALA MINON :—" I move

' That this Council recommends to Government to appoint a committee to enquire into the progress of the co-operative movement in this Presidency and suggest ways and means to rectify the defects noticed in the present organization of the movement and to promote the credit and non-credit organizations along right lines '

" Mr. President, Sir, the resolution that stands in my name is for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the progress of the co-operative movement in this Presidency. It was about twenty-two years ago that the first Co-operative Act was passed, and in 1912 the Act was re-enacted in order to supply a deficiency in respect of non-credit societies. Still the dominant form is the credit society, and this Act was intended primarily to rescue the small agriculturist from the clutches of the village money-lender. The idea with which I urge the appointment of a committee is that the present Act is as old as twenty years, and there has been rapid development with regard to the forms of societies, and as we are spending nearly 8 lakhs of the taxpayers' money on this department we have to find whether we are going in the right direction. Then, Sir, the efficiency of some of these

31st March 1927] [Mr. C. Gopala Menon]

societies has been doubted both on the floor of this House and outside. I want the committee to go into the working of these societies and see where they stand. Then, Sir, the indebtedness of the agriculturists is said to have increased, and it is said that they are borrowing both from the village money-lender and also from co-operative societies. We have to go into that question also. We are told that there is a great surplus of money in the Central Bank. Expansion is necessary with a view to absorb it, and the committee should enquire whether these banking societies, provincial and district central societies, are doing real helpful service to the primary societies. Then there is the question of training official and non-official staff to carry on really useful work in co-operative societies, and the committee should also consider as to how to improve the present non-credit activities of co-operative societies.

“There is also another question. There are now about 1,200 societies under the guidance of the Labour department. There are conflicting opinions regarding their control as compared with other societies. We should know whether it is conducive to progress to bring these societies under the Co-operative department. The last Provincial Co-operative Conference urged the appointment of a committee of enquiry, and the resolution has gone up to the Government. On these grounds, I urge the necessity for the appointment of a committee.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—“I second it.”

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—“Sir, I wish to add as an amendment to the resolution the following words.—

‘In line 2, after the word “committee” insert the words “with a majority of non-official Members from among the elected Members of this Council.”’

“I do not want to make a long speech. I formally move it.”

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“I second it.”

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—“I would ask the hon. the Mover not to press his amendment for this reason, that there are some very expert co-operators outside this House whom we should bring into the committee, and if we have to do that, we shall not be able to take a majority of non-official elected members of this House. I do not know how the Mover would consider that aspect of the question.”

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“May I be permitted to say a word or two on the amendment proposed by my hon. Friend Mr. Anjaneyulu? The hon. the Mover, Sir, urged on the House the necessity for appointing a committee to go into and examine the whole question of the progress of the co-operative movement in this province, what its defects are, what remedies might be suggested for rectifying the defects noticed in the movement. In that committee, Sir, my hon. Friend Mr. Anjaneyulu wants that the majority of members should be non-officials, and, not only that, that the non-officials should be exclusively drawn from the elected members of this House. May I be permitted to tell him that he is doing an injustice not only to a certain section of his colleagues in the Council but to others outside as well? It is true, Sir, that according to the constitution of the House we have a good number of nominated members in this Council, but

[Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar] [31st March 1927]

if they are here by virtue of nomination, I do not think the fault is theirs. There is the constitution which enables certain other people who are not represented in this House to come in by the door of nomination. I do not think we are justified in penalising these good friends of ours who, for some reason or other, cannot come in except by the door of nomination. I do not think it is right on our part to tell them 'we shall have a committee of this House; because you have come in by nomination you shall have no place in that committee.' After all, we have seen this Council at work for some months, and it must be a matter for gratification to members of all sections of the House to have noticed how most of these nominated members when they did take part in the discussions of the House spoke decisively and independently and expressed their true opinions without any reservation. So I submit they should not be penalised in that way.

"There is another point which has been partly referred to by my hon. Friend, Mr. Gopala Menon, and it is this: there are, as we all know, certain people who have grown grey in the service of this department, who are full of enthusiasm and are, may I say, Sir, without any offence to my colleagues here, as enthusiastic as anyone of us in the regeneration and development of this department of co-operation. By adopting the amendment of my hon. Friend Mr. Anjaneyulu, we shall shut them out and deny ourselves the help those members might be willing to give us. That is another aspect of the matter. So I think looking at it from any point of view, it is far better that, if a committee is appointed, freedom is given to get into the committee the best people we can. They may be in this House or even outside this House. I deprecate therefore any attempt—I am sure it is not an intended attempt on my hon. Friend Mr. Anjaneyulu's part, for he does not anticipate the consequences that follow from his amendment—I deprecate any attempt which will have the result of shutting out the help and experience of desirable persons, in the deliberations on this matter."

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President Sir, I had no idea of speaking on this resolution. But I am afraid the hon. the Minister for Development has entirely misunderstood the scope of the amendment of Mr. Anjaneyulu. The hon. Member from Guntur only moved that the majority of the committee should be elected members. Certainly the hon. Member from Guntur does not say that the nominated members of this Council should not be in that committee. All that he says is that the majority of members should be elected members of this House, and I certainly do not see where the occasion arises for creating a quarrel between the elected members and the nominated members. Certainly it is not the intention of any member of this House to exclude the nominated members. I certainly appreciate the attitude the nominated members have shown in this House in the course of the debate during the last one month, and if the hon. the Minister for Development thinks that there has been a quarrel between the nominated members and the elected, let him by all means think so but let him not say that the amendment of Mr. Anjaneyulu has created it. Out of 132 members of this House, 98 are elected members, and the remaining 34 alone are nominated. Is he not entitled to say that the majority of the committee should be elected members, and the others may be nominated members or Government officials or other experts who have experience of co-operation? That is all the result of the amendment of my hon. Friend from Guntur, and it means nothing else."

31st March 1927]

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" In order to prevent further discussion on this amendment, with your permission I want to say a few words which will put an end to this sort of seeming quarrels. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member has no right of making any further remarks. I wish to know whether he is withdrawing the amendment ?"

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" I am withdrawing it, Sir. But with your permission, I may say a few words?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am 'sorry I cannot permit a speech. Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw the amendment?"

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" On a point of personal explanation, may I say a word, Sir ?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Yes."

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I wish only to say that my idea was no doubt that unwittingly the result of his amendment would be what I stated. This was as a result of a conversation I had previously with my hon. Friend Mr. Anjaneyulu. It is needless to say that I had no intention of the kind referred to by Mr. Muttayya Mudaliyar."

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" On a matter of personal explanation, I certainly never knew the conversation he had with the hon. Member from Guntur. I was led to say what I said by the words he expressed in this House."

* Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" Sir, I move

" that the words " and also to enquire into and report on the advisability of constituting the Telugu districts into a separate co-operative unit with a Registrar of its own " be added at the end " 4-45 P.M.

" Mr. President, Sir, this desire to constitute the Telugu districts into a separate and compact co-operative unit is not born of any narrow provincial spirit. The need for this separation was perceived by all the co-operators in the Presidency as a whole. Recently in the Madras Provincial co-operative conference held in March 1926, a resolution to this effect was urged and passed by the conference unanimously. Therefore the co-operators in the whole Presidency are for the separation of the Telugu districts into a separate unit. So my amendment was not born of any narrow provincialism. Some of the Members in this House may be carried away by the impression that such a separation may involve additional cost. As I shall show presently, there will be no increase of cost in the administration. There is the Registrar, and his work was found to be heavy; therefore the Government have appointed a Joint Registrar. What was urged in the conference was that there was no need for a Joint Registrar. The Joint Registrar might have a separate jurisdiction of his own and all the Telugu districts might be entrusted to his care. In that way it would not add to the cost of the administration. On the other hand it would minimise it in a way. The two Registrars are moving from one part of the Presidency to

[Mr. D. Narayana Raju]

[31st March 1927]

another, from Tinnevely in the South to Ganjam in the north and consequently their travelling expenses are amounting to a good figure. If their jurisdictions are made narrower, their travelling expenses will be much cut down. So, there is no additional cost involved in this proposal.

“One objection may be raised, viz., that by the separation of the province into two separate units, the experiences gained by the co-operative activities in one half may not be available to the other half and there will be no co-ordination of co-operative effort. But I may tell the hon. Members of this House that the whole thing will be under the supervision and control of the Minister in charge of this department. Therefore, there is the Minister to control the policy and co-ordinate the co-operative efforts of the co-operators in different parts of the Presidency. I wish to add only one word. I am only asking that the Committee that is going to be appointed should examine this question. I am not straightaway asking the House to separate the Andhra districts into a separate co-operative unit. I only ask that this question may be enquired into by the Committee and considered on its merits.”

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—“In seconding this, Sir, I want to say a few words. There are already two or three deputy registrars, in addition to the assistant registrars. So by constituting the Telugu districts into a separate co-operative unit, no extra cost will have to be borne by Government. This is a very modest amendment; it only requires a Committee to be formed to go into the matter and give its opinion. So I hope this amendment will be accepted.”

*Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“Sir, I am afraid that the idea contained in this amendment is a very dangerous one. As a matter of fact, the suggestion is that the Telugu districts should be constituted into one unit so far as the working of the co-operative societies is concerned with a Registrar of its own. The next idea will be to constitute all the Tamil districts into another unit with a Registrar of its own, all the Malayalam districts into a third unit with a Registrar of its own; and then there will be a Registrar-General to co-ordinate the work of these three or four Registrars. This will be a repetition of the Lee Commission's recommendations with increase of offices, increase in the number of highly-paid officers and secretaries, overseas allowances and so on. At this late hour, I do not want to speak more. This will be a very dangerous innovation. My hon Friend Mr. Narayana Raju says that he is not definitely committed to the policy of creating a separate Andhra province. I say the idea itself is dangerous. Let there not be any idea of a different linguistic province for co-operative work. We have now the Chief Conservator and different Conservators under him. The Inspector-General of Police, and Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, and similarly, we will have registrars and deputy registrars and assistant registrars and a number of officers. I say this idea is positively dangerous.”

*The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“Sir, my Friend Mr. Narayana Raju's motion is not altogether so simple as he might have thought it at first to be. He proposes, Sir, that all the Telugu districts be constituted into one unit and be separated from the rest of the Presidency and placed in charge of one Registrar whose powers would be just the same

31st March 1927] [Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar]

as those of the other Registrar. Now, Sir, the question which he has raised would be a very fit and proper one to consider if and when the time comes, when the province or the country as a whole is redistributed on a linguistic basis. But that time has not yet come. How can we now embark on a scheme which will result in the splitting of the province into several parts and dividing the administration into several parts, the policy in each of which may ultimately be inconsistent with that pursued in the others? I just want my friend to contemplate the result of his motion. To-day, Sir, he pleads that the Telugu districts may have a Registrar of their own. Next day the question will come up 'why not have a Director of Agriculture for the Telugu districts?' Similarly 'why not a Director of Industries' and so on. When the province is constituted on a linguistic basis, then it would be our duty to see that it is self-contained as far as possible. Until such time comes, I do not think it practicable to adopt the suggestion of my hon. Friend.

"My friend said, that the cost would be the same. I do not think he is quite right in saying that the cost would be the same. The Registrar, as you know, is paid a certain sum and what does he propose to pay the Registrar whom he may have for the Telugu districts and who is expected to do the same work as the other Registrar and whose work will be in no way less than that of the other, perhaps even more because of the enthusiasm of the people there for co-operative work? That Registrar may draw Rs. 1,000 while the other Registrar will be drawing twice that sum. Do you think it right that for the same work different salaries might be paid? The one drawing less pay will come forward with a demand for equal pay, and the people of those districts will themselves come forward and say that it is unfair to make such invidious distinction in their pay. I think my hon. Friend tries to look at the question from a different point of view. He says, 'Here is a Minister who is in charge of the whole province, who may be expected to co-ordinate the activities of the two Registrars and see that there is nothing in the policy pursued by the one inconsistent with that of the other. Ministers may be very capable people; but I doubt very much indeed whether any Minister can in addition to the duties he has already got be also a Registrar-General of Co-operative Societies in addition. I think, Sir, that it is a proposition that only needs to be mentioned to be set aside. But the committee if appointed might examine the suggestion of my hon. Friend in another way. It would be a part of their duty to examine in all possible ways to put the movement on a better footing if possible and see that the activities of this department are better carried out. It may be open to that body to examine the question from this point of view. Here we have a Joint Registrar and also a personal assistant. Why should we not make the Joint Registrar and the personal assistant . . ."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—"I withdraw the amendment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Of course the hon. Member is not right in interrupting the interesting speech of the Minister. But I do not think the hon. Minister wants to continue his speech."

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"With your permission, Sir, I shall just complete what I wanted to say. My point is this: while maintaining the unity of the administration, if it is possible to have two

**1444 APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO THE PROGRESS
OF THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN THE PRESIDENCY**

[Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar] [31st March 1927]

officers, one in charge of the Telugu areas and another in charge of the other areas that would be a matter worthy of consideration. I have no doubt that my hon. Friend will withdraw his motion after this assurance."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :— ' Mr. President, you would have noticed that what I have been hitherto saying was in reference to the amendments, notices of which had been given by my hon. Friends Mr. Anjaneyulu and Mr. Narayana Raju. Having, so to speak, disposed of the amendments, Sir, I now come to the question as to what the attitude of the Government should be in regard to the main motion itself. My hon. Friend, the Mover, wants the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the progress of co-operative movement in this Presidency and to suggest ways and means to rectify the defects in the present organization of the movement and to promote the credit and non-credit organizations along right lines. Now, Sir, this question of the appointment of Committee has been engaging the attention of the Government for some years now. I am free to admit, Sir, that there are some defects in the working of the department. For example, Sir, the work of the supervising unions has not been all that one would desire it to have been.'

V

PROROGATION OF THE COUNCIL.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is now 5 o'clock and time for the Council to rise. I have to announce to the House that I have received the following message from His Excellency the Governor :—

' In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 72-B of the Government of India Act, I, Viscount Goschen, Governor of Madras, hereby prorogue the session of the Madras Legislative Council at the conclusion of its business on 31st March 1927.'

" For the convenience of hon. Members, I may mention that the next session of the Council will probably be summoned by His Excellency the Governor to meet here some day in the first week of August, and notice will be given in due course of the day so fixed. I may add that during the next session, the Council will ordinarily sit only on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, and that Wednesdays and Saturdays will be kept free for Committee work."

The Council was then prorogued.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

31st March 1927]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 740 asked by Mr. C. Gopala Menon at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st March 1927, page 1320 supra.]

Number of aided elementary schools.

	1921-22.	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25.	1925-26.
Ganjam	1,241	1,306	1,408	1,473	1,521
Vizagapatam	1,242	1,288	1,452	1,612	1,753
Godavari	680	745	819	836	889
Kistna	2,159	2,293	2,433	2,670	2,746
Guntur	1,971	2,095	2,220	2,287	2,359
Kurnool	966	974	1,090	1,059	1,019
Bellary	461	473	537	614	675
Anantapur	558	560	695	673	668
Cuddapah	1,072	1,099	1,110	1,227	1,260
Nellore	1,060	1,131	1,236	1,345	1,366
Chingleput	873	914	928	949	980
North Arcot	745	735	777	863	958
Chittoor	640	619	653	734	851
South Arcot	1,172	1,241	1,279	1,297	1,332
Tanjore	877	937	995	1,030	1,165
Trichinopoly	822	880	901	963	942
Madura	594	639	572	603	622
Ramnad	764	771	812	904	1,011
Tinnevely	1,399	1,442	1,508	1,581	1,603
Coimbatore	725	703	768	747	806
Salem	517	595	610	595	616
The Nilgiris	53	56	63	67	71
Malabar	1,381	1,406	1,479	1,594	1,980
South Kanara	319	323	320	374	407
Madras	281	285	287	282	261

1st March 1927]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 746 asked by Mr. K. Abdul Hye at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st March 1927, page 1324 supra.]

I—Municipal Councils.

Districts.	Serial number	Name of municipality.	Elective strength.	Number of elected Muhamnadans on 31st December 1926.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Anantapur ..	1	Anantapur	12	3
	2	Hindupur	12	3
	3	Tadpatri	12	3
	4	Gudiyattam	15	4
Arout, North ..	5	Tiruppattur	12	3
	6	Tiruvannamalai	15	1
	7	Vaniyambadi	15	11
	8	Vellore	21	5
Arout, South ..	9	Walajapet	12	..
	10	Chidambaram	15	1
	11	Cuddalore	24	1
	12	Villupuram	12	1
Bellary	13	Adoni	18	9
	14	Bellary	21	4
	15	Hospet	12	..
Chingleput ..	16	Chingleput	12	..
	17	Conjeevaram	24	..
	18	Saidapet	15	3
Chittoor	19	Chittoor	12	..
	20	Tirupati	12	1
	21	Coimbatore	24	1
Coimbatore ..	22	Dharaputram	12	4
	23	Erode	15	4
	24	Pollachi	12	1
	25	Tiruppur	12	..
	26	Udamalpet	12	5
Cuddapah ..	27	Cuddapah	12	6
	28	Proddatur	12	1
	29	Berhampur	18	..
Ganjam	30	Chigacole	12	..
	31	Parlakimeli	12	..
	32	Cocanada	24	..
Godavari	33	Peddapuram	12	..
	34	Rajahmundry	24	..
	35	Chirala	12	..
Guntur	36	Guntur	21	4
	37	Narasaraopet	12	..
	38	Gngole	12	2
	39	Tenali	15	..
Kannara, South ..	40	Margalore	21	3
	41	Bezwada	21	3
	42	Ellore	21	4
Kistna	43	Masulipatam	21	2
	44	Palacole	12	..
	45	Kurnool	16	6
Kurnool	46	Nandyal	12	3
	47	Bodinayakkanur	15	8
	48	Dindigul	18	2
Madura	49	Kodaikanal	12	1
	50	Madura	27	4
	51	Palni	12	1
	52	Periyakulam	12	1
Malabar	53	Calicut	24	7
	54	Qannanore	15	6
	55	Cochin	15	1
	56	Palghat	21	2
	57	Tellicherry	15	5
Nellore	58	Nellore	18	5
	59	Coonoor	12	2
The Nilgiris ..	60	Ootacamund	12	1

[31st March 1927]

I—Municipal Councils—cont.

Districts.	Serial number.	Name of municipality.	Elective strength.	Number of elected Muhammadans on 31st December 1926.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Ramnad ..	61	Sivakasi ..	12	1
	62	Srivilliputtur ..	15	..
	63	Viradupatti ..	15	1
Salem ..	64	Salem ..	24	1
	65	Kumbakonam ..	24	..
	66	Mannargudi ..	15	1
Tanjore ..	67	Mayavaram ..	15	..
	68	Negapatam ..	24	7
	69	Tanjore ..	24	2
	70	Tiruvalur ..	12	1
Tinnevely ..	71	Palamcottah ..	21	8
	72	Tinnevely ..	24	3
	73	Tuticorin ..	21	..
Trichinopoly ..	74	Srirangam ..	15	..
	75	Karur ..	12	..
	76	Trichinopoly ..	27	4
Vizagapatam ..	77	Anakapalle ..	15	..
	78	Bimlipatam ..	12	..
	79	Vizagapatam ..	21	..
	80	Vizianagram ..	18	..
Total ..			1,306	172

II—District Boards.

Serial number and name of the District Board.	Elective strength.	Number of elected Muhammadans on 31st December 1926.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Anantapur ...	28	1
2. Arcot, North ...	32	2
3. Arcot, South ...	30	1
4. Bellary ...	33	2
5. Chingleput ...	27	1
6. Chittoor ...	27	..
7. Coimbatore ...	34	1
8. Cuddapah ..	27	2
9. Ganjam ...	30	..
10. Godavari ..	27	..
11. Guntur ...	36	..
12. Kanara, South ...	26	1
13. Kistna ...	40	..
14. Kurnool ...	29	3
15. Madura ...	30	2
16. Malabar ...	36	4
17. Nellore ...	22	..
18. Nilgiris ...	18	1
19. Ramnad ...	27	3
20. Salem ...	29	3
21. Tanjore ...	34	1
22. Tinnevely ...	30	2
23. Trichinopoly ...	42	2
24. Vizagapatam ...	30	1
Total ..	724	33

31st March 1927]

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 748 asked by Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st March 1927, page 1325 supra.]

Statement showing the names of nominated members on the Ganjam District Board on 31st December 1926 and the number of elected members of the same community.

Name of nominated Member.	Community.	Number of elected Members of the same community.
1. Sriman N. Gorachando Patnaik Mahasayo, B.A., B.L.	Oriya Karnam ...	Nil.
2. M.R.Ry. Koka Apparao Nayudu Garu, B.A., B.L.	Adi-Velama ...	1
3. M.R.Ry. A. Suryanarayana Murti Pantulu Garu, F.M.V.	Brahman (Andhra).	} Ten (9 Oriya and one Andhra).
4. M.R.Ry. M. V. Ranganadham Pantulu Garu.	Brahman (Sri Vaishnava).	
5. M.R.Ry. Karnika Mallesu Garu	Adi-Andhra ...	Nil.
6. Sowdagar Muhammad Abdul Aziz Sahib Bahadur	Muhammadan ...	Do.
7. Lieut. Sri Srinivasa Rajamani Raja Deo, Raja of Mandasa.	Kshatriya ...	3
8. M.R.Ry. H. Suryanarayana Nayudu Garu, B.A., B.L.	Kalingi ...	2
9. M.R.Ry. Gali Guravi Nayudu Garu.	Reddi ...	1

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 753 asked by Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st March 1927, page 1329 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 249, L. & M., dated 18th January 1926.

READ—the following :—

From the President, District Board, Nellore, No. 393,
dated 11th December 1925.

Order—Mis. No. 249, L. & M., dated 18th January 1926.

The Government are advised that in view of the provisions of section 17 of the Local Boards Act, an outgoing President of the District Board can stand for re-election as President without being appointed or elected as a Member if the election is to take place before his term of office as President expires.

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(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

F. NOYCE,
Secretary to Government.

To the President, District Board, Nellore.

[31st March 1927]

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 758 asked by Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st March 1927, page 1336 supra.]

Name of auditor.	Period for which appointed.	Qualification.
1. M.R.Ry. Sami Govinda Nayudu Garu.	1925-26 ...	Landlord and recommended by President, Taluk Board, Tiruvallur.
2. „ A. Narayanaswami Mudaliyar Avargal.	Do. ...	Recommended by President, Taluk Board, Tiruvallur.
3. „ D. Subbaroya Chettiyar Avargal.	Do. ...	Do.
4. Abdur Rahman Sahib Bahadur ..	Do. ...	Member. Tiruvallur Taluk Board.
5. M.R.Ry. K. Kandaswami Mudaliyar Avargal.	Do. ...	Member, Chingleput Taluk Board.
6. „* R. K. Kothandarama Chettiyar Avargal.	Do. ...	Landlord.
7.* „ P. Subbaroya Mudaliyar Avargal.	Do. ...	Member, Chingleput Taluk Board.
8. „ K. Vaidynatha Mudaliyar Avargal.	Do. ...	Zamindar and Member, Chingleput Taluk Board.
9. „ V. Vedaachala Mudaliyar Avargal.	Do. ...	Landlord.
10. „ A. Rajappa Mudaliyar Avargal.	Do. ..	Member, Chingleput Taluk Board.
11. „ P. Aravamuthu Ayyangar Avargal, B.A., B.L.	Do. ...	Vakil.
12. „ V. R. Nithyakalyana Nayakar Avargal.	Do. ...	Member, Chingleput Taluk Board.
13. „ Sambanda Mudaliyar Avargal.	Do. ...	President, Village Panchayat, Ozhalur.

* The auditor resigned his appointment and the President, Taluk Board, has been asked to suggest the name of a suitable person. His reply is awaited.

31st March 1927]

APPENDIX VI

[Vide answer to question No 759 asked by Mr. G Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st March 1927, page 1337 supra.]

Names of institutions	1924-25.		1925-26	
	Receipts	Charges.	Receipts	Charges
	RS	RS	RS	RS.
1. Madras Corporation and District Municipalities (General and Elementary Education Funds)	2,50,02,450	2,33,35,826	2,31,87,613	2,22,22,287
2 District Boards, including Elementary Education Funds in two districts	2,20,51,886	2,28,14,326	2,49,94,049	2,48,34,324
3. Taluk Boards (General and Elementary Education Funds)	1 13,53,908	1,07,12,941	1,33,59,860	1,26,16,868
4 Union Boards ..	20,18,686	19,51,496	22,03,048	20,52,571
5 Other institutions ..	1,86,41,544	1,62,02,109	2,61,42,114	2,48,91,532
Grand total ..	7,90,67,594	7,50,16,698	8,98,86,584	8,66,17,082

Number of institutions for audit during 1925-26.

Corporation and District Municipalities	RS
District Boards, including Agency District Boards (General and Elementary Education Funds).	81
Taluk Boards (General and Elementary Education Funds) ..	28
Union Boards	264
Other institutions	494
	240
Total ..	1,107

[31st March 1927]

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 767 asked by Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st March 1927, page 1342 supra]

Statement showing the particulars of the land applied for.

Name of applicant	Extent.	Purpose	Chief Conservator's reasons for granting the lease
	ACS.		
1. Mr. R. C. Morris ...	600	Tea cultivation	{ The forest crop is so miserably poor that the land would without question be better protected by a crop of tea than it is at present.
2. Messrs. L. C. Olivier and A. E. C. Morris ...	1,000		
3. Mr. R. C. Morris ...	350 to 400	Coffee cultivation.	{ In the opinion of the Chief Conservator a combination of coffee and shade trees has an effect on the protection of the soil which is certainly equal to and possibly greater than that of the existing forest.
4. Mrs. R. C. Randolph Morris ...	200		

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 793 asked by Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st March 1927, page 1364 supra.]

Extract from the Preliminary Report on the Investigation of Protective Irrigation Works and on Irrigation under wells in the Madras Presidency by H. E. Clerk, Esq., Superintending Engineer on Special Duty (1902).

GANJAM DISTRICT.

1. *Godahallo Reservoir project.*—To improve the supply to the lower reaches of the Rushikulya canal, it has been proposed to construct a reservoir on the Godahallo river. This is one of the sites originally suggested by Captain Beckley, but abandoned in favour of the more suitable ones afterwards adopted. The catchment area at the site selected is 450 square miles, but there is already some irrigation from the river which must be provided for. It is stated that the compensation will be heavy. He estimated the cost at 4½ lakhs. The proposed scheme is now under investigation and should be gone on with by a special party.

31st March 1927]

2. *Mallada-Tampara project*.—A project of this name was first reported on by Captain Beekley in 1875. It was then proposed to improve an existing anicut across the Koratori nullah which drains about 160 square miles of country and to take a channel thence to the Mallada-Tampara or natural swamp, from which irrigation was to be conducted and a channel taken to supply Ganjam with water. In 1889 the scheme was ordered to be abandoned, principally because the supply from the Koratori nullah was so precarious that the scheme would be useless unless considerable storage was provided. It was then stated that the cost of increasing the capacity of the Tampara and making it into a reservoir was prohibitive. An entirely different scheme has now been proposed, viz., to convert the Tampara into a reservoir to be filled from its own catchment of 5 square miles with two catch channels which would give about 2 square miles more catchment. This project is now being worked out. Enquiries have been made whether it would not be possible to obtain a supply from the Koratori nullah as originally proposed by Captain Beekley; but it is stated that the crest of the weir as proposed by him is 3 feet below the F.T.L. of the enlarged Tampara. This idea must therefore be abandoned, unless it were possible to take off a channel higher up the nullah. This may be enquired into. The project in its present form is only suitable for a famine-relief work.

3. *Ganjam-Gopalpur canal*.—This canal which was originally intended for navigation purposes was put in hand in 1889 as a famine-relief work and an expenditure of about Rs. 1,10,000 was incurred on it. When famine ceased, the work was abandoned as the advantages to be gained from completing it did not appear to be commensurate with probable cost. The project is, however, retained in the programme of famine-relief works. The balance of work to be done on the canal according to the estimate is Rs. 2,50,000, of which about Rs. 2,00,000 is suitable for famine relief. It would, however, probably be necessary to spend a considerable sum on re-doing the work which is already done, as the excavation has been much filled up by blown sand. At present the excavated portion is bunded across at several places and holds water which is baled out by ryots and used for cultivation. It has been suggested that the whole reach should be cleared and filled from the Rushikulya canals, from which water can at certain seasons be spared, and the water used for irrigation by baling or pumping. It would have to be ascertained that the sole and sides of the canal are throughout sufficiently impermeable to retain water. If this is the case, the idea is *prima facie* a good one, as it is in a tract where irrigation would be much appreciated. The difficulty of the reservoir silting from blown sand could be got over by planting casuarina topes along the windward side.

It is improbable that the canal would be much used for navigation even if it were opened.

4. *Vamsadhara project*.—The Vamsadhara project was first proposed by Captain Rundall about 1854. His proposals were to build an anicut across the Vamsadhara at Hiramandalam with a channel on the left side to irrigate as much fresh land as it could command, as well as to improve the supply to the existing river channels. He also proposed a navigable canal from the left bank of the Vamsadhara which was to run through the Parlakimedi estate to Nangada. In 1858 Captain Beekley, while employed on the Rushikulya project, took some preliminary levels and recommended a project similar to the above omitting the navigation canal. About this time

[31st March 1927]

Major Fischer, R E., Superintending Engineer of the Circle, suggested a scheme for forming a large reservoir two miles above Hiramandalam and excavating from that point combined irrigation and navigation canals to the seaports of Bimlipatam and Barwa, but this project was finally abandoned. As a result of the representations of the inhabitants of Berhampur, Mr. Paul, Executive Engineer, was deputed to report on the project, and in 1893 he submitted a report in which he showed that the small returns likely to accrue were insufficient to render it worth while carrying out the project; the reason being that the zamindars whose lands would be benefited were unwilling to pay anything but a very small water-rate. He, however, thought that it was quite possible that if more favourable revenue returns could be shown the excavation of a channel on the left side as far as Narasannapet might be a useful famine work. The local officers of the Public Works Department appear to think that this work would not do much good, but it appears to me that it would be worth while for fresh enquiries to be instituted in the Revenue Department as to whether the zamindars concerned are not willing to pay a higher water-rate than they were in 1893. If not, the project may be abandoned.

5. *Godaka Nullah*.—This is a proposal to form a reservoir in the Chikati zamindari. Two streams would be impounded by a bund two miles long. The waterspread would be 5 square miles with an average depth of 12 feet. These are the figures given by the subordinate in charge of the preliminary investigation. If they are correct, the reservoir would have a capacity of 1,672 million cubic feet. The catchment area is approximately 240 square miles. The rainfall is about 45 inches and there is no doubt about filling the reservoir. The water stored in the reservoir could probably best be used to assist the extension of cultivation under the Ichchapur channel. The project would be useful as a famine-relief work and requires investigation. This project is a much larger one than the one proposed by Mr. Lacey when Executive Engineer who only apparently proposed to impound the smaller stream.

6. *Reservoir at Babarada*.—This is on a tributary of the Rushikulya near Buguda. The stream has a good catchment. No investigations have been made, but it is situated in a tract where relief is often required.

7. *Reservoir near Ballipadra*.—This is a proposal to form a reservoir on a stream in the same area with a supply channel from the Baguva river.

8. *Mahendratannur project*.—A proposed reservoir in the Mandasa zamindari two miles north of Mandasa. No investigation yet made.

9. *Baruva river project*.—An anicut at Kasipuram with a channel has been suggested by Mr. Lacey in connexion with a possible reservoir about six miles south-west of the Jarada.

10. *Gounazu Tampara*.—This is a proposal to drain the tampara, or swamp, by cutting a channel to the sea in order to make lands to be cultivated. Some levels have been taken, but no estimates framed. The tampara is situated two miles south-west of Gopalpur.

I consider it advisable to form a party for the investigation of these projects. They are not very large ones, but it is probable that other reservoir sites could be found. The necessity for increased storage, especially for the Rushikulya project, is undoubted.

31st March 1927]

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 807 asked by Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st March 1927, page 1376 supra.]

Secondary School-Leaving Certificates.

Vernacular Composition and Translation (Group A)—(Instructions for the guidance of Editors, Members of Sub-Committees, etc., appointed to make selections in Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kanarese, Urdu, Oriya and Sanskrit).

SELECTION : GENERAL

1. In the selections the vocabulary used should, as far as possible, be like that of the present day, i.e., should be free as far as possible, from archaic forms and expressions.

2. The selections should be free from obscenity or any objectionable thought.

3. From the selections should be excluded all passages that deal with debatable philosophic theories or religious doctrines, or mere grammar, or are in substance purely technical.

4. Suitable illustrations may be introduced, where possible, to make the book of selections attractive.

5. A statement containing full particulars as to the books and editions of them, etc., from which selections have been made, references by pages and lines, and the subject matter (in a few words) of each selection should be submitted for the information of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Board and the Director of Public Instruction.

If the books from which the selections are made, are already among those approved by the Text-book Committee, this fact should also be mentioned.

If the members are not unanimous, the member who differs must record his minute of dissent. If a member is unable to attend a meeting, he must record his opinion.

6. The selections (with annotations) will be published (annually) under the authority of the Director of Public Instruction. They should not ordinarily be taken from *copyright books*; if they are so taken, the attention of the Director should be specially drawn to the fact to enable him to obtain the previous consent of the owners of the copyright. Full particulars as to the names of owners, edition, names of publishers from whom the books may be procured, etc., should be furnished.

[31st March 1927]

SELECTION : POETRY.

1. The poetical selections should be limited to 500 lines, each line being an ordinary printed line, as in the text-book for 1924.
2. They should be easier both in style and subject matter than those made for 1924.
3. They should be such as can be studied easily and got up thoroughly, in a year by pupils of the VI Form.
4. The text-books prescribed for Group C will include the poetical selections prescribed for Group A, and will be set as text-books for the Matriculation Examination of the University. The Editors are requested to see that the poetical selections (Groups A and C) are mutually exclusive.
5. Not fewer than five authors should be represented in the selections.

EDITING : GENERAL.

1. The selections should be arranged in chronological order.
2. The books should be as attractive as possible in the matter of type ; pictorial illustrations may be added provided the illustrations are good.

SPECIAL POETRY · ANNOTATIONS, ETC.

1. The annotations for the selections (Group A) should be on modern lines, similar to the annotation of English Poetry for English school-boys. A reference may be made to the annotated editions of Matriculation English selections published by the University some years back (about 1912 or 1913).
2. A general introduction to the selections is unnecessary.
3. Each passage may be provided with a very brief introduction which by providing a short account of the author, the context, a brief analysis of the content, and the character of the piece should stimulate intelligent study and develop taste.
4. A reference to the original poem should appear in the notes to each selection directly under the title.
5. NOTES.—(a) The notes on all the selections should be printed together, i.e., all the selections should come first and *all* the notes after. The brief introduction to each piece referred to in 3 above, should precede the notes on the passages.
 - (b) Notes of an etymological nature should be only such as are necessary to make clear the meanings of words.
 - (c) Allusions necessary in the elucidation of a passage (including historical and geographical references) might be more clearly explained than in the past.
 - (d) The meanings of words given should be such as are not correctly and precisely given in a dictionary. A glossary of such difficult or unusual words may, if necessary, be provided. A general glossary which will obviate the intelligent use of a dictionary, should not be provided.
6. In the printing of text, any aids such as punctuation or the splitting up of words (to avoid difficult sandhis), etc., may be employed. The object should be to make the reading of passage easy and to make pupils understand them with a minimum of labour.

Office of the Commissioner
for Government Examinations,
Madras, 1927.

Secretary S.L.C. Board,

31st March 1927]

No.

(L.C.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR
GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS,

Madras,

1926.

From

SECRETARY, S.L.C. BOARD,

Madras,

To

M.R.Ry.

CONVENER, S.S.L.C

TEXT-BOOK COMMITTEE,

Madras.

SIR,

I have the honour, by direction, to inform you that text-books for non-detailed study (for Groups A and C) in connexion with the S.S.L.C. Public Examination of 1927 have to be selected.

2. A bundle containing books (two copies of each) received in this office is herewith sent separately for consideration by circulation among the Madras and mufassal members of the Advisory Committee.

3. It is suggested that the books be circulated in two lots, the one among the Madras and the other among the mufassal members at one and the same time with a view to obtain the suggestions of the latter in time for the meeting. Each member is expected first to make a study of all the books sent and an exhaustive study of the particular book or books which he chooses to suggest from among those sent to him and satisfy himself that his selections are free from any obscene or objectionable passages. A supply of service labels is sent for use.

4. The text-book for Group A and for Group C should be in modern prose and in the case of Group A a direct model for composition. It may perhaps be a novel and should be selected from among the books recommended by the *Madras Text-Book Committee for "School-reading."*

5. I am accordingly to request that you will be so good as to convene a meeting of the Madras members of the Advisory Committee on text-books in and let me have by the 15th April 1926 at latest, the recommendations as finally settled (two books or more—alternative for Group A and two or more—alternative for Group C) for the approval of the committee of the S.L.C. Board. The meeting may be held at any place that is most convenient to the member. It need not necessarily be held in the office of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

6. The minutes of dissent of members *re* the selection of any book as also the opinion of the member who is unable to attend the meeting should be recorded in the proceedings of the meeting.

It is also suggested that a short statement showing the name of each book and the subject to which it relates be submitted along with the recommendations of the committee for the information of the S.L.C. Board and the Director of Public Instruction.

[31st March 1927]

7. Madras members of the Advisory Committee who happen to be in the mufassal, and mufassal members, unless they, by some chance happen to be at Madras at the time of the meeting, *need not attend the meeting* as no travelling allowance can be paid to them. Such of the Madras members who are unable to attend the meeting and the mufassal members are expected to forward their suggestions to the convener a day or two before the date of the meeting.

8. I am to add that selections from authors and publishers whose books were prescribed in previous years and more especially in the *past four or five years* should be avoided. If a book of any author has to be unavoidably repeated, the special circumstances and the particular reasons which lead to such a repetition should be communicated for the consideration of the authorities concerned.

No selection should contain obscene or objectionable passages. A list of the members of the Advisory Committee is enclosed

I am communicating a copy of this letter to the other members of the committee.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Secretary.

Copy to the members of the Advisory Committee for information.

31st March 1927]

Secondary School-Leaving Certificates.

Statement showing the names of members of the S.S.L.C. Text-Book Committees for the different languages with their qualifications, place of appointment and year from which each has been a member.

Name.	Qualifications.	Designation and place of employment.	Year from which he has been a member.
<i>Tamil.</i>			
1. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur S. Pavanandam Pillai Avargal, I.S.O., O.B.E.	F.R.H.S., M.R.A.S., Member of Madras Text-Book Committee and Author of several books.	Retired Deputy Commissioner of Police, Madras	1918
2. " C.R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar Avargal.	Member, Madras Text-Book Committee, and Author of several books and readers.	Tamil Pandit, Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras	1918
3. " T. Raghuvarachariar . . .	Author of certain books and poet	Tamil Pandit, Hindu High School, Triplicane.	1926
4. " K. V. Subbaya Ayyar Avargal, M.A., L.T.	M.A., L.T., Proficient in Tamil, was for some time Reader in the Madras University.	District Educational Officer, Tinnevely ..	1926
5. " M. C. Rajagopala Nayudu Garu, B.A., L.T.	B.A., L.T., formerly Member of the S.L.C. Board.	Headmaster, High School, Srirangam ..	1926
6. " S. D. Sargunar Avargal, B.A.	B.A., Chief Examiner, Tamil Group C, S.S.L.C.	Head Tamil Pandit, St Paul's High School, Vepery.	1926
7. " V. Kuppuswami Ayyar Avargal B.A.	B.A., Specialized in Tamil!	School Assistant, Teachers' College, Saidapet.	1946
8. " E. V. Anantarama Ayyar Avargal.	Author of books	Tamil Pandit, Presidency College, Madras ..	1926
9. " M. Natesa Mudaliyar Avargal.	....	Senior Tamil Pandit, Bishop Heber College, Trichinopoly.	1926
10. " A. Gopala Ayyar Avargal.	A Tamil Scholar—Has published certain old works with notes	Head Tamil Pandit, National College, Adyar, near Madras.	1926
<i>Telugu.</i>			
1. M.R.Ry. V. Venkatasubbayya Garu, B.A., L.T.	B.A., L.T., Member, S.L.C. Board ..	Headmaster, Pachayappa's College School, Madras.	1918
2. " M. Ramakrishna Kavi Garu, M.A.	M.A., a Telugu Research Scholar ..	School Assistant, Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	1918
3. " T. Rajagopal Rao Garu, B.A., L.T.	B.A., L.T., Chairman, Madras Text-Book Telugu Sub-Committee, Telugu Research Scholar and Editor, South Indian Research.	Lecturer in Telugu, Madras Christian College, Madras.	1921

[31st March 1927]

Name.	Qualifications.	Designation and place of employment.	Year from which he has been a member.
<i>Telugu—cont.</i>			
4. M.R.By. M. Subrahmanyam Garu, B.A., L.T.	B.A., L.T., Examiner in Telugu—Secondary School-Leaving Certificate—for three years.	Headmaster, Government Model Secondary School, Rajahmundry.	1921
5. " G. V. Sitapati Pantulu Garu, B.A.	B.A., belongs to the Modern Telugu School ..	Lecturer, Raja's College, Parlakimedi ..	1920
6. " K. Desikacharu Garu ..	Experienced Telugu Pandit, was for a long time senior Telugu Pandit in Wesley College, Royapetta.	Telugu Pandit, Kellett High School, Triplicane.	1922
7. " E. Bashyakacharu Garu ..	Author of some books	Head Telugu Pandit, Sri Mahant's High School, Tirupati.	1926
8. " B. Ramachandra Rao Garu, M.A., L.T.	M.A., L.T., Examiner in Telugu (Group A)—Secondary School-Leaving Certificate.	Headmaster, Town High School, Guntur ..	1926
9. " K. Venkatarangacharu Garu.	....	Telugu Pandit, Wesley College, Madras ..	1922
10. " Malladi Suryanarayana Sastri Garu	Author of some Telugu books	Telugu Pandit, Government Arts College, Rajahmundry.	1926
<i>Malayalam.</i>			
1. Srimathi G. Parukutti Amma, B.A., L.T.	B.A., L.T., Chairman, Madras Text-Book Malayalam Sub-Committee.	Headmistress, Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Egmore	1921
2. M.R.By. S. Rama Ayyar Avargal, M.A., L.T.	.. ..	Assistant Professor, Presidency College, Madras	1919
3. " C. Achuta Menon Avargal, B.A.	B.A., Examiner in Malayalam (Group C)—Secondary School-Leaving Certificate, and Chairman, Malayalam Examination Board, Madras University.	Malayalam Pandit, Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras	1922
4. " A. Achutan Nadar Avargal, B.A.	B.A.	Tutor, Pachaiyappa's College, Madras ..	1925
5. " A. V. Kutikrishna Menon Avargal.	....	Malayalam Pandit, Women's Christian College, Madras.	1924
6. " Joseph Chandran Avargal..	....	Malayalam Pandit, Madras Christian College, Madras.	1926
7. " P. Krishnan Nayar Avargal.	....	Malayalam Pandit, Presidency College, Madras	1926
8. " P. I. Raman Avargal ..	....	Senior Malayalam Pandit, Government Victoria College, Palghat.	1926
9. " Murkot Kumaran Avargal, B.A.	B.A., Author of certain books	St. Joseph's Secondary School, Tellicherry ..	1926

31st March 1927]

Name.	Qualifications.	Designation and place of employment.	Year from which he has been a member.
<i>Kanarese.</i>			
1. M.R.Ry. M. D. Alasingarachariyar Avargal.	Was Examiner in Kanarese (Group C)—Secondary School-Leaving Certificate—for three years. A great Kanarese scholar. Has published a number of books. Chairman, Kanarese Examination Board (Madras University).	Kanarese Pandit, Presidency College, Madras.	1918
2. " K. Narasinga Rao Avargal.	....	Kanarese Pandit, Madras Christian College, Madras.	1921
3. " A. Eimachar Avargal, M.A., L.T.	M.A., L.T., Kanarese M.A. and Examiner, Kanarese (Group C)—Secondary School-Leaving Certificate	Headmaster, Municipal High School, Bellary.	1926
4. " R. Tata Acharya Avargal, M.A., L.T.	M.A., L.T., has published certain books ..	District Educational Officer, West Godavari district	1926
5. " S. Srinivasachariyar Avargal.	....	Kanarese Pandit, Ceded Districts College, Anantapur	1926
6. " P. Sundara Sastri Avargal.	....	Kanarese Pandit, Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras.	1923
7. " T. Mangesh Rao Avargal, B.A., L.T.	B.A., L.T.	Headmaster, Government College School, Mangalore	1926
<i>Oriya.</i>			
1. Sriman Babu Sivaram Ratho Mahasayo, B.A., L.T.	B.A., L.T., Chairman, Madras Text-Book Oriya Sub-Committee	District Educational Officer, Berhampur ..	1918
2. Sriman Madava Mohan Ratho Mahasayo, B.A., L.T.	B.A., L.T., Examiner in Oriya (Groups A and C)—Secondary School-Leaving Certificate	Headmaster, Board High School, Chatrapur ..	1921
3. Sriman Krishna Chandra Mahanti Mahasayo, B.A., L.T.	B.A., L.T. was Examiner in Oriya (Groups A and C)—Secondary School-Leaving Certificate—for three years.	Headmaster, Government Training School, Berhampur.	1922
4. Sriman Parasurama Varma Mahasayo, B.A. (Hons.), L.T.	B.A. (Hons.), L.T.	Headmaster, Board High School, Aska ..	1923
5. Sriman Radha Govinda Das Mahasayo, B.A., L.T.	B.A., L.T.	Headmaster, Board High School, Russellkonda.	1924

[31st March 1927]

Name.	Qualifications	Designation and place of employment.	Year from which he has been a member.
<i>Urdu (Hindustani), Persian and Arabic.</i>			
1. Moulvi Muhammad Sahib Bahadur, M.A., L.L.B.	M.A., L.L.B., Member, S.S.L.C. Board	Headmaster, Government Madrasa-i-Azam, Madras.	1925
2. Muhammad Abdul Huq Sahib Bahadur, M.A.	M.A., Member, Madras Text-Book Committee.	Professor of Arabic, Government Muhammadan College, Madras.	1925
3. Muhammad Dastaghir Sahib .. ..	.....	Muslim High School, Triplicane ..	1925
4. Syed Ismail Sahib Bahadur, B.A., L.T.	B.A., L.T., Examiner in Urdu (Hindustani), Group A	Headmaster, Government Muhammadan High School, Kurnool.	1926
5. Shah Muhammad Farid-ud-din Sahib Quraishi Quaderi.	....	Hindustani Munshi, Madura College, Madura.	1922
6. Muhammad Ansaruddin Sahib Bekhud.	Examiner in Urdu (Hindustani), S.S.L.C. (Group C).	Munshi, Muslim High School, Triplicane ..	1926
• <i>Sanskrit.</i>			
1. M.R.By. P. P. S. Sastri Avargal, B.A. (Oxon.), M.A. (Madras), M.K.A.S., Examiner in Sanskrit (Group A) for three years.	B.A. (Oxon.), M.A. (Madras), M.K.A.S., Examiner in Sanskrit (Group A) for three years.	Superintendent of Sanskrit Schools, Madras.	1923
2. " A. Tiruvengadatta Ayyangar Avargal, B.A., L.T.	B.A., L.T., Examiner in Sanskrit (Group C) — for three years.	Headmaster, C.R.C. High School, Purasawakan.	1918
3. " K. Krishnaswami Ayyangar Avargal, B.A.	.. .. .	Sanskrit Tutor, Madras Christian College, Madras.	1918
4. " M. S. Seshadri Aobarya Avargal.	....	Sanskrit Pandit, Ramakrishna Mission Students' Home Residential High School, Mylapore.	1923
5. " T. B. Krishnamachariar Avargal, B.A., L.T.	B.A., L.T., Examiner in Sanskrit (Group A) — S.S.L.C.	Headmaster, O.V.C. High School	1926
6. " P. Subrahmanya Sastri Avargal, M.A., L.T.	M.A., L.T.	Assistant Editor, Tamil Lexicon Committee, Madras.	1926
7. Srimati A. Rajammal .. ..	....	Sanskrit Pandit, Lady Willingdon Training College, Triplicane.	1926
8. M.R.By. B. Swaminatha Ayyar Avargal, B.A., L.T.	B.A., L.T., was member, S.S.L.C. Board, and Examiner in Sanskrit (Group C).	Retired Headmaster, Town High School, Kumbakonam.	1926

31st March 1927]

APPENDIX X.

[Vide answer to question No. 810 asked by Mr. R. Nagan Gowda at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st March 1927, page 1377 supra.]

I

G.O. No. 964 L., dated 9th August 1909.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter from J. A. CUMMING, Esq., I.C.S., President, District Board, Bellary, to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, dated the 22nd July 1909, No. C.R. 726.

With reference to G.O. No. 277 L., dated 11th March 1909, I have the honour to submit a copy of the resolution of the District Board on the subject of extending the Provident Fund system to future incumbents of some of the offices for which the Local Boards now subscribe for pension.

2. The majority of the officers consulted are of opinion that the pensionary scheme should be restricted only to offices in which necessity occasionally arises for the interchange of hands between the Revenue and the Local Fund Departments. Such appointments are the posts of clerks and accountants in the Local Board, District Board Engineer's and the District Medical and Sanitary Officer's offices. Qualified hands are necessary if there is to be any efficiency in the Local Fund offices and Local Fund appointments do not attract qualified men, unless there is a prospect of promotion in the Revenue Department. This is particularly the case in this backward district. Article 805 of the Civil Service Regulations and G.O. No. 1138, Revenue, dated 27th April 1908, admit of transfers being made from the Local Fund service to Government service and *vice versa*, but this concession cannot be made use of unless the Local Fund appointments are pensionable. The Board is of opinion, therefore, that clerks and accountants should remain under the pensionary scheme, and that the Provident Fund should be made applicable to the future incumbents of all the offices which are under the pensionary scheme.

ENCLOSURES

Proceedings of the District Board, Bellary, dated 10th July 1909.

P R E S E N T :

Official members.

1. J. A. Cumming, Esq., I.C.S., President.
2. J. T. Lever, Esq., Vice-President.
3. M.R.Ry. C. Vencoba Rao Garu, B.A., Tahsildar, Hospet.
4. „ V. Krishna Rao Garu, B.A., Tahsildar, Alur.
5. „ B. Bheema Rao Garu, Tahsildar, Kudligi.
6. „ T. Subbarayalaya Garu, B.A., Tahsildar, Rayadrug.
7. „ C. E. Venkatrama Ayyar Avargal, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Adoni.
8. „ P. Rama Rao Garu, B.A., Public Prosecutor.

[31st March 1927]

Non-Official members.

9. M.R.Ry. J. P. Cotilingam Avargal, M.A.
10. Rev. E. Herbert Lewis, London Mission.
11. M.R.Ry. M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar Avargal, B.A., B.L.
12. „ Rao Bahadur C. Hanumanth Gowd Garu.
13. „ J. Seenam Bhat Garu.
14. „ V. Raghavendra Rao Garu.
15. „ Asundi Bheema Rao Garu.
16. „ Kurugodu Marai Gowd Garu.
17. „ B. Virupatcha Reddi Garu.
18. „ G. Basavanna Gowd Garu.
19. „ K. Raghapah Garu
20. „ H. Allapah Naik.
21. „ H. Siva Reddi Garu.
22. „ N. Vencoba Rao Garu.
23. „ P. Virupaksha Gowd Garu.
24. Khan Sahib Mirza Muhammd Beg Sahib Bahadur.

Read G.O. No. 277 L., dated 11th March 1909, sanctioning the establishment of a Provident Fund for the benefit of some of its employees and asking to report whether it should not be made applicable to future incumbents of some of the offices (besides Teachers in Elementary schools) specified in article 259 (vii) of the Local Fund Code.

Also replies from the Presidents of Taluk Boards, Local Fund Engineer, District Medical and Sanitary Officer and Treasury Deputy Collector, Bellary, communicating their views on the subject.

Resolution No. 9.—The Board resolves to extend the Provident Fund to all future incumbents of offices in paragraph 259 (vii), Local Fund Code, except clerks and all accountants.

Order—No. 964 L., dated 9th August 1909.

Sanction is accorded to the proposal of the District Board of Bellary to exclude from the pensionary scheme all future incumbents of Local Fund offices except clerks and accountants, and to adopt the Provident Fund System in their case.

(True extract)

W. FRANCIS,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the President, District Board, Bellary.
„ Accountant-General.

31st March 1927]

II

G.O. No. 2373 L. & M., dated 25th October 1893

READ—the following paper.—

From R. SEWELL, Esq., Collector and President, District Board, Bellary, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Bellary, 19th September 1893, No. 1414.

With advertence to G.Os. Mis No. 2875 L., dated 8th December 1892, and No. 738 L., dated 5th April 1893, and the resolutions of this district board therein read, I have the honour to forward copies of the Board's Resolutions of 15th May and 19th June 1893, and in accordance therewith to request the sanction of Government to make the classes of servants specified in Board's Resolution of 14th November 1892, on which the first of the Government Orders aforesaid was passed pensionable.

* * * *

3 The district and all the taluk boards have resolved to adopt this measure, as they are unanimously of opinion it will tend to secure better service under local boards and make it equally attractive as Provincial Service, and I am very much in favour of this arrangement and strongly recommend that early sanction of Government may be accorded.

ENCLOSURES

(1)

PROCEEDINGS of the District Board, Bellary, dated 15th May 1893.

Resolution No. 5.

Read G.O. No. 738 L., dated 5th April 1893, stating that the District Board of Bellary should subscribe only for classes of its servants, and that contributions for pensions on behalf of local fund servants should be paid towards offices and not towards officials.

Read also the connected papers.

Resolution.—Under the terms of Government Order read, the Board withdraws its previous objection to the inclusion of servants already in its employ, and with this modification adheres to its resolution 4 passed at its meeting of the 14th November last as to the classes of its servants, which they would make pensionable, but before passing a final resolution the Board desires that a statement in the form given in G.O. Mis. No. 2875 L., dated 8th December 1892, be made out and laid before it at its next meeting.

C. E. PLUNKETT,
Vice-President.

(2)

PROCEEDINGS of the District Board, Bellary, dated 19th June 1893.

* * * *

[31st March 1927]

Resolution No. 2.

Read G.O. No. 738 L., dated 5th April 1893, stating that the District Board of Bellary should subscribe only for classes of its servants, and that contribution for pensions on behalf of Local Fund servants should be paid towards offices and not towards officials.

Read also District Board Resolution No. 5, dated 15th May 1893.

Resolution.—The statement demanded was read out to the Board. The Board approve of it and resolve to forward it to Government.

R. SEWELL,
President.

Order—No. 2373 L. & M., dated 25th October 1893.

The proposals of the local boards to contribute for pension on behalf of the offices specified in the statement submitted with the President's letter are sanctioned, except in the cases of masters in salary-result schools and midwives.

(True extract)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the President, District Board, Bellary.
,, Accountant-General.

III

G.O. No. 288, L. & M., dated 25th January 1899.

READ—the following papers :—

I

From J. H. MUNRO, Esq., President, Taluk Board, Atmakur, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the President, District Board, Nellore), dated Atmakur, 26th September 1888, No. 419.

C. Ramakrishnayya, the present headmaster of the Local Fund school, Atmakur, was entertained as an assistant master in Government Middle School, Ongole, on 26th October 1877. This school was transferred to the management of Ongole Municipality in 1883 (vide G.O. No. 1768, dated 17th August 1883). By the above transfer he is not barred from the benefits of the pension rules. But on 21st September 1887, he was taken into the Local Fund School, Atmakur. His services in the Local Fund department do not count towards pension. He now requests permission to pay the necessary contribution from his own emoluments so as to have a claim for pension. This taluk board, considering his 10 years' service in the Government school, granted in their resolution No. 83 of 1888 (copy submitted for perusal), the permission sought for. I therefore respectfully beg to obtain the approval of the Government for the same.

31st March 1927]

Submitted to Government for favourable consideration, with reference to Local Fund rules, sections 80 and 84.

23rd October 1888.

C. D. MACLEANE,
Collector and President.

No. 974.

Referred to the Accountant-General for remarks

(By order)

MADRAS,
8th November 1888.

W. S. MEYER,
Ag. Assistant Secretary.

II

From E. W. KELLNER, Esq., Officiating Accountant-General, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, 20th November 1888, No. 3560.

With reference to Mr. Assistant Secretary Meyer's endorsement No. 974, dated 8th November 1888, referring to me, for remarks, letter from the President, Taluk Board, Atmakur, No. 419, dated 26th September last, in which he requests the approval of Government for permitting one C. Ramakrishnayya to contribute for pension in respect of his appointment as headmaster of the Local Fund School, Atmakur, I have the honour to state that, Ramakrishnayya being one of the teachers originally employed in a Government school, and subsequently transferred with it to local bodies, carries with him his pensionary rights to all the schools to which he may be transferred, whether of Local Boards or Municipalities, his pension for the entire service being borne proportionately by Municipal Funds, Local Funds and Provincial Revenues.

Order—No. 238, L. & M., dated 25th January 1889.

The remarks of the Accountant-General in which the Government concur will be communicated to the Taluk Board, Atmakur, and to all other Local Boards and Municipalities for information and guidance

(True extract)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the President, Taluk Board, Atmakur, through the President, District Board, Nellore.
 „ all Presidents of District Boards.
 „ the Chairmen of Municipal Councils through the Collectors concerned.
 „ the Accountant-General.
 „ the Director of Public Instruction.
 „ the Pension Department.

[31st March 1927]

IV

G.O. Mis. No. 1961, L. & M., dated 5th September 1923.

The President, District Board, Bellary, is informed that in the case of individuals who, by reason of their transfer to non-pensionable service, had lost their pensionary rights, the proper course is (a) to stop the pensionary contributions in their behalf from the dates of their transfer to such service and to give them, on final retirement, the proportionate pension or gratuity admissible to them in respect of their pensionary service or (b) to consider them as holding their non-pensionable posts merely as temporary posts and to reckon their service in these posts as service for pension in their original pensionable posts.

(By order of the Govt., Ministry of Local Self-Government.)

P. L. MOORE,
Secretary to Government.

To the President, District Board, Bellary
,, Accountant-General, Madras.
,, Finance (Pension) Department.

APPENDIX XI

[Vide answer to question No. 823 asked by Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st March 1927, page 1386 supra]

The following are sub-committees of the Text-Book Committee —

- (1) English.
- (2) History and Geography.
- (3) Mathematics.
- (4) Physical and Natural Science.
- (5) Drawing and Kindergarten.
- (6) Commercial subjects.
- (7) Tamil.
- (8) Telugu.
- (9) Malayalam.
- (10) Kanarese.
- (11) Oriya.
- (12) Urdu, Persian and Arabic.
- (13) Latin, Greek and French.
- (14) Sanskrit.

The names of the present members of the Text-Book Committee together with names of the members of the sub-committees are as follows —

Text-Book Committee Members—Elected.

- (1) Mr. T. V. Jagannatha Rao, B.A., L.T., Teacher, Kallikota College, Berhampur.
- (2) Raja Sri Vikrama Deva Varma Garu, Vizagapatam.
- (3) Mr. G. Jagannadhaswami, B.A., L.T., Headmaster, P. R. College, Cocanada.
- (4) Mr. D. C. Pattabhirama Ayya Garu, B.A., L.T., Assistant, Hindu High School, Masulipatam.

31st March 1927]

- (5) Mr. M. P. Maria Doss Pillai, Headmaster, Board High School, Panruti.
- (6) Mr. V. Mahadeva Ayyar, B.A., L.T., Senior Assistant, Native High School, Kumbakonam.
- (7) Mr. L. R. Natesa Ayyar, Assistant, National High School, Trichinopoly.
- (8) Mr. C. Ponnuswami Nayudu, Madura.
- (9) „ Thomas Harris, B.A., L.T., Headmaster, Voorhees College, Vellore.
- (10) Rao Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, B.A., B.L., President, District Board, Bellary.
- (11) Mr. V. R. Harihara Ayyar, B.A., L.T., Headmaster, High School, Gopalasamudram.
- (12) Mr. G. Gurubotham, B.A., L.T., Headmaster, S.P.G. High School, Nandyal.
- (13) Mr. S. A. Steele, District Educational Officer, Salem.
- (14) „ P. J. Devasahayam, B.A., L.T., Principal, London Mission High School, Coimbatore.
- (15) Mr. K. T. Chandu Nambiar, B.A., B.L., Tellisherry, Malabar.
- (16) „ Amembal Srinivasa Pai, B.A., B.L., Mangalore.
- (17) „ G. Vandanam Garu, Headmaster, A.B.M. High School, Ongole.
- (18) Mr. T. B. Krishnaswami Mudaliyar, District Educational Officer, Ramnad.

Text-Book Committee Members—Nominated.

- (1) The Rev. W. Meston, M.A., B.D., Principal, Christian College, Madras.
- (2) Mr. S. E. Ranganathan, M.A., L.T., Professor of English, Presidency College, Madras.
- (3) Mr. E. W. Green, Principal, Muhammadan College, Madras.
- (4) „ K. Chinnatambi Pillai, B.A., L.T., Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
- (5) Mr. T. K. Venkatarama Ayyar, M.A., L.T., Principal, Government College, Coimbatore.
- (6) Mr. T. Ekambaram, M.A., L.T., Lecturer, Teachers' College, Saidapet.
- (7) Mr. M. C. S. Anantapadmanabha Rao, M.A., L.T., Principal, Kumbakonam College.
- (8) Mr. M. K. Dandekar, B.A., F.S.A.A., Principal, Government Institute of Commerce, Madras.
- (9) Mr. L. T. Anantanarayana Sastriyar, Headmaster, School of Commerce, Calicut.
- (10) Mr. O. R. Porrett, Teachers' College, Saidapet.
- (11) „ C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Tamil Pandit, Queen Mary's College, Madras.
- (12) Mr. T. Rajagopal Rao, B.A., L.T., Madras Christian College, Madras.
- (13) Srimathi G. Parukutti Amma, B.A., L.T., Presidency Training School, Egmore.

[31st March 1927]

(14) Mr. S. Kuppuswami Sastriyar, M.A., Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology, Presidency College, Madras.

(15) Sriman B. Sivaram Ratho Mahasayo, B.A., L.T., Agency Educational Officer.

(16) Miss C. Gordon, Teachers' College, Saidapet.

(17) Muhammad Abdul Huq Sahib, Professor of Arabic, Muhammadan College, Madras.

(18) Khaja Khan Sahib Bahadur, Retired Assistant Inspector of Schools, Jani Jahan Khan Road, Madras.

(19) M.R.Ry. Madhusudan Panigrahi, B.A., Pleader, Berhampur.

(20) „ Diwan Bahadur S. Bhavanandam Pillai, I.S.O., Madras.

(21) Mr. P. L. Narasimha Rao Pantulu, Pithapuram, Godavari district.

(22) Mr. R. Raghava Ayyangar, Ramnad Samasthanam, Ramnad.

Sub-Committees of the Text-Book Committee.

English.

- (1) The Rev W Meston, M.A., B.D.
- (2) Mr E. W. Green.
- (3) „ S. E. Ranganathan (Chairman).
- (4) „ C. Ponnuswami Nayudu.
- (5) „ Thomas Harris.
- (6) Rao Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar.
- (7) Mr. V. R. Harihara Ayyar.
- (8) „ V. Mahadeva Ayyar.
- (9) „ G. Gurubotham.
- (10) „ S. A. Steele.
- (11) „ P. J. Devasahayam.
- (12) Madhusudan Panigrahi

History and Geography.

- (1) Mr. E. W. Green (Chairman).
- (2) Rev. W. Meston.
- (3) Mr. G. Vandanam.
- (4) „ V. Mahadeva Ayyar.
- (5) „ L. R. Natesa Ayyar.
- (6) „ K. T. Chandu Nambiyar.
- (7) „ T. B. Krishnaswami Mudaliyar.

Mathematics.

- (1) Mr. T. K. Venkatarama Ayyar (Chairman).
- (2) „ K. Chinnatambi Pillai.
- (3) „ D. C. Pattabhirama Ayya.
- (4) „ T. V. Jagannada Rao.
- (5) „ S. A. Steele.

31st March 1927]

Physical and Natural Science.

- (1) Mr. M. C. S. Anantapadmanabha Rao (Chairman).
- (2) „ T. Ekambaram.
- (3) Srimathi G. Parukutti Amma.
- (4) Mr. M. P. Mariadoss Pillai.
- (5) „ Thomas Harris.
- (6) „ P. J. Devasahayam.
- (7) „ Amembal Srinivasa Pai.

Drawing and Kindergarten.

- (1) Mr. O. R. Porrett (Chairman).
- (2) Miss C. Gordon.

Commercial Subjects.

- (1) Mr. M. K. Dandekar (Chairman).
- (2) „ L. T. Anantanarayana Sastri.

Tamil.

- (1) Mr. T. K. Venkatarama Ayyar (Chairman).
- (2) „ K. Chinnatambi Pillai.
- (3) „ C. S. Anantapadmanabha Rao.
- (4) „ O. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar.
- (5) „ C. Ponnuswami Nayudu.
- (6) „ G. Gurubotham.
- (7) „ L. R. Natesa Ayyar.
- (8) „ M. P. Mariadoss Pillai.
- (9) „ R. Raghava Ayyangar.
- (10) Diwan Bahadur S. Bhavanandam Pillai.
- (11) Mr. V. R. Harihara Ayyar.
- (12) „ T. B. Krishnaswami Mudaliyar.

T'ulu.

- (1) Raja Sri Vikrama Deva Varma Garu.
- (2) Mr. T. Ekambaram.
- (3) „ T. Rajagopal Rao (Chairman).
- (4) „ P. L. Narasimha Rao.
- (5) „ T. V. Jagannada Rao.
- (6) „ G. Jagannadaswami.
- (7) „ D. C. Pattabhirama Ayya.
- (8) Rao Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar.
- (9) Mr. G. Vandanam.

Malayalam.

- (1) Srimathi G. Parukutti Amma (Chairman).
- (2) Mr. L. T. Anantanarayana Sastri.
- (3) „ K. T. Chandu Nambiyar.

Kanarese.

- (1) Amembal Srinivasa Pai (Chairman).
- (2) Mr. M. C. S. Anantapadmanabha Rao, Madras.
- (3) „ M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Bellary.

[31st March 1927]

Oriya.

- (1) Sriman B. Sivaram Ratho Mahasayo, B.A., L.T. (Chairman).
- (2) M.R. Ry. Madhusudan Panigrahi, Berhampur.

Urdu, Persian and Arabic.

- (1) Muhammad Abdul Huq Sahib, Muhammadan College.
- (2) Khaja Khan Sahib Bahadur (Chairman).

Latin, Greek and French.

- (1) Mr. E. W. Green (Chairman).
- (2) The Rev. W. Meston, M.A., B.D.

Sanskrit.

- (1) M.R. Ry. S. Kuppaswami Sastriyar (Chairman).
- (2) „ G. Jagannadhaswami Garu.

Of the above members, 16 are subordinates of the Director of Public Instruction or of Government. Thirteen members are either teachers or headmasters of aided schools, colleges, or board schools.

RULES RELATING TO THE TEXT-BOOK COMMITTEE.

A.—Rules for the Educational Department.

1. Except with the express sanction of the Director of Public Instruction, managers of schools shall be debarred from receiving grants-in-aid, if they use any text-book which is not included in the authorized list of text-books.

2. No school shall enjoy the privilege of recognition by the Educational Department in which text-books disapproved by the Director are in use.

3. If the manager or the headmaster of a recognized school wishes to adopt a text-book which is not included in the authorized list, the Director will give every facility for referring the question of such adoption to the Text-Book Committee in order that the book may be definitely placed on the prescribed list or definitely rejected within six months of its receipt. If in any case the Text-Book Committee is unable to make an early recommendation, the Director may issue provisional orders on the subject.

4. Under the powers delegated to him by Government, the Director retains on behalf of Government the right of prescribing text-books in particular subjects for use in recognized schools. As soon as possible after each of the half-yearly meetings of the Text-Book Committee held under rule 14, the Director shall publish in two issues of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, a list of text-books approved by the committee and authorized by him or by Government for use in the several subjects and standards.

5. Once in every five years a committee may be appointed by the Director to examine the list of approved books with a view to recommending the removal from the list of such books as are no longer required. A consolidated list of such approved text-books shall be published by him in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

6. Government officers should not retain any interest in the sale of books written by them and will receive only a definite lump sum as remuneration from the publishing firm or any other party. Retention of the copyright

31st March 1927]

may, at the discretion of the Director or the Government as the case may demand, be allowed in cases where the book in question is used (a) in countries other than India or (b) in India after the retirement of the officer who wrote it.

7. The Director shall, in his annual reports, describe the manner in which these rules and those for the guidance of the Text-Book Committee which follow, have been carried out in practice during the preceding year.

B.—Rules for the Text-Book Committee.

8. The Madras Text-Book Committee has been appointed for the following purposes :—

(a) To take into consideration such books as may be submitted to it by the Director and to advise him in regard to their suitability as text-books for the several classes and forms in recognized schools, the list in each subject and for each class or form being as varied and complete as possible so that managers of schools may have a wide field in which to exercise the freedom of choice vested in them.

(b) To advise the Educational Department as to the steps to be taken for the preparation and publication of new text-books when necessary.

(c) To help in forming under control of the Director —

(i) an educational library containing copies of all text-books approved from time to time by the department, copies of text-books approved and prescribed in other provinces of India and in other countries and copies of works on the theory, the practice and the history of education ; and

(ii) an educational museum containing plans and models of school buildings and specimens of maps, diagrams, apparatus and appliances suitable for schools

9. The Committee shall consist of not more than 40 members exclusive of the President, of whom 18 shall be elected by District Secondary Education Boards as shown below and the remaining 22 shall be nominated by the Director subject to the approval of the Government :—

District Secondary Education Boards.	Number of members to be elected.	District Secondary Education Boards.	Number of members to be elected.
Ganjam	1	Salem	1
Vizagapatam	1	Malabar	1
Godavari	1	South Kanara	1
Kistna	1	Guntur and Nellore	1
South Arcot	1	Bellary and Anantapur... ..	1
Tanjore	1	Kurnool and Cuddapah	1
Trichinopoly	1	North Arcot and Chittoor.	1
Madura	1		—
Ramnad	1	Total	18
Tinnevely	1		—
Coimbatore	1		

Notz.—Where two districts are mentioned the election will be held alternately by the District Secondary Education Boards of these districts. The first election under these rules will be held by the Guntur, Bellary, Kurnool and North Arcot boards.

10. The members of the Committee shall hold office for three years but shall be eligible for re-election or re-nomination as the case may be.

[31st March 1927]

Government may, without assigning reasons, at any time remove any member whether elected or nominated. A member leaving the Presidency for a period exceeding six months shall be considered to have permanently vacated his seat. Vacancies not exceeding six months in duration shall, when necessary, be filled up temporarily by nomination by the Director subject to the approval of the Government.

11. The Director shall be *ex officio* President and the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations shall be *ex officio* Secretary.

12. The committee shall have power to appoint sub-committees for the purpose of dealing with different subjects and languages and to consult specialists who are not members of the committee. Any member appointed to fill a temporary vacancy on the committee shall *ipso facto* become a member of the sub-committee to which the absent member belongs. Every book referred to the committee by the Director shall be referred by it to the appropriate sub-committee for examination and report, and a list of the books under consideration shall be circulated to all the members of the Text-Book Committee before the committee meets.

13. The chairman of each sub-committee shall be appointed by the committee with the limitation that in the case of the sub-committee for vernaculars, an Inspector of the department shall, wherever possible, be chairman.

NOTE.—The above rules are subject to interim appointments to sub-committees and chairmanships of them being made when necessary by the Director.

14. The committee shall ordinarily meet twice a year, on the second Wednesday in March and the second Wednesday in October. The president shall have power to convene special meetings as occasion arises or on the requisition in writing of not less than four members. Sub-committees shall meet at such time as their respective chairmen may consider necessary.

15. Seven members of the committee shall form a quorum. The quorum for a sub-committee shall be not less than half the members of such committee, who are residents in Madras.

16. The meetings of the committee and of sub-committees shall ordinarily be held at the office of the Director.

17. At all meetings of the committee or sub-committees, the president or the chairman, as the case may be, shall take the chair, but in case of his absence the members present shall appoint a chairman.

18. All questions that may arise at meetings of the committee or of sub-committees shall be decided by a majority of the votes of those present. In the event of the votes (including that of the president or the chairman) being equal, the president or chairman shall have a second or casting vote. Opinions of absent members may be submitted in writing but shall not count as votes.

In special cases such as when there is a disagreement between the Director and the committee, the matter shall be referred to the Local Government for decision.

19. The Secretary to the Text-Book Committee is empowered to communicate with the Secretaries of the Text-Book Committees in other provinces.

31st March 1927]

20. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to give notice of the meetings of the committee and of sub-committees, to attend the meetings of the committee and when possible the meetings of the sub-committees, when held at the ordinary place of meeting and to keep a record of the proceedings. When the Secretary is unable to be present at a meeting of a sub-committee, a similar record of the proceedings shall be kept by the chairman of the sub-committee, who shall forward it to the Secretary.

21. A copy of the proceedings of every committee meeting shall be forwarded to the Director within two weeks of the date of the meeting.

22. The committee shall, once in five years, forward to the Director a report on the work done during the quinquennium. This report shall be submitted to the Government by the Director with such remarks as he may see fit to offer on the operations of the committee.

23. Each book forwarded to a sub-committee shall be referred to not less than two of its members for expression of opinion.

24. No books referred to a member shall be kept for more than a month.

25. In the case of books rejected as unsuitable by the Text-Book Committee, some brief indication of the grounds on which the judgment has been formed shall be given.

26. A list of books under consideration indicating which items, if any, have been passed by the various sub-committees shall be printed and circulated among the members of the committee at least a fortnight before the date of the meeting at which they are to be approved.

27. In the case of books specially prepared for use in schools in the Presidency, the Director may call for the opinion of a sub-committee and, if such opinion be favourable, may notify the book as approved for use in schools without further reference to the full Text-Book Committee. Should the opinion of the sub-committee be unfavourable, the book shall be referred in the ordinary course to the Text-Book Committee.

28. The committee will have no concern with the text-books of schools recognized under the Code of Regulations for European Schools unless they are specially referred to it for opinion by Government or by the Director.

C.—Procedure of the Text-Book Committee.

29. All books coming to the Secretary from the Director shall be sent by him to two members of the sub-committee concerned and on receipt of their opinions shall be transmitted together with their opinions to the Chairman of the sub-committee.

The Chairman may either—

- (a) endorse such opinions, if they coincide, or
- (b) give a casting vote, if they are at variance, or
- (c) bring the book before the Text-Book Committee, if he sees reason to differ from two opinions which coincide.

30. Before the committee meets, the chairmen of sub-committees shall convene a meeting of the members of the sub-committees (an earlier hour of the day on which the committee is to meet may be chosen) and present to them the books which have been dealt with. At these meetings all business to be brought before the committee shall be prepared.

[31st March 1927]

These meetings of the sub-committees will give the chairmen the opportunity of receiving further guidance from sub-committee members in cases where difference of opinion has arisen or may arise.

31. The chairmen of sub-committees shall be responsible for presenting books (with the opinions thereon) to the committee at its biennial meetings and for giving previous intimation to the Secretary of the several opinions on the books under consideration.

32. The chairmen of sub-committees shall present through the Secretary to the Director the reasons for unfavourable opinions whenever called for.

33. It is the function of the Text-Book Committee to delete from the number of books available for school use those which are unsuitable for use in schools throughout the area controlled by the Madras Educational Department and to distinguish those which are suitable as text-books from those which deserve a place in the school library or in the teachers' library. The Text-Book Committee does not attempt to prescribe particular text-books, it provides a list of books in the different subjects from which the school authorities may exercise their discretion in selecting.

34. The general grounds upon which books may be described as unsuitable may be tabulated as follows:—

- (a) not adapted for Indian requirements,
- (b) too advanced for school classes,
- (c) method of treatment faulty,
- (d) subject matter badly arranged,
- (e) irrelevant to the prescribed school courses,
- (f) composition defective,
- (g) language unsuitable,
- (h) publishers' work defective in respect to—
 - (i) the compositor's work,
 - (ii) the quality of the type,
 - (iii) the quality of the illustrations,
 - (iv) the quality of the paper, and
 - (v) the quality of the binding.

APPENDIX XII.

[Vide answer to question No. 835 asked by Mr. G. Harisarovtama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st March 1927, page 1397 supra.]

Statement.

On the 6th of August 1925 at about 6 or 6-30 p.m., Mr. C. Mahony, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, and two other gentlemen were in the Sadival reserved forest in the Bolampatti range on a shooting expedition. One of the gentlemen observed what he took to be a spotted deer and, as he was not in a position to shoot at it himself, he drew Mr. Mahony's attention to it, and the latter fired. The object turned out to be a coolie, who, according to the person for whom he had been working, had gone into the forest to gather green stuff and fibre. Mr. Mahony

31st March 1927]

reported the incident to the police, an inquest was held and a verdict of "accidental death, no suspicion" was returned. The police investigated the case and the District Superintendent decided that there was not sufficient evidence to establish a charge of causing death by a rash or negligent act. When the affair came to the notice of the Government, they found that Mr. Mahony had already compensated the widow of the deceased.

APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 839 asked by Mr. Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st March 1927, page 1401 supra.]

Agreement.

This indenture made the tenth day of October one thousand nine hundred and thirteen BETWEEN THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL (hereinafter called "the lessor") of the one part and THE TINNEVELLY MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED) a company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882 (hereinafter called "the lessee"), of the other part WITNESSETH that in consideration of the rents hereinafter reserved and of the covenants and agreements by the lessee hereinafter contained he the lessor doth hereby demise and grant unto the lessee its successors and assigns the right and subject as hereinafter is mentioned liberty to take and use in manner and purpose of working the spinning mill thereof at Papanasam in the registration district of Tinnevely in the Presidency of Madras for the purpose of working the spinning mill there of the lessee AND liberty for the lessee its successors and assigns and its and their agents servants and workmen to enter upon the lands of the lessor described in the schedule hereunder written and with the previous approval of the Government of Madras to make lay alter and repair use or remove channels and waterways for the purpose of conveying the said water from the said Tambraparni river to the said mill and for the return of the said water to the said Tambraparni river above the Kodamelazhagian anicuts and to do all other things necessary or convenient for the purpose of conducting the said water from the said river to the said mill and from the said mill to the said river as aforesaid AND liberty for the lessee its successors and assigns and its and their agent servants and workmen during the term hereby granted to go pass and repass over and along the said lands for all or any of the purposes aforesaid the lessee its successors or assigns during the said term making reasonable compensation unto the lessor his successors or assigns and his and their tenants for all damage to the lands belonging to the lessor his

[31st March 1927]

successors or assigns except those actually taken for the said channels and water ways SUBJECT nevertheless and

Reservations.

and assigns the free running of water over the falls in the Tambraparni river at Papanasam aforesaid during

Of free running of water over falls.

the term hereby granted to the extent of fifteen cubic feet per second or such lesser quantity not being less than seven and a half cubic feet per second as the Superintending Engineer for the time being of the VI Circle (hereinafter referred to as the Superintending Engineer) shall from time to time determine and subject also and

Of lessor's right to cut off water.

reserved unto the lessor his successors and assigns the right from time to time and at all times during the said term to cut off stop and hinder the whole or any portion of the supply of the said water to the said mill without being liable to pay the lessee its successors or assigns any compensation for so doing in any case in which in the opinion of the Government of Madras acting for and on behalf of the lessor his successors or assigns such cutting off stoppage and hindrance shall be necessary to satisfy public requirements and subject also and reserved unto the lessor his successors and assigns the

Of lessor's right to construct measuring works.

right to construct and maintain on or near the said river all such machinery works apparatus and things as shall be requisite for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity of water taken from the said river to the said mill under the right and liberty in that behalf

Libentium.

herein before contained and the quantity of water passing over the said falls TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said rights liberties and other the premises hereinbefore expressed to be hereby demised and granted unto the lessee its successors and assigns for the term of fourteen years from the twenty-first

Reddandu n of certain rent.

day of March one thousand nine hundred and thirteen yielding and paying therefor unto the lessor his successors and assigns during the said term the certain yearly rent of seven thousand and five hundred rupees in respect of ten cubic feet of water per second to be taken from the said river to the said mill in every day from the first day of February to the thirty-first day of May and twenty cubic feet of water per second to be taken from the said river to the said mill in every day from the first day of June to the thirty-first day of January

Or proportionate increased rent

respectively in any year of the said term or such proportionate increased rent when and so often as the number of spindles in the said mill shall be increased over and above the sixteen thousand five hundred and forty-four spindles for which the rent of seven thousand five hundred rupees was fixed the said certain rent to be paid in advance by equal half-yearly payments on the twenty-first day of March and the twenty-first day of September in every year the first of such half-yearly payments having already been made and the next to be made on the twenty-first day of September one thousand nine hundred and thirteen AND yielding and paying in the event of and immediately upon the said term being determined under the proviso in that behalf hereinafter contained a proportionate part of the said certain rent or increased rent for the current year up to the day of such determination AND yielding and paying unto the

Of reduced rent to be fixed by Government.

lessor his successors and assigns in the

31st March 1927]

event of the said supply of water being reduced by him or them or any of his or their officers or servants but not otherwise between the first day of February and the thirty-first day of May to below ten cubic feet per second or between the first day of June and the thirty-first day of January to below twenty cubic feet per second respectively in any year of the said term and so often as the same shall happen such reduced rent as the Government of

Of additional rent.

Madras acting for and on behalf of the lessor his successors or assigns shall

from time to time determine AND yielding and paying on demand unto the lessor his successors or assigns in the event of any of the said machinery works apparatus or things constructed by the lessor his successors or assigns for the purpose of ascertaining the aforesaid quantities of water under the right in that behalf hereinbefore reserved being injured or tampered with by any agent servant or workman of the lessee its successors or assigns the additional rent of one hundred rupees for every day until the said machinery works apparatus or thing which shall have been so injured or tampered with shall be repaired and restored to full working order PROVIDED ALWAYS

Power of obstructing water.

and it is hereby agreed and declared that if and whenever any part of the

said certain yearly or increased rent or of such reduced rent as aforesaid or of any such additional rent as aforesaid shall be in arrear or not paid for twenty days after the same shall have been demanded the lessor his successors or assigns or the Superintending Engineer or any officer or servant of the Government of Madras acting under his orders may stop and hinder the taking and using by the lessee its successors or assigns of water from the said Tambraparni river and for that purpose may set up any dams sluices gates and other works and continue such stopping and hindrance until the rents which shall be in arrear and unpaid shall be fully paid together with the expenses attending such stopping or hindrance AND the lessee doth hereby

Covenants by lessee to pay rents.

for itself its successors and assigns

covenant with the lessor his successors and assigns THAT the lessee its successors or assigns will during the said term pay unto the lessor his successors or assigns the said several rents hereinbefore reserved on the days and in the manner hereinbefore mentioned and appointed for payment thereof clear of all deductions save as hereinbefore provided AND will during the said term

To make satisfaction for damage to lessor's lands.

over and above the said yearly rents hereinbefore reserved make reasonable satisfaction to the lessor his successors

or assigns or his or their tenants of the said lands described in the said schedule hereto for all such damage as shall be committed by the lessee its successors or assigns or its or their agents servants or workmen in or upon the said lands or any part thereof in the exercise of the liberties hereinbefore expressed to be hereby granted (except such damage as shall be occasioned to the lands actually taken and used for the said channels and waterways and such other things as are necessary or convenient for the purpose of conducting the said water from the said

To repair channels, etc.

river to the said mill and from the said mill to the said river) AND will at

the expense of the lessee its successors or assigns during the said term repair and maintain in a proper and substantial manner to the satisfaction of the Superintending Engineer the said channels and waterways and all works in

[31st March 1927]

any way connected therewith including those from the said mill to the said Tambraparni river to allow of the return of the said water to the said river above the said Kodamelazhagian anicuts AND will permit the Superintending Engineer and all officers and servants of the Government of Madras acting under and in accordance with the written orders of the Superintending Engineer at all reasonable times during the said term to enter into and upon the said mill and premises to view the condition thereof and the number of spindles therein AND will not use the said water or any part thereof for any purpose other than for the said mill and the engines and machinery for the time being therein AND will cause all such of the said water as shall not be consumed in being used for such purposes as last aforesaid to be forthwith returned to the said Tambraparni river above the said Kodamelazhagian anicuts by a channel or channels for that purpose AND will not do or suffer to be done anything which may in anywise injure the said machinery works apparatus or things which may be constructed by the lessor his successors or assigns for the purpose of ascertaining the quantities of water under the right in that behalf hereinbefore reserved or any dams sluices gates or other works which may be set up by the lessor his successors or assigns as hereinbefore provided AND will at the expiration or sooner determination of the said term quietly give up and surrender the said premises hereinbefore expressed to be hereby demised and granted.

To permit Superintending Engineer to enter mill and inspect.

Not to use water save for purposes of mill.

To return unused water.

Not to injure measuring works.

Or dams, sluices, etc.

To surrender.

PROVIDED ALWAYS and these presents are upon this express condition that if and whenever any part of the said rents shall be in arrear for twenty days or if and whenever there shall be a breach of any of the covenants by the lessee hereinbefore contained the lessor his successors or assigns or the Government of Madras on his or their behalf may by any notice under the hand of a Secretary to the Government of Madras and delivered to the lessee its successors or assigns or left upon any part of the said mill put an end to these presents and thereupon the said term of fourteen years shall absolutely determine.

Proviso for determining lease.

AND the lessor doth hereby for himself his successors and assigns covenant with the lessee its successors and assigns that the lessee its successors and assigns paying the said yearly and other rents hereby reserved and observing and performing the covenants by the lessee herein contained may save as hereinbefore is provided peacefully hold and enjoy the said rights and liberties and premises during the said term without interruption by the lessor or any person or persons lawfully or equitably claiming from or under him AND that in case the lessee its successors or assigns shall at any time during the said term require any larger quantities of water per second for the use of the said mill than the

Covenants by lessor.

For quiet enjoyment

To allow lessee to take larger quantities of water.

31st March 1927]

quantities hereinbefore mentioned and of such requirement shall give notice in writing to the Superintending Engineer then and in that case and so often as the same shall happen the lessor his successors or assigns shall and will allow the lessee its successors or assigns to take from the said Tambraparni river above the said falls thereof and use for the purposes of the said mill such additional quantity of water per second as the lessee its successors or assigns shall require without making any additional charge for the same

provided always that the lessee its successors or assigns shall not be entitled to take such additional quantity of water or any part thereof if in the opinion of the Superintending Engineer the same would interfere with the minimum quantity of water for the time being required to pass over the said falls as hereinbefore provided or for any longer period than the Superintending Engineer shall determine

Covenant for renewal.

AND that if the lessee its successors or assigns shall be desirous of taking a renewed lease of the said premises for a further term of years from the expiration of the said term hereby granted and of such desire shall prior to the expiration of the said last mentioned term give to the lessor his successors or assigns or leave at the office of the Secretary to the Government of Madras Revenue Department for the time being six calendar months previous notice in writing and shall pay the said rent hereby reserved and observe and perform the several covenants and agreements herein contained and on the part of the lessee its successors and assigns to be observed and performed then the lessor his successors or assigns will upon the request and at the expense of the lessee its successors or assigns and upon the lessee its successors or assigns executing or delivering to the lessor his successors or assigns a counterpart thereof forthwith execute and deliver to the lessee its successors or assigns a renewed lease of the said premises for such further term of years at such yearly rent as may be respectively fixed by the lessor his successors or assigns but otherwise under and subject to the same covenants provisos and agreements as are herein contained including this present covenant provided always that in each and every such renewed lease the rent so to be fixed by the lessor his successors or assigns shall not be fixed at an amount in any way calculated to be repressive of the industry carried on by the lessee at the said mills.

IN WITNESS whereof THE HONOURABLE Mr. CECIL ARCHIBALD SMITH, C.I.F., Chief Engineer Public Works Department of the Government of Madras by order and direction of His Excellency the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council acting for and on behalf of the lessor has hereunto set his hand and the common seal of the Tinnevely Mills Company Limited by direction of Messieurs A. and F. Harvey the Managers thereof has been hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

The Schedule above referred to.

ALL that block of land situated in the village of Aladiyur in the sub-registration district of Ambasamudram in the registration district of Tinnevely and known as the Papanasam and Azhvarkurichi block the boundaries whereof are on the

North—From a point on the right bank of Tambraparni situated between cairns Nos. 1 and 2 of the northern boundary of the Aladiyur

[31st March 1927

block of the Papanasam forest reserve at a point 3 chains north-west of cairn No 2 eastwards along the revenue survey boundary of that reserve to cairn No. 11 at the north-western corner of survey No. 342 thence the western and southern boundaries of that field to cairn No. 15.

East and south.—Then a straight line from cairn No. 15 to the north-east corner of survey No. 554 the northern and western boundaries of that field that western boundaries of survey Nos. 553, 552, 551 to the south-western corner of the last named thence eastwards along the southern boundary of 551 thence the south and south-western boundaries of survey No. 550 to its westernmost corner thence a straight line to the north-west corner of survey No. 548 thence a straight line to mark A cut on a rock on the right bank of the Tambraparni between 3 and 4 chains west of the south-western corner of survey No. 548 and 30 feet south of the point where the mill channel takes off from the river.

West.—From rock mark A along the right bank of the Tambraparni to the starting point.

Signed sealed and delivered by the
above named Cecil Archibald Smith in
the presence of—

(Signed) F. E. MORGAN,

Under Secretary,

Public Works Department, Madras.

(Signed) D. MARSHALL,

Deputy Secretary,

Public Works Department, Madras.

(Signed) C. A. SMITH.

The common seal of the Tinnevelly
Mills Company, Limited was hereunto
affixed by direction of the Managers
thereof Messieurs A. and F. Harvey
who have hereunto set their hand in
the presence of—

(Signed) [Illegible],
Assistant A. & F. Harvey.

A. & F. HARVEY,
Manager.

(Signed) S. NILAKANTAM PILLAI,
Head Clerk,
Tinnevelly Mills Co., Ltd.

31st March 1927]

APPENDIX XIV.

[Vide answer to question No. 844 asked by Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st March 1927, page 1405 supra.]

Service.	Clause (a) of the question.		Clause (b) of the question.						Clause (c) of the question.						Remarks.
	Date on which the orders of the Secretary of State were received	(2)	Number of men in the service on the date on which the Secretary of State's orders were received.						Number and proportion of Europeans and Indians on 1st March 1927.						
			Perma- nent.	Tem- porary.	Total.	Euro- peans.	Anglo Indi- ans.	Indi- ans	Euro- peans	Indi- ans	Total	Proportion.			
(1)			(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
(1) Indian Civil Service.	2nd January 1926.		163	..	163	130	..	33	117	36	153	76.5	23.5	..	
(2) Indian Police Service.	1st August 1926		71	..	71	63	..	8	57	9	66	86.4	13.6	Excludes probationers	
(2) Indian Service of Engineers.	1st September 1926		75	..	75	41	..	34	42	34	76	55	45	..	
(4) Indian Agricultural Service.	.... *		17	..	17	8	..	9	7	9	16	43.8	56.2	* No specific orders relating to these services were received from the Secretary of State.
(5) Indian Veterinary Service.	.... *		5	..	5	4	..	1	4	1	5	80	20	The Secretary of State's Resolution delegating powers to local Governments to frame rules regarding the method of recruitment of, etc., to Provincial services were published on 1st April 1927. Figures in columns (3) to (8) refer to this date.
(6) Indian Educational Service.	14th March 1927.		34	5	39	17	..	22	†	†	†	†	†	† Figures not entered as orders were not received until after the 1st March 1927.	

[31st March 1927]

APPENDIX XV

[Vide item II "Communications to the Council" on page 1406 *supra*.]

Statement showing the resolutions passed by the House Committee during the fourth session of the second Council and from the commencement of the first session of the third Council up to 24th March 1927 and the action taken thereon.

* Fourth Session (18—8—25 to 17—9—26)—Ten meetings.

I. Resolutions of the House Committee meeting of the 26th August 1925.

Action taken thereon.

1. That the Visitors' rooms be provided with a sufficient number of chairs to accommodate a reasonable number of visitors at a time.

Twenty-four chairs used to be originally provided and the number has now been increased to 50.

2. That steps be taken to exclude strangers entirely from the Committee rooms.

Notice boards with the words "For Members only" and "Reserved for Members" have been put at the entrances to the Committee rooms.

3. That arrangements be made to provide 24 lockers at present for the convenience of Members and that these be rented out to Members requiring them at a small rent.

Vide Resolutions Nos. 16, 27 and 34 *infra*.

4 To recommend to Government that the rooms now occupied by the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary, Public Works Department, and by the establishment of the Finance Department be handed back to the Legislative Council for use as a cloak room for ladies and for the use of the Deputy President and the Whips of both the parties.

The Government stated in their Memorandum dated 15th October 1925 that they were unable to set apart a room for use as cloak room for ladies; nor was any room available for the use of the Deputy President and the Whips.

5. That five dozen bell-metal cups and saucers be purchased at a cost not exceeding Rs. 200.

Five and three-quarter dozen cups and saucers were purchased—vide Resolutions Nos. 22, 35 and 48 *infra*.

6. That a letter be addressed to Messrs. Harrison & Co., to use better crockery while supplying lunch to Members.

Addressed accordingly. They replied that they were using the very best quality.

7. That table cloth and napkins for Rs. 50 be purchased for use in the Indian Refreshment room.

Table cloths have been purchased and napkins already available in office are supplied in the luncheon room. Seven dozens of khaddar napkins have since been purchased.

* Third Session (8—2—25 to 1—4—25)—House Committee was not constituted.

31st March 1927]

I. Resolutions of the House Committee meeting of the 26th August 1925—cont.

8. To recommend to Government that the Military authorities may be addressed to place at the disposal of the Legislative Council Office some of the rooms beneath the Flagstaff to enable the Indian caterer to prepare tiffin to the Members of the Legislative Council.

9. To recommend to Government that notepapers of quarto size and covers to match may be supplied to Members on payment of cost in addition to the note papers (octavo size) that are now supplied.

10. That an honorarium of Rs. 200 per annum be paid in monthly instalments to the clerk of the Legislative Council Office, who is placed in charge of the work of the House Committee.

II. Resolutions of the House Committee meeting of the 8th October 1925.

11. Resolved that draft demi-official put up by the Secretary for being despatched to mufassal members on the subject of accommodation in Madras be approved.

12. Mr P. T. Rajan moved that a permanent Police staff be maintained to keep order round the Council Chamber and the rooms attached to it and to keep out strangers from the Committee room intended for the use of the Members only.

The hon. the Deputy President ruled out this resolution on the ground that the House Committee are not concerned with Police arrangements and that as they had already expressed their view that strangers should be excluded from the Committee rooms, they may leave it to the Council Office and the Government to take the necessary steps to carry out their intentions.

Action taken thereon—cont.

Two rooms beneath the Flagstaff were taken over from the Military authorities on 28th April 1926 and they were given to the caterer on 5th July 1926.

The Resolution was approved by Government and quarto size note papers and covers to match are being supplied to Members—vide also Resolution No 17 infra.

The Government replied in their Memorandum dated 15th October 1925 that as the House Committee met only occasionally, they were of opinion that no additional remuneration need be paid to the clerk of the Council Office who was placed in charge of the work of the Committee—vide Resolutions Nos. 50 and 62 infra.

The demi-official was sent to all mufassal Members and as there was no sufficient response the question was dropped—vide Resolution No. 37 infra.

[31st March 1927]

II. Resolutions of the House Committee meeting of the 8th October 1925—cont.

Action taken thereon—cont.

13. Resolved that the Secretary do address the Government again on the urgency of providing a separate room for the Deputy President at once.

Government were accordingly addressed in Letter No. 2884-I.L. C., dated 24th October 1925.

14. Resolved that the Committee regrets the Government's delay in sanctioning the sum of Rs. 5,000 and that the business of the Committee is hampered for want of necessary funds and that copies of this Resolution be sent to the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Finance Member.

Copies of the Resolutions were accordingly sent and an allotment of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned in G.O. No. 478, Law (Legislative), dated 30th November 1925.

15. Resolved that until the Government provide the House Committee with the promised sum of Rs. 5,000, it is not possible to carry on any further business.

III. Resolutions of the House Committee meeting of the 9th November 1925.

16. That Mr. P. T. Rajan and the Secretary should see the lockers at the Senate House and decide whether the lockers for the Council Members may be after that pattern.

They accordingly inspected the lockers in the Senate House and came to the conclusion that the lockers in use there were unsuited for Council Members.

17. That the samples of note paper of quarto size and envelopes to match, sent by the Superintendent of Stationery, be approved and a supply thereof at an early date be asked for.

Quarto size note papers and envelopes to match are being sold to Members.

18. That Mr. P. T. Rajan and the Secretary inspect the shops and choose the furniture required for the convenience of the Members and report the result to the House Committee.

They inspected the shops and ordered from Messrs. Wrenn, Bennett & Co. for some furniture required at a total cost of Rs 456—vide Resolutions Nos. 31 and 32 infra.

19. That two dozen washed towels be placed in the Indian Members' lavatory every day.

Being placed accordingly.

31st March 1927]

III. Resolutions of the House Committee meeting of the 9th November 1925—cont.

Action taken thereon.

20. That the articles the purchase of which was sanctioned by the House Committee previously be purchased at once, after samples have been approved by the House Committee.

Action taken accordingly.

21. That the next meeting of the House Committee be convened at 12 noon on the 12th December 1925.

Convened accordingly.

IV. Resolutions of the House Committee meeting of the 12th December 1925.

22. That Messrs. P. T. Rajan and L. C. Guruswami be requested to select five dozen bell-metal cups and saucers, and, if necessary, have them electroplated with silver.

Vide Resolutions Nos. 5 supra and 35 and 48 infra.

23. That four big and six small round tables be provided in the Indian Luncheon room in the place of three of the existing long tables.

Seven small round tables have been made and provided in the space available—vide Resolution No. 59 infra.

24. That the desk at the back of the Members' seats be widened so as to be 9 inches broad.

Broader desks have accordingly been provided since.

25. That a table be provided between the second and fourth blocks similar to the one provided between the first and third blocks.

This question was dropped in a subsequent Resolution of the House Committee—vide Resolution No. 39 infra.

26. That the Secretary do draw the sum of Rs. 5,000 sanctioned by the Government and invest it in the name of the Secretary to the Council in the Imperial Bank, Madras.

A temporary advance of Rs. 400 was sanctioned by the Government in G.O. No. 5, Law (Legislative), dated 6th January 1926—vide Resolution No. 40 infra.

V. Resolutions of the House Committee meeting of the 19th December 1925.

27. A sample nest of six lockers be first made and if approved another three nests of eighteen lockers be made for the present.

A sample nest of six lockers was made and the House Committee approved it and ordered for eleven more nests—Vide Resolution No. 34 infra.

[31st March 1927]

V. Resolutions of the House Committee meeting of the 19th December 1925—cont.

28. Two cushion benches be provided on the left side of the President's chair similar to those now existing for the Secretaries to the Government on its right side, and the former be reserved exclusively for Presidents and Members, past and present, of all provincial Legislatures, the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State, and for such distinguished persons as may be admitted by the hon. the President.

29. Tickets for visitors to the Legislative Council be issued at the visitors' room forming part of the large Committee room.

30. Mr. P. T. Rajan and the Secretary do purchase the furniture, etc., required by the House Committee.

VI. Resolutions of the House Committee meeting of the 16th February 1926.

31. The payment of Rs. 456 being the cost of furniture supplied by Messrs. Wrenn, Bennett & Co., be sanctioned.

32. One more Chesterfield sofa and one easy chair be ordered from the carpenter of the Council Office

33. The purchase of eight dozens of towels be sanctioned; paper serviettes be purchased for use in tiffin rooms.

[Mr. P. T. Rajan undertook to get six more dozens of towels from Usilampatti (Kallar Industries), Madura.]

34. Eleven more nests of lockers like the one already purchased be ordered for at once

Action taken thereon.

A copy of the resolution was forwarded to Government. Accommodation has since been provided (half a dozen cushion chairs) for very distinguished visitors in the visitors' gallery to the left of His Excellency the Governor's box on the western side over the first floor of the Council Chamber.

Tickets are being issued accordingly.

Vide Resolutions Nos 31 and 32 infra.

Payment was accordingly made.

Ordered accordingly and the carpenter supplied the furniture too late on 31st March 1926 and payment therefor, namely Rs. 425, was made in 1926-27, after obtaining grant from Government.

Eight dozens of towels at a cost of Rs. 41-8-0 in the aggregate were purchased.

Vide Resolution No. 53 infra.

Seven more nests of lockers or in all, eight nests of six lockers in each nest have been ordered and made. Three more nests will be made when the need for them is felt by the members.

31st March 1927]

VI. Resolutions of the House Committee meeting of the 16th February 1926—cont.

Action taken thereon.

35. Sample set of cup, saucer and spoon got from Trichur be approved and order be placed at once with that company for six dozen sets.

Vide Resolutions Nos 5 and 22 *supra* and 48 *infra*.

36. Mr. Ethirajula Nayudu's suggestion to print and supply Members, forms of application for visitors' tickets be approved.

The form approved by the House Committee has been printed and supplied to the ticket-issuing clerk for being made available to the Members—vide Resolution No. 45 *infra*.

37. As no sufficient response to the demi-official regarding housing accommodation was received, the proposal be dropped.

....

38. Repairing and renewing the buttons of the cushions in the seats of the Council Chamber be executed before the next meeting at a cost of Rs. £0.

The work was completed on 2nd March 1926.

39 The question raised at the last meeting for putting a table for the front benches between the 2nd and 4th blocks be dropped.

Vide Resolution No. 25 *supra*.

40. G.O. No. 5, Law (Legislative), dated 6th January 1926, regarding permanent advance of Rs. 400 for the House Committee be taken up for consideration at the next meeting of the House Committee.

The House Committee considered that no action was called for.

41. Estimates be called for for making new round tables for the Indian Luncheon room.

Estimates were called for and the House Committee considered all the estimates excessive and ordered a sample round table to be made. The House Committee approved the sample and ordered the purchase of five more round tables similar to the sample—vide Resolutions Nos. 52 and 59 *infra*.

42. Question of the purchase of Sarma's Portfolio of drawings be taken up for consideration at the next meeting.

Vide Resolution No. 44 *infra*.

43. The next meeting of the House Committee be called for for the 1st March 1926.

Convened accordingly.

[31st March 1927

Action taken thereon.

VII. Resolutions of the House Committee meeting of the 1st March 1926.

44. Two volumes of the great "Political events of India" (Sarma's drawings) be purchased for the Legislative Council Library.

45. The sample printed form of application for visitors' tickets be approved and that such printed forms be supplied to the clerk who issues the tickets so that he may give them to the members requiring them.

46. The Government be addressed to renew the unspent grant of Rupees 5,000 for the next year 1926-27, as the grant was sanctioned too late to be spent fully before the close of the official year.

47. The Government be addressed to allow coaches coming within the Fort St. George along with Members of the Legislative Council to remain within the precincts of the Fort, as the present arrangement by which they are not allowed to remain within the Fort but are required to go out and stand in the beach road causes great inconvenience to members.

One volume only (Part 10) has been purchased.

Done accordingly—vide Resolution No. 36 supra.

A sum of Rs. 1,555-4-0 was spent in 1925-26. The Government sanctioned a reappropriation of Rs. 350 in G.O. No. 373, Finance, dated 30th April 1926, and an additional allotment of Rs. 3,100 in G.O. No. 364, Legislative, dated 7th September 1926, thus making in all a total grant of Rs. 3,450 for the year 1926-27.

The Government were addressed and the following circular letter of the Chief Secretary, dated 8th July 1926, has been received :—

SUBJECT.—Parking of motor-cars and carriages of Members of the Legislative Council.

Motor-cars will, as hitberto, be parked inside the Fort in the neighbourhood of the Council Chamber so far as space permits; any Member wishing to have his motor-car should give the number of his car to the police constable on duty inside the porch of the Legislative Council Chamber.

2. The military authorities object on sanitary grounds to the parking inside the Fort of carriages drawn by horses. Arrangements will therefore be made by the police for the parking of such carriages on the Marina about a hundred yards away from the Fort gate; the horses will be unharnessed and allowed to stand in the shade of casuarina trees on the sands close by. Any Member wishing to have

31st March 1927]

*VII. Resolutions of the House
Committee meeting of the 1st
March 1926—cont.*

Action taken thereon.

his carriage called should give his name to the police constable on duty in the porch of the Council Chamber; the constable will have the carriage brought up as soon as is possible under the circumstances. To avoid delay, ten to fifteen minutes notice should, if possible, be given to the police constable before the carriage is required.

To

All Members of the Legislative Council (except hon. Members and Ministers and Secretaries to Government).

Copy to the Commissioner of Police.

Copy to the Legislative Council Office.

VIII. Resolutions of the House Committee meeting of the 30th March 1926.

48. Resolved that the purchase of five and three-fourths of a dozen bell metal cups and saucers from the Cochin Government for Rs. 277-14-0 be approved.

49. The Secretary be authorized to purchase six dozen towels from the Kallar Industries, Madura.

50. Resolved that having regard to the increased quantity of work in connexion with the House Committee such as keeping of the cash, goods and accounts of the House Committee and looking after the comforts and convenience of the Members of the Council which the clerk in charge of the House Committee has to do, the Committee resolve to pay a remuneration of Rs. 200 per year to the clerk and authorize the Secretary to pay the same.

Vide Resolutions Nos. 5, 22 and 35 supra.

Vide Resolutions Nos. 33 infra and 53 supra.

The clerk in charge of the work being a Government servant could not accept the honorarium without the sanction of Government permitting him to accept it. Hence Government were addressed for such sanction. A further reference was received on 2nd November 1926 as to whether the conditions laid down in rule 46 of the Fundamental Rules regulating the grant of honoraria to Government servants had been satisfied in this case. The House Committee passed a resolution on 28th January 1927 that the conditions had been satisfied. The final orders of Government are awaited—vide Resolutions Nos. 10 supra and 62 infra.

[31st March 1927]

VIII. Resolutions of the House Committee Meeting of the 30th March 1926—cont.

51. Resolved that Dr. P. Subbarayan who is going to England shortly be requested to study what arrangements exist in the House of Commons to look after the comforts and convenience of the Members of the House of Commons.

IX. Resolutions of the House Committee Meeting of the 19th July 1926.

52. That five more round tables of the sample already made and approved by the House Committee be ordered, and oil cloth be spread over the tables, and that in addition to oil cloth, linen be also used for such table at the rate of two pieces for each table

53. That five dozen more of the towels of the sample supplied by the Kallar Institute be purchased.

54. That apron cloaks or jubbas be supplied to the servers of Indian tiffin to Members of Legislative Council.

55. That the attention of the Government be called to a previous resolution of the House Committee, viz., No. 4, dated 26th August 1925, and that the Government be again requested to arrange without further delay for additional accommodation for the use of the Members of the Legislative Council, especially an extra lounge room and a room for the Deputy President.

56. That the Commissioner of Police be addressed to depute as far as possible the same set of Police Sergeants and Police constables for duty during the Council meetings.

Action taken thereon.

The Clerk of the House of Commons was addressed on 19th April 1926 to give Dr. Subbarayan, who was going to England then, all the facilities to study what arrangements exist in the House of Commons to look after the comforts and convenience of the Members. Dr. Subbarayan was also requested to favour the House Committee with his views on the experience gained by him after such study.

Seven round tables with one oil cloth and two pieces of linen for each table have been purchased—vide Resolutions Nos. 41 supra and 59 infra.

Five dozen more towels were purchased from Kallar Industries, Madura, at a cost of Rs. 35-15-0—vide Resolutions Nos. 33 and 49 supra.

Twelve jubbas have been made and are supplied to the servers during Council meeting days.

Five additional rooms have since been provided, two at the entrance lobbies and three in the space behind the visitors' gallery on the eastern side on the first floor and another room adjoining the Ministers' rooms has also been handed over to Council office and all these six rooms have been allocated.

Government were addressed accordingly in the matter.

31st March 1927]

IX. Resolutions of the House Committee Meeting of the 19th July 1926—cont.

57. With reference to Government circular, dated 8th July 1926, regarding parking of carriages, the House Committee do urge the desirability of allowing all horse carriages of Members of Legislative Council to enter the Fort Gate at 4-55 p.m. without being called, so as to enable Members to get into them while dispersing from the meeting.

58. In view of the great inconvenience caused to the Members, especially during the rainy weather owing to the absence of any arrangement for stabling their cars, carriages and horses, the Government be requested to undertake the provision of such accommodation at an early date.

X. Resolution of the House Committee Meeting of the 3rd September 1926.

59. Resolved that purchase of seven round tables be approved and that the Secretary be authorized to purchase similar new tables as the need arises.

FROM 14TH DECEMBER 1926 (COMMENCEMENT OF THE FIRST SESSION OF 3RD COUNCIL) TO 24TH MARCH 1927—
3 MEETINGS.

I. Resolutions of the House Committee meeting of the 28th January 1927.

60. The Government's reply on the subject of parking of carriages of Members during meeting days be recorded and that the M.L.Cs. be informed of the action taken by the Government.

Action taken thereon.

The Chief Secretary in his u.o. note, dated 19th October 1926, has stated that arrangements have been made for all horse carriages of Members of Legislative Council to be called up by the Police at 4-55 p.m. daily during the Sessions of the Council so as to be ready for Members leaving at 5 p.m. This note was placed before the House Committee at their meeting held on 28th January 1927 and they have recorded it—vide Resolution No. 60 infra.

The Government called for a report on 14th October 1926 as to the number of cars and carriages and horses for which accommodation should be provided. A reply was sent on 25th October 1926 that for the present provision might be made for stabling accommodation for 20 cars and for a dozen carriages and horses and that if by experience it was found that more accommodation was needed increased provision might then be made.

More round tables will be purchased as the need for them arises.

Vide Resolution No. 57 supra.

[31st March 1927]

I. Resolutions of the House Committee meeting of the 28th January 1927—cont.

61. The following furniture and other articles be purchased .—

- (i) Four easy chairs with leather lining and cushions for the library room.
- (ii) One for the Deputy President's room.
- (iii) One for the rooms of
 - (1) the Leader of the Congress Party.
 - (2) the Leader of the Justice Party.
- (iv) One sofa and one cushioned chair to each of the whips' rooms.
- (v) One cushion chair for each of the five rooms.
- (vi) Table cloths for the tables in the rooms of whips and leaders.
- (vii) Two more water filters for committee room.
- (viii) One dozen bell metal tumblers.
- (ix) Table cloths (white linen) for the three tables over which the caterer keeps the refreshments in the Indian Members' tiffin room.

62. The House Committee is of opinion that the work of the clerk is of such a peculiar and arduous nature that the proposed honorarium is necessary, and that the conditions in Rule 46 of the Fundamental Rules are satisfied. They also recommend that the honorarium be sanctioned to him with retrospective effect from 26th August 1925, the date when the House Committee first recommended the honorarium.

63. The clerk of the House Committee do buy ghee and coffee seeds at the cost of the caterer and see that the tiffin supplied to M.L.Cs. is made afresh each day in the rooms allotted for the purpose to the caterer.

Action taken thereon.

- (i) to (v) Four long armed easy chairs with cushion lining have been obtained and the remaining three easy chairs and the sofas will be got ready as soon as the present session is over—vide Resolutions Nos. 67, 68 and 75 infra.
- (vi) Vide Resolution No. 69 infra.
- (vii) The Deputy President suggested that water filters similar to those in use in the committee rooms but with iced chamber might be purchased. Only one of such a kind of filter was available in Messrs. Spencer & Co. and it has been purchased. One more will be purchased in May 1927, when the Company expect to get the kind of filter. Water (boiled and cooled) is being supplied to the filter together with ice which is put in the ice chamber provided in the filter.
- (viii) and (ix) Purchased accordingly.

The Government have been addressed and their orders are awaited—vide Resolutions Nos. 10 and 50 supra.

Being done accordingly.

31st March 1927]

*I. Resolutions of the House Committee
meeting of the 28th January 1927
—cont.*

Action taken thereon.

64. The flushing system be introduced at once in the lavatories attached to the Council rooms.

The Government have stated in their Memo, dated 4th March 1927, that the scheme of extensions and improvements to the Secretariat and Legislative Council Chamber buildings now under consideration includes provision for the necessary sanitary arrangements on the water borne system and that the work will be carried out during 1927-28.

65. Steps be taken to provide matting for all the rooms newly partitioned and to provide foldable cushion benches attached to the walls in the whips' rooms.

All the rooms have been provided with matting and the question of providing foldable cushion benches has been referred to the Public Works Department.

*II. Resolutions of the House
Committee meeting of the
28th February 1927.*

66. The consideration on the subject of providing lodging for mufassal Members within the Fort be adjourned to the next meeting of the House Committee.

Nil.

67. The purchase of four easy chairs made as samples be sanctioned and for the remaining three easy chairs orders may be placed with Ramakrishna Students Home, Mylapore, as follows :—

Quotations have been received from some other firms also in regard to this kind of easy chair and the chairs will be made as soon as the present session is over.

One easy chair of the sample supplied by the Home but with springs and with foldable arms.

Two easy chairs without springs but with foldable arms.

68. The purchase of the sample lounge settee supplied by Messrs. Wrenn, Bennett & Co., be sanctioned.

Vide Resolution No. 75 infra on the same subject.

(Mr. P. T. Rajan was requested to confer with the firm and settle the size and shape of the lounge settee and the question of the purchase of the remaining two settees be postponed to the next meeting of the House Committee.)

[31st March 1927]

II. Resolutions of the House Committee meeting of the 28th February 1927—cont.

Action taken thereon.

69. The old green baize available in the Council Office be utilized as table cloth for all the five rooms made available for the Leader of the Opposition, Leader of the Justice Party and three whips of the several parties.

Utilized accordingly.

70. That Khaddar cloth be purchased for spreading over the tables on which the caterer keeps the refreshments in the Indian Members tiffin room

Khaddar table cloth was purchased accordingly.

71. That the Government be asked whether it will be possible to provide a separate kitchen for the use of the caterer.

A copy of the resolution has been forwarded to Government.

(The Members of the House Committee inspected the two rooms beneath the flag staff and found that the rooms were very ill-ventilated, ill-lighted, and altogether unfit for a kitchen.)

III. Resolutions of the House Committee meeting of the 5th March 1927.

72. The rooms now occupied by the Deputy President and the Leader of the Congress Party be provided with green coir matting similar to that in the whips' rooms.

Provided accordingly.

73. Window blinds be provided for the glass doors and windows in the above rooms.

Do.

74. One more fan be installed in the room of the Leader of the Opposition.

A copy of the resolution has been forwarded to Government.

75. Three settees of "Adyar" type be ordered from Messrs. Wrenn, Bennett & Co. (The one now supplied by them "Maurice Adams" type being returned to them) . . . —vide the letter of the firm.

Before the order could be placed with Messrs. Wrenn Bennett & Co., the Jail department were asked to state if they could supply the articles of furniture required. They have now replied that they cannot supply the furniture. As

31st March 1927]

*III. Resolutions of the House
Committee meeting of the 5th
March 1927—cont.*

Action taken thereon.

76. Seven rattan waste paper baskets be purchased and supplied to all the seven rooms (the purchase of three samples obtained from Ramakrishna Home being approved).

77. Two clocks and four time-pieces be purchased. One clock for the room of the Leader of the Congress Party, one clock as common to all the three rooms, one time-piece for the Deputy President's room and three time-pieces for the three whips' rooms.

78. Six metal trays with two dozen khaddar covers with nice border be purchased for carrying lunch.

79. Two dozen finger bowls in metal be purchased for use in the Indian Members' lunch room.

there was no time to get the furniture from Messrs. Wrenn, Bennett & Co., before 31st March 1927 steps will be taken to get three settees of "Adyar type" soon after the present session is over. In the meantime the whips have been told that they are at liberty to hire or buy for the present session any sofas they please, one for each whip's room.

Purchased and supplied for all the rooms.

Two clocks have been purchased and fixed in the rooms of the Leaders of Justice Party and Congress Party, respectively. The time-pieces will be purchased.

Metal trays are not available in the market. The Deputy President suggested that wooden trays might be made instead. A sample has been received from her and the trays required will be made according to that sample. Khaddar covers (two dozens) have been purchased.

Nine finger bowls have been purchased and any more bowls of the kind are not available. Arrangements are being made to get them from Mysore Premier brass factory.

